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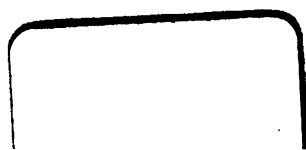
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A
G L O S S A R Y ;

OR,

COLLECTION OF WORDS, PHRASES, NAMES, AND ALLUSIONS
TO CUSTOMS, PROVERBS, ETC.,

WHICH HAVE BEEN THOUGHT TO REQUIRE ILLUSTRATION,

IN

THE WORKS OF ENGLISH AUTHORS,

PARTICULARLY

SHAKESPEARE AND HIS CONTEMPORARIES.

BY

ROBERT NARES, A.M., F.R.S., F.A.S.,
ARCHDEACON OF STAFFORD, &c.

— "cadentque
Quæ nunc sunt in honore vocabula."—HOR.

A NEW EDITION,

WITH CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS BOTH OF WORDS AND EXAMPLES,

BY

JAMES O. HALLIWELL, Esq., F.R.S., &c.

AND

THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., &c.

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C. 111. 111.



A GLOSSARY.

K.

KA ME, AND I'LL KA THEE, *prov.*, or more commonly, in an abbreviated form, **KA ME, KA THEE**. A proverbial phrase, considered as parallel with the Latin adage, "Muli mutuò scabunt;" but of Scottish origin, in which dialect *ca*, pronounced *caw*, means call, or invite; as they use *fa* for fall, *a* for all, &c. See Jamieson in *Call*. Ray has it among his Proverbs, p. 126, but without notice of its real origin. His illustrations are merely these: "Da mihi mutuum testimonium." *Cic. Orat. pro Plac.* Lend me an oath or testimony; swear for me, and I'll do as much for you; or claw me, and I'll claw you; commend me, and I'll commend you. *Pro Dello Calauriam*. Neptune changed with Latona "Delos for Calauria." But none of these come exactly to the point: "One good turn deserves another," is quite as parallel as any of them, and "claw me," &c., much more so. See **CLAW**. In Kelly's Scottish Proverbs it stands:

Kas me, and I'll kas thee. Lett. K 21.

With the marginal interpretation *invite*, and an explanation subjoined, "Spoken when great people invite and feast one another, and neglect the poor."

In England it was sometimes pronounced *kay*; whence, in the following passage, it is printed with the letter *k* alone, and is so punned upon

as to prove that it must be pronounced *kay*, or *key*:

Thou art pandar to me for my wench, and I to thee for thy cousenage. *K me, k thee*, runs through court and country. *Secur.* Well said, my subtle Quick-silver. Those *Ks* open the doors to all this world's felicity. *Eastw. Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 231.*

Key itself was often pronounced *kay*. See **KAY**.

We cash-keepers
Hold correspondence, supply one another
On all occasions. I can borrow for a week
Two hundred pounds of one, as much of a second,
A third lays down the rest; and when they want,
As my master's money comes in, I do repay it.
Ka-me, ka thee. *Massinger's City Madam, ii, 1.*

Also act iv, sc. 2.

Ka me, ka thee, one good tourne saketh another.
Heywood's Poems, on Proverbs, E, 1 b.
Let's be friends;
You know the law has tricks; *Ka me, ka thee.*
Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 494.
To keepe this rule—*kawes me, and I kawe thee*;
To play the saints whereas we divels be.
Lodge, Satire lat.

In one passage we find a ridiculous, and probably an arbitrary, variation of it:

If you'll be so kind as to *ka me* one good turn, I'll be so courteous to *kob* you another.

Witch of Edm. by Rowley, &c., ii, 1
†But *kay me, Ile kay thee*; give me an inch to day,
Ile give thee an ell to morrow.

Armin., Nest of Ninnies, 1608.
†Epig. 6. *Ka mee, ka thee.*

My muse hath vow'd, revenge shall have her swindge
To catch a parret in the woodcocks sprindge, &c.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.
†Manus manum fricat; *ka me, ka thee*, one good turne requirith another.

Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1634, p. 565.

KAM. Crooked. "*Kam*, in Erse, is squint-ey'd, and applied to anything awry." *Johns*. Thus *camock* means a crooked tree (see **CAMOCK**); and it is most probable that they are both from the same origin. Minshew has *carwois*, crooked; from which he derives *kamme*, and adds forte a *καμύλος*. Mr. Steevens says *kam* is

also Welch for crooked. *Camus*, flat, or snub-nosed, in French, is by Menage derived from *camurus*, Latin for crooked. "*Camuris* sub cornibus." *Virg.* *Clean kam* means all wrong or crooked, and was corrupted into *kim kam*.

Sic. This is clean *kam*.

Brut. Merely awry: when he did love his country,
It honour'd him. *Coriol.*, iii, 1.

Cotgrave in *Contrepoil*, or *à Contre-poil*: "Against the wooll, the wrong way, clean contrary, quite *kamme*."

Kim kam occurs in the following passage, and in one cited in Todd's Johnson.

The wavering commons in *ky m kam* sectes are haled.
Stanyhurst's Virg.

Coles has *kim kam*, and renders it by *præposterè*. Dr. Johnson's remark seems to imply that it was still in use in his time, for he says, "*Clean kam* is, by vulgar pronunciation, brought to *kim kam*."

†KANGLED. Perhaps an error for tangled.

I parte the kangled locks.

Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

†KANIKER. One who sells ale, to be taken away in cans, and not drunk on the premises.

Also in townes which are no thorow-fare, the justices shall doe well to be sparing in allowing of any ale-house, (except it be at the suit of the chiefe inhabitants there, and to supply the necessary wants of their poore): and then *kanikers* (onely to sell to the poore, and out of their doores) would suffice, if they were enabled by a law.

Dallan's Country Justice, 1690.

KARKANET. A necklace. See CAR-KANET.

KARROW, or CARROW. An Irish word, thus explained by Spenser:

There is another much like, but much more lewde and dishonest, and that is of their *carrows*, which is a kinde of people that wander up and downe to gentlemen's houses, living only upon cardes and dice, the which, though they have little or nothing of their owne, yet will they play for much money, which if they winne, they waste most lightly, and if they lose, they pay as slenderly, but make recompense with one stealth or another: whose only hurt is not that they themselves are idle losells, but that thorough gaming they draw others to like lewdnesse and idleness.

View of Ircl., p. 398. Todd.

There is among them a brotherhood of *karrowes*, that prefer to play at chartes all the yere long, and make it their onely occupation. *Holinsch.*, vol. 1, B 1, col. 2.

KASTRIL. A base species of hawk; called also the *stannel*, or the *wind-hover*. See CASTREL and KESTREL.

What a cast of *kastile* are these, to hawk after ladies thus! *Trw.* I, and to strike at such an eagle as Dauphine.

B. Jons. Epigram., iv, 4.

KATE ARDEN. A female of no good fame, in Ben Jonson's time, whose name seems to have been almost proverbial. On the burning of the Globe theatre on the Bankside, he says,
Nay, sigh'd a sister, 'twas the nun *Kate Arden*
Kindled the fire! but then, did one return,
No fool would his own harvest spoil or burn.

Excursion upon Fulcan, vol. vi, 410.

The meat-boat of bear's college, Paris garden,
Stunk not so ill; nor, when she kiss'd, *Kate Arden*.

Id. Epigrams, No. 134.

KATEXIKENE, more properly KATEX-OCHEEN, signifying, chiefly, or above all others. A Greek expression *Kar' ἐξοχήν*, incorrectly represented in English letters, and made into one word.

You are a lover already,

Be a drunkard too, and after turn small poet,

And then you are made, *Katerikene* the madman.

Messinger's Guardian, iii, 1.

KAY. The word *key* was often so pronounced.

And commonly the gawdy livery was.

Of nice corruptions, which the times doe away,

And waites on th' humour of his pulse that beares

His passions set to such a pleasing *key*.

Daniel, Musophilus, p. 97.

Also p. 101.

How so, quoth I! the dukes are gone their waies,

Th' have bar'd the gates, and borne away the *kaies*.

Mirror for Mag., p. 407.

†To KEAKE. To cackle, like a goose.

Helpe, sportfull muse, to tune my gander *kaaking*

quill. *A Herrings Tayle*, 4to, 1598.

The base, the tenor, treble, and the meane,

All acting various actions in one scene;

The sober goose (not thinking ought amisse)

Amongst the rest did (harshly) *keake* and *hiae*;

At which the peacocks, and the pyde-coate jay,

Said, take the foolish gaggling *goose* away.

Taylor's Works, 1680.

†To KECK. To blame? or, perhaps, to check.

Excuse me, reader, that my muse

Should such indecent language use.

I'm forc'd to *keck* my self, 'tis true;

I wish you may not do so too;

But beastly words best suit the nature

Of such an ill-look'd beastly creature.

Hudibras Redivivus, part 12, 1707.

KECKSIES, for *kezes*. See KEX.

KEECH. The fat of an ox or cow, rolled up by the butcher in a round lump, a good deal resembling the body of a fat man, is called a *keech*. We are assured by Dr. Percy, that this is the proper term, and still in use. It is applied by Shakespeare to a butcher, and to Wolsey, the the reputed son of a butcher.

Did not goodwife *Keech*, the butcher's wife, come in then, and call me gossip Quickly. *2 Hen. IV*, ii, 1.

I wonder

That such a *keech* [as Wolsey] can with his very bulk
Take up the rays of the beneficial sun
And keep it from the earth. *Hen. VIII*, i, 1.

Hence, though not certain, it is highly probable that *tallow-keech* is the right reading in 1 Hen. IV, ii, 4. See TALLOW-KEECH.

To KEEL. To cool; from *cælan*, to cool, Saxon. A *keel*, or *keel-vat*, was the vessel in a brewery now called a cooler. See Skinner, Minshew, and Coles. Dr. Goldsmith says, in a note on Shakespeare, that to *keel the pot* is still used in Ireland for to scum it. It may be so, and yet the original meaning might be also to cool it, by scumming, stirring, &c.; which particular way of cooling should, as Dr. Farmer suggests, be considered as implied in that phrase.

While greasy Joan doth *keel* the pot.

Love's L. L., v, 2.

Faith, Dorcas, thy brain boils, *keel* it, or all the fat's in the fire.

Marston's What you will, 1607, Anc. Drama, ii, 199. Latterly it seems to have been applied only to the cooling of boiling liquor; in Chaucer's time it was more generally used:

And doune on knees full humbly gan I knele,
Beseeching her my fervent wo to *kele*.

Court of Love, 775.

It was used also by Gower. Coles, in his Dictionary, has, "to *kele*, frige-facio." Kersey has also, "to *keel*, to cool."

KEEL, KEIL, or KAYLE. A nine-pin; from *quille*, French.

All the furies are at a game called nine-pins or *keils*, made of old usurers' bones, and their souls looking on with delight, and betting on the game.

B. Jons. Chloridia, a Masque, vi, 216.

And now at *keels* they try a harmlesse chauce;
And now their curie they teach to fetch and daunce.

Pembr. Arcadia, Lib. I, p. 83.

Coles has, "a *keal*, metula lusoria," &c.; and Cotgrave, under *Quille*, says, "the *keele* of a ship; also a *keyle*, a big peg, or pin of wood, used at ninepins or *keyles*," &c.

†KEEL. A kiln.

Calcaria fornax, Plinio. *lrvde*. A lime *keele*.

Nomenclator.

To KEEP, v. n. To live, or inhabit; the 5th sense in Todd's Johnson.

Servile to all the skiey influences

That do this habitation, where thou *keep'st*,

Hourly afflict. *Meas. for M.*, iii, 1.

A plague upon 't! it is in Gloucestershire;

'Twas where the mad-cap duke his uncle *kept*,

His uncle York.—&c. 1 Hen. IV, i, 8.

Here stands the palace of the noblest sense,

Here *Venus keeps*, whose court than crystal smoother,

And clearer seems. *Fletcher, Purple Isl.*, v, 26.

The high top'd firs which on that mountain *keeps*,

Have ever since that time bene scene to weepe.

Brown, Brit. Past., i, iv, p. 87.

Would it not vex thee, where thy sires did *keep*.

To see the dunged folds of dog-tail'd sheep?

Hall, Satires, v, 1, p. 86.

In the university of Cambridge this sense is still preserved; they say there. Where do you *keep*? I *keep* in such a set of chambers.

†KEEP. To keep counsel, to be discreet.

First and foremost tell me this: can this fellow *keepe* counsell?

Terence in English, 1614.

To *keep talk*, to converse together.

But whilst we have *kept talke*, they are left a great way behind.

Ibid.

KEEP, s. The chief strong hold of an ancient castle.

But this day their speech was the sooner broken of, by reason that he who stood as watch upon the top of the *keepe*, did not only see a great dust arise, but, &c.

Pembr. Arcad., p. 249.

A word now well known, from antiquarian researches.

KEEP, s. Care, notice.

For in Baptista's *keep* my treasure liea.

Tam. of Shr., i, 2.

Johnson has observed this sense in Dryden.

To *take keep* was to notice, to pay attention to anything.

And unto Morpheus comes, whom drowned deepe
In drowse fit he findes; of nothing he *takes keepe*

Spens. F. Q., i, i, 40.

If when this breath from man's frail body flies,
The soul *takes keep*, or know the things done here.

Fairf. Tasso, v, 21.

And, gazing on the troubled stream, *took keep*,
How the strong waves together rush and fight.

Ibid., xiv, 60.

Also to take care [an early English phrase]:

But he forsakes the herd-groom and his flocks,
Nor of his bag-pipes *takes at all no keep*.

Drayt. Ecl., viii, p. 1427.

Fond man so doeth on this living play,

His carcase dear, and doth its joyes pursue,

That of his precious soul he *takes no keep*.

H. More, Cupid's Conf., p. 311.

†Finally not to *take such keepe* of their safeties.

Holinshed, 1577.

†She *takes no keepe* of augurs' skill.

Lucan, by Sir A. Gorges, 1614.

To KEEP TOUCH. To be faithful, to be exact to an appointment.

I have *kept touch*, sir, which is the earl, of these.

B. and Fl. Beggar's Bush, v, 1.

He had been appointed to meet them. Coles has, "to *keep touch*, facere quod dixeris." See TOUCH.

†This scene containeth the greife of Pamphilus as touching the marriage: where likewise he promiseth to *keepe* faithful touch with Glycerie, yea whether his father will or no, if cause so require.

Terence in English, 1614.

†Firmavit fidem. He hath surely kept his promise: hec hath made an assurance to *keep touch* with us: hec hath given an infallible token that he will performe promise.

Ibid.

†And that they should *keepe touch* with me I looke;
Four thousand and five hundred bookes I gave
To many an honest man, and many a knave.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

†*Str.* D'yethink we have no religion in us ? 'tis a most corrupt time, when such as we cannot *keep touch*, and be faithfull one to another.

Cartwright's Royall Slave, 1661.

†**TO KEEP CUT.**

A pretty play-fellow ; chirp it would,

And hop and fly to fist ;

Keep cut, as twere a usurer's gold,

And bill me when I list.

Colgrave's Wits Interpreter, 1671, p. 176.

†**KEEP-FRIEND.** Sufficiently explained in the example.

And he had besides two iron rings about his neck, the one of the chain, and the other of that kind which are called a *keep-friend*, or the foot of a friend, from whence descended two ironns unto his middle.

History of Don Quixote, 1678, t. 45.

†**KEEPING.** Upon my keeping, i. e., upon my guard.

I doo promes you that I am *upon me kypping* every daye.

MS., letter dated 1562.

KEIGHT, for caught.

Betwixt her feeble armes her quickly *keight*.

Spens. F. Q., III, ii, 30.

KEISAR. See **KEYSAR**.

KELL, the same as caul. Of uncertain origin, but signifying any covering like net-work, as the *omentum* in the intestines, a net for hair ; also the cones of silkworms, &c.

Bury himself in every silk-worm's *kell*,

Is here unravell'd. *B. Jons. Devil is an Ass*, ii, 6.

Is here, is put for *which is here*, &c.

With caterpillers' *kells*, and dusky cobwebs hung.

Drayt. Polyolb., Song iii, p. 707.

†Mens bones and horesa mixed

Being found, I'll find an urn of gold to inclose them, and betwixt

The air and them two *kels* of fat lay on them.

Chapm. Pl., xxiii.

Also a thin film, grown over the eyes :

His wakeful eyes, that, &c., &c.,

Now cover'd over with dim cloudy *kels*,

And shrunken up into their almy shells.

Drayt. Owl, p. 1310.

In the following it means the caul covering the intestines :

Jag him, gentlemen,

I'll have him cut to the *kell*, then down the seams.

B. and Pl. Philaster, v, 4.

†**KELL.** A net.

As often as knots ben knitt on a *kell*.

Ballad of Childs Maurice, Percy *MS.*

†**KELL.** A sort of soup was called *kell*, and may be here alluded to.

Thy breakfast thowse gott every day,

Was but pease bread and *kell* full gray,

Is turned nowe to chere full gay,

Served to thy table in riche aray. *MS. Lansd.*, 941.

†**KELL.** A kiln. See **KEEL**.

Yea, as deep as a well,

A furnace, or *kell*,

A bottomless cell,

Some think it is hell. *Cleveland's Works*.

KELD, for kelled. Covered with scales, like net-work ; from the preceding.

The otter then that keeps

In their wild rivers, in their banks, and sleeps,

And feeds on fish, which under water still

He with his *keld* feet, and keen teeth doth kill.

Drayton, Noah's Flood, p. 1534.

KELTER, s. Order, good condition, or arrangement.

If the organs of prayer be out of *kelter*,—how can we pray ?

Barrow, cited by Johnson.

I have not met with it elsewhere. It is said to be provincial, and derived from the Danish. See *Todd*.

TO KEMB. To comb ; from *cæmban*, Saxon.

Yet are the men more loose than they,

More *kemb'd* and bath'd. &c.

B. Jons. Catil., act i, chorus.

No impositions, taxes, grievances,

Knots in a state, and whips unto a subject,

Lie lurking in this beard, but all *kemb'd* out.

B. & Fl. Beggar's Bush, ii, 1.

Dryden has used it. See *Johnson*.

†From whence, the people with much sprinkling of water, softening that which the trees yeeld and bring forth like unto certaine deeces, *kemb'd* a most fine and tender matter, mixed of a kind of downe and liquid substance, and spinning thred hereof, make silke.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†Nor any barber did thy tresses pleat ;

'Tis strange ; but monsieur I conceive the feat,

When your your hair do *kemb*, you off it take,

And order 't as you please for fashion sake.

Wits Recreations, 1654.

†Come, beaucous Mars

I'll *kemb* thy hair smooth as the ravens feather,

And weave those stubborn locks to amorous bracelets.

Randolph's Jealous Lovers, 1646.

KEMLIN. See **KIMNEL**.

KEMP'S SHOES. To throw an old shoe after a person, was considered as sending them off with a lucky omen. *Kemp's shoe* is archly mentioned by Ben Jonson, as if proverbially old. *Kemp* the actor was doubtless meant ; and Mr. Gifford conjectures, not improbably, that he might play the very part in which his shoes are thus mentioned, that of Carlo Buffone.

I warrant you, I would I had one of *Kemp's shoes* to throw after you. *Every Man out of his H.*, iv, 8.

Throwing the shoe is introduced by Jonson elsewhere :

Hurl after an old shoe,

I'll be merry whatever I do.

Masque of Malamorph. Gipsies, vol. vi, 84.

About the time when this play of *Every Man out of his Humour* was acted, *Kemp* had produced his *Nine Days' Wonder*, and was sufficiently popular to make a good-humoured jest upon him well received.

KEMPT, for kembed, the participle of **KEMB**.

There is nothing valiant or solid to be hoped for from such as are always *kempt*, and perfumed, and every day smell of the taylor.

B. Jons. Discoveries, vol. vii, p. 115.

The old edition has *kempt'd*, which is a mistake.

To KEN. To see; and KEN, sight. These words, though not current in common usage, have been so preserved in poetic language, that they cannot properly be called obsolete. Instances are numerous in writers of very modern date. See Johnson's Dict. In Scotland these words are still in full currency.

†Let this suffice, that they are safely come within a ken of Dover, which the maister espying, with a cheerefull voyce, making them, began to utter these words unto them. *Lydia's Euphuus.*

†In the observance of al which, time and travell had now brought us in *kenne* of a very pleasantly situated towne, faire and sumptuously builded.

Bowley, Search for Money, 1609.

KENDAL GREEN. A sort of forester's green cloth, for the manufacture of which, *Kendal*, in Westmoreland, was famous.

Three misbegotten knaves in *Kendal green*.

Hen. IV, ii, 4.

Fitz. Then Green-hood.

Acci. He's in *Kendal green*,

As in the forest colour, seen.

B. Jons. Underw., vol. vii, 34.

The sturdy plowman doth the soldier see
All scarfed with py'd colours to the knee,
Whom Indian pillage hath made fortunate;
And now he 'gins to loathe his former state.
Now doth he inly scorne his *Kendall greene*.

Half's Satires, IV, 6, p. 76.

It was the uniform of Robin Hood's followers:

All the woods

Are full of out-laws that, in *Kendall green*,

Follow'd the outlaw'd earl of Huntington.

Robert, Earl of Huntington, 1601.

Kendal was very early, what it still continues, a flourishing place for the clothing trade in general; and Fuller gives them a kind hint upon the subject:

I hope the townsmen thereof (a word is enough to the wise) will make their commodities so substantiall, that no *southern town* shall take an advantage, to gain that trading away from them. I speak not this out of the least distrust of their honesty, but the great desire of their happiness, who, being a Cambridge-man, out of sympathy wish well to the clothiers of *Kendall*, as the first founders of our Sturbridge fair.

Worthies, vol. ii.

†KENNEL. A pack of dogs.

At that he and his companions opened their mouths altogether, and called me citizen, for it is a word of derision which that *kennell* doth give to those whom they esteem to be simple fellows.

Comical History of Francion, 1655.

†KENNEL-RAKERS. Low people.

They heard behind them so great a hooping and hallowing of men and boys, and an outcry of women, that they were inforced to look back, and presently they discovered a young man, who had nothing but his shirt on his back, and not so much as shoes on his feet, who was followed by a number of the *kennel-rakers*, who made a perpetual shout.

Comical History of Francion, 1655.

†KENNING. The vital part of the egg.

On umbilicus. The streins or *kenning* of the eggs.

Nomenclator, 1685.

KENTAL, for quintal. An hundred weight. *Quintal*, French; because divided into five parts or five score.

I give this jewell to thee, richly worth

A *kental*, or an hundredth-weight of gold.

Blind Begg. of Alex., A. 3.

KERNE. A foot soldier of the Irish troops; represented always as very poor and wild.

Now for our Irish wars;

We must supplant those rough rug-headed *kerne*,

Which live like venom, where no venom else,

But only they, hath privilege to live. *Rich. II, ii, 1.*

The wild Onycle with swarms of Irish *kerne*

Live uncontrol'd within the English pale.

Edw. II, O. Pl, ii, 350.

See the Image of Ireland, by John Derricke, quarto.

Also the same kind of troops from other parts:

From the *western isles*

Of *kerne* and gallowglasses is supplied. *Macb., i, 2.*

Also for any kind of boor, or low-lived person:

They han fat *kerne*, and leany knaves;

Their fasting flocks to keep.

Spens. Eclog., July, 199.

Sometimes *kerne* is used plurally, or as a collective name:

They came running with a terrible yell, as if heaven and earth would have gone together, which is the very image of the Irish hubub, which their *kerne* use at their first encounter.

Spenser, View of Irel., p. 370. Todd.

They are desperate in revenge; and their *kerne* thinke no man dead untill his head be off.

Gainsford's Glory of Engl., p. 149.

For the supposed etymologies, see Todd.

KERSEN'D. A corruption of christened; as CURSEN'D, *supra*.

Pish, one Goodman Cæsar, a pump-maker,

Kersen'd him. *B. & Pl. Wit. at sev. Weap., iii, 1.*

To KERVE. To cut; the same as carve.

Altered for the sake of the rhyme.

[But see the second example.]

Released her that else was like to sterve,
Through cruell knife that her deare heart did *kerve*.

Spens. F. Q. IV, i, 4.

It is, however, nearer to the original word, *ceorfan*, than carve, and was common in older times.

†First she would sell her milk for 11d., and with this 11d., buy 12 eggs, which she would set to brood under a hen, and she would have 12 chickens, these chykons being growne up, she would *kerve* them, and by that means, they should be capons; these capons would be worth (being yong) five pence a piece; that is just a crowne.

Mirror of Mirth, by R. D., 1683

To KEST, for to cast; for the rhyme also.

Ghaunst to espy upon her yvory chest

The rose marke, which she remember'd well

That little infant had, which forth she *kest*.

Spens. F. Q., VI, xii, 15.

Only that noise heav'n's rolling circles *keest*,
 Sooth'd mortal cares, and lull'd the world to rest.
Parif. Tasso, ii, 96.

KESTRELL, the same as **CASTRIL**, or **KASTRIL**. A hawk of a base unserviceable breed, and therefore used by Spenser as an adjective, to signify base. See **STANNEL**.

No thought of honour ever did assay
 His baser brest, but in his *kestrell* kynd
 A pleasant veine of glory he did fynd.
Spens. F. Q., II, iii, 4.

†**KETCHES**. Catches?

Rock-monday, and the wake in summer, shrovvings,
 the wakeful *ketches* on Christmas-eve, the hoky, or
 seed-cake, these he yearly keeps, yet holds them no
 relics of popery.

†**KETHER**. A term of contempt.

Mut. Hei, hei! handsome, *kether!* sure somebody
 has been rousing him in the rice; sirrah, you a spoil'd
 your clothes. *(Offers to beat it off.)*

Chas. Nay, what de do, feather? now to see your
 ignorance, why 'tis all the fashion, man; it came over
 from England with the last ship came in here, there's
 no-body look'd upon that is not bedon so; nay, they
 say the fine ladies like it so lugeously, they powder
 their dogs and monkeys. *Unnatural Mother*, 1698.

KETTLE, for kettledrum; by abbreviation.

And let the *kettle* to the trumpet speak,
 The trumpet to the cannoner without,
 The cannons to the heav'n's, the heav'n's to earth,
 Now the king drinks to Hamlet. *Hamlet*, v, 2.

So in the former part of the same play this custom is described:

The king doth wake to-night and takes his rouse,
 Keeps wassel, and the swagging upspring reels;
 And as he drains his draughts of Rhenish down,
 The *kettledrum* and trumpet thus bray out
 The triumph of his pledge. *i, 4.*

KETTLE-PINS, for skettle-pins, ninepins.

Billiards, *kettle-pins*, noddie-boards, tables, truncks,
 shovel-bowls, fox and geese, and the like.

Shelton, Pref. to Don Quix., cited by Todd.

†**KEWWAW**. Askew.

The picture topsie-turvie stands *keewaw*:
 The world turn'd upside downe, as all men know.
Taylor's Works, 1630.

KEX, or **KECKSIE**. A dry stalk of hemlock, and sometimes of other kinds. Perhaps *kecksies* is only a mistaken form, instead of the plural of *kex*, *kexes*; and *kex* itself may have been formed from *keck*, something so dry that the eater would *keck* at it, or be unable to swallow it. It can hardly be a corruption of *cigue*.

And nothing teems
 But hateful docks, rough thistles, *kecksies*, burs,
 Losing both beauty and utility. *Hen. V.*, v, 2.
 As hollow as a gun: or as a *kex*. *Ray's Prov.*, 923.

It is now common to say "as dry as a *kex*." See Todd.

Cotgrave under *Canon* has, "*Canon de suls*, a *kex*, or elder stick; also a potgun made thereof;" he gives it too as the translation of *Cigue*.

It was written also *kiz*, which is less remote from *cigues*:

If I had never seen, or never tasted
 The goodness of this *kiz*, I had been a made man.
B. & Fl. Coxcomb., i, 1.

By *kiz*, he means the empty useless coxcomb, his companion.

Coles inconsistently renders *kecks* by cremium, which means bavin or dry brush wood; and *kex* by cicuta, hemlock.

KEY-COLD. Very cold, as cold as a key.

Poor *key-cold* figure of a holy king! *Rich. III.*, i, 2.
 Heav'n further it;
 For till they be *key-cold* dead, there's no trusting
 of 'em. *B. & Fl. Wildgoose Chase*, iv, 8.
 And then in *key-cold* Lucrece' bleeding stream
 He falls, &c. *Rape of Lucre.*, Suppl. to *Shakesp.*, i, 571.

It is oddly used in Decker's *Satiromastix*, for the disorder called a cold; but then it is in the mouth of an incorrect speaker:

Sir Adam, is best hide your head for fear your wise
 brains take *key-cold*. *Hawk. Orig. of Dr.*, iii, 233.
 There was one Mr. *Key* that offended them [the Puritans of Cambridge], and one said in a sermon, that
 of all complexions the worst were such as were *key-cold*.
Harr. Nug., ii, 159, Park's ed.

KEYSAR, **KESAR**, or **KEISAR**. Old spelling for *Cæsar*, and used proverbially for an emperor; particularly in the expression *Kings and Keysars*, which very frequently occurs.

Thou art an emperor, *Cæsar*, *Keysar*, and *Pheezar*.
Merry W. W., i, 3.
 And treadeth under foot her holy things,
 Which was the care of *Kezars* and of kings.

Spens. Tears of Moses, 569.
 For myters, states, nor crowns may not exclude
 Popes, mightie kings, nor *Keysars* from the same.
Harringt. Ariosto, xlv, 47.
 Tell me of no queen or *Keysar*.
B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, ii, 3.

See also George a Greene, O. Pl., iii, 49; *Mirr. for Mag.*, p. 293.

KICKSY-WICKSY, or **KICKSY-WINSEY**. A ludicrous word, of no definite meaning, except, perhaps, to imply restlessness; from *kick*, and *wince*, in allusion to a restive horse; applied by Parolles, in *All's well that ends well*, to a wife:

He wears his honour in a box unseen,
 That hugs his *kicky-wicksy* here at home. *ii, 3.*

Taylor the water-poet has given a similar term, apparently designing to convey by it his determination to *kick* and *wince* at his debtors, having given that name to a poem written against them. He calls it, "*A Kicksie-winsie*, or a *Lerry-cum-twang*." The same

burlesque word occurs also in a comedy of Alex. Brome, where it signifies an unruly jade. Act i, p. 17.

In the following passage it seems to mean fantastic or uncertain :

Perhaps an ignis fatuus now and then
Starts up in holes, stinks, and goes out agen;
Such *kicksee-wicksee* flames shew but how dear
Thy great lights resurrection would be here.

Poems subij. to R. Fletcher's Epig., p. 168.

†KICKUMBOB. A whirligig.

It is big enough to hold two men, and it is for this purpose if any one or more do rob gardens or orchards, or come fields, (if they be taken) he or they are put into this same whirligig, or *kickumbob*, and the gybbet being turned, the offender hangs in this cage from the river some 13 or 14 foot from the water, then there is a small line made fast to the party some 6 or 8 fadome, and with a trick which they have, the bottome of the cage drops out, and the thief falls suddenly into the water.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

KID-FOX has been supposed to mean discovered or detected fox. *Kiddle* certainly meant known or discovered, in Chaucer's time. See Mr. Tyrwhitt's Glossary. It may have been a technical term in the game of *Hide fox*, &c., as old terms are sometimes longer preserved in jocular sports than in common usage.

The musick ended,
We'll fit the *kid-fox* with a pennyworth.

Much Ado, ii, 3.

This is said of Benedict, who has just been observed to hide himself. Some editors, therefore, have read *hid-fox*, but without support from the old editions. It might also mean simply *young fox*. See HIDE FOX.

KIFF. See KITH, of which it is a corruption.

KILKENNY RING. What this means, remains to be discovered. A wild Irish footman is so called in ridicule :

M. What's he would speak with me?

S. A Kilkenny ring;

There he stands, madam. *B. and Fl. Corc., ii, 3.*

Mr. Weber conjectures *rung*, a Scotch word for coarse heavy stuff; but why a Scotch word should be applied to an Irishman, does not appear. If *rung* was ever current in England, it was for some kind of wooden spar.

†KILL-CALF, and KILL-COW, *s.* and *adj.* A murderous fellow; a butcher.

And there they make private shambles with *kill-calfe* cruelty, and sheepe-slaughtering murder, to the abuse of Lent, the deceiving of the informers, and the great griefe of every envious sashmonger.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

But in the night, yet then take heed of those

Base padding rascalls, for their *kill-calfe* law.

Clavel's Recantation of an ill-led Life, 1634.

Of all occupations that now adays are used
I would not be a butcher, for that's to be refused;
For whatever is gotten, or whatever is gained,
He shall be call'd *Kill-cow*, and so shall be named.

Old Ballad.

KIMNEL is said to mean the same as kemling, which the old Dictionaries interpret a brewer's vessel, or a powdering tub. So Coles, "*Kimuel*, or *kemlin*. Orca, cadus salsamentarius."

Ray's North Country Words.

She's somewhat simple indeed, she knew not what a *kimnel* was, she wants good nurture mightily.

B. and Fl. Corcomb, iv, 7.

Chaucer wrote it *kemelyn*. See Todd.

†KINCHIN. An old cant term for a child. "*Kinchin*, a little child."

Dunton's Ladies' Dict.

Kynchin morte are girls of an year or two old, which the morts their mothers carry at their backs in slates or sheets; if they have no children of their own, they will steal or borrow them from others. *Ibid.*

KIND, *s.* Nature, natural disposition, or tendency.

Why birds and beasts, from quality and *kind*,

Why all these things change from their ordinance.

Jul. Cas., i, 3.

Fitted by *kind* for rape and villainy. *Tit. And., ii, 1.*

That, nature, blood, and laws of *kind*, forbid.

B. Jons. Sejanus, ii, 1.

So much, that *kind*

May seek itself there, and not find.

Ibid., Catiline, Chorus 1.

Time and sufficed fates to former *kynd*

Shall us restore.

Spens. F. Q., I, ii, 43.

To do his *kind*, is to act according to his nature :

You must think this, look you, that the worm will do his *kind*.

Ant. and Cleop., v, 2.

I did but my *kind*, I! he was a knight, and I was fit to be a lady.

Eastw. Hoe, O. Fl., iv, 281.

KIND-HEART. A jocular name for a tooth-drawer. It appears from two passages in Jonson's Bartholomew Fair, that *Kind-heart*, the tooth-drawer, was a personage, who, in still older times (called by him "the sword-and-bucklerage of Smithfield") regularly appeared at that fair. He tells his audience that, in this fair, "for *Kind-heart*, the tooth-drawer," they will have "a fine oily pig-woman," &c. *Induction to Barth. Fair*. He had been alluded to before as a customary personage. So, in another old comedy, where one character says,

Mistake me not, *kindheart*;

The person addressed is immediately told,

He calls you *tooth-drawer*.

Rowley's New Wonder, i, 1

We are indebted for this remark, without which the latter passage

would be unintelligible, to the editor of the Ancient Drama, vol. v, p. 279. To **KINDLE**, v. To inflame, and thence to incite, to stimulate; that is, to inflame the mind.

But that shall not be so long; this wrestler shall clear all. Nothing remains, but that I *kindle* the boy thither, which now I'll about. *As you like it*, i, 1.

He means, "that I excite the boy to it." So in Macbeth, when Banquo means to say, "such a prophecy, if believed, might stimulate you to seek the crown," he thus expresses it:

That, trusted home,
Might yet *inkindle* you unto the crown,
Besides the thane of Cawdor. Act i, sc. 8.

KINDLESS, from the above sense of **KIND**. Unnatural.

Remorseless, treacherous, lecherous, *kindless* villain.
Hamlet, ii, 2.

†**KING**. "The *king* can do no wrong."
Howell. "The *king* cannot die." *Ibid*.

"The *king's* cheese goes half away in paring, viz., among so many officers."
Howell, 1659.

One little piece of bread they reckoned more
Then erst they did of bags of gold before,
One scrap, which full fed corpse away doe fling,
With them had bin a ransom for a *king*.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

KING-GAME, or **KINGHAM**. The pageant of the three kings of Cologne. See Lysons' Environs of London, from the churchwardens' account at Kingston-on-Thames. In similar accounts of St. Giles's parish, Reading, there is a charge "of the *kyng-play* at Whitsuntide, xxxvj. viijd." *Coates's Reading*, p. 378. Which is doubtless the same thing.

†**KING-BY-YOUR-LEAVE**. The name of an old game.

Apodidrascinde. Pacritus Indus, quo obstructis ei qui in medio sedet oculis, ceteri in latebras sese abduunt; mox dato signo dum ille latentes vestigat, hi ad sedem ejus tanquam ad metam recipientes se, praevertere illum satagunt. ἀποδιδρασκινδα. Poll. The play called *king by your leave*, or the old shew.

Nomenclator, 1586.
Yet I remember an old schoole-boys game of *king by your leave* ever since I was a boy myself, and so I am afraid you will cry, "*King, by your leave*, we are to have a bout with you; bear it off with the head and shoulders how you can."

King's Half-Pennyworth of Wit, 1618.

†**KING-I-AM**. The name of an old English game mentioned in Useful Transactions in Philosophy, 8vo, 1709, p. 43.

†**KING-PEAR**.

Pirum regium. Plin. minimo pediculo quasi sessile. A *king pear* with a very little stalk. *Nomenclator*.

†**KINGSTON**, on the Thames, appears to have been formerly celebrated for its beer.

The said recorder passing along the street, and hearing a souldiour in an ale-house calling for a *Kingstone* pot of beere, straight stept in unto him, and arrested him of high treason, saying; Sirrah, often have I heard and tasted of a penny pot of beere, and found good of the price, but of a *Kingstone* pot of beere I never heard: sure it is some counterfeited coyne, and I must know how thou cam'st by it.

Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

†**KINRED**. Kindred.

Affinities cannot have greater glory then, when the father is wise; the children vertuous; the brothers kinde; the cosins loving; and the *kinred* conformable.

Rich Cabinet furnished with Varietie of Excellent Discriptions, 1616.

But (as hee was a prince too much bent to the overthrow of his *kinred*) closely lay snares for him, and if hee tooke him once at unawares in a trip, would bee sure to put him to death.

Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

KINSING. Some operation performed for the cure of a mad dog.

I ask't physicians what their counsell was
For a mad dogge or for a mankind asse?
They told me, &c.

The dogge was best cured by cutting and *kinsing*.

Hall's Epigr. against Marston.

This was an allusion to Marston's assumed name of *Kinsayder*; which in other places also brings in the mention of a dog. John Marston being named, it is said,

What, monsieur *Kinsayder*, lifting up your leg, and p—g against the world.

Ret. from Farn., Or. of Dr., iii, 215.

Marston himself introduces the name of *Kinsayder*, in his comedy of What you will, and there again it is united with cur:

Away, idolater! Why you don *Kinsayder*,
Thou canker-eaten rusty cur.

Act ii, Anc. Dr., ii, p. 323.

The person so addressed is a poet, named Lampatho Doria, who thus appears intended to personate Marston himself.

†**KIRLE**. A curl?

Juice of lemonds made in pomatum, with the whites of egges, oyle of tartar, oyle of talco, reubarb, sulphur, perla water, lye of lime, to colour the haire, with a thousand other dusts and artes to stiffen their *kirls* on the temples, and to adorne their foreheads.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

KIRSOME, corrupted from *Chrysom*, and used to signify Christian. See **CHREYSOM**.

As I am a true *Kirsome* woman, it is one of the chrysal glasses my cousin sent me.

B. & F. Coscomb, iv, 7.

Kyrsein is the same:

No, as I am a *Kyrsein* soul, would I were hang'd
If ever I—

B. Jones. Tale of a Tub, ii, 2.

Kursin'd also for christened, or named:

Why 'tis thirty year e'en as this day now,
Zin Valentine's day, of all days *kursin'd*.

As I am *cursten'd*.

Ibid., i, 2.
B. and F. *Cocc.*, ii, 1.

KIRTLE. An upper garment, a sort of loose gown. *Cyrtel*, Saxon.

What stuff wilt thou have a *kirtle* of? *Shem. IV*, ii, 4.

Also a man's loose gown:

All in a *kirtle* of discolour'd say
He clothed was, ypaynted full of eyes.

Spens. F. Q. I, iv, 81.
To mark them, weare long *kyrtles* to the foote like women.
Arch. Tzophilus, p. 26, new ed.

Kirtles could not mean petticoats, as has been guessed, otherwise *half-kirtles* would be half-petticoats, which they were not. See **HALF-KIRTLE**.

†**To KISS THE COUNTER,** to be confined in that prison.

Some constables, for refusing to distrain, have *kissed the Counter*; and some have taken up their lodgings in Newgate, but have been since released.

Letter dated 1628.

†**To KISS THE HANDS,** to salute. In a less refined form, to *kiss the claws*.

This letter comes to *kiss your hands* from fair Florence, a citie so beautiful.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.
These men can *kiss their claws*, with Jack, how is't?
And take and shake me kindly by the fist,
And put me off with dilatory cogges.

Taylor's Works, 1630.
I'm glad to see thee well with all my heart,
Long have I long'd to drinke with thee a quart,
I have believ'd this dross had beene pure gold,
When presently I have beene bought and sold
Behind my backe (for no desert and cause),
By those that kindly cap'd and *kiss their claws*.

Ibid.

To KISS THE HARE'S FOOT, *prov.*

"Spoken to one that comes so late that he hath lost his dinner or supper." *Ray*, p. 195. Probably it meant that such a one coming too late to partake of the hare, had no better chance than to kiss the foot, and get nothing to eat.

'Tis supper time with all, and we had need
Make haste away, unless we meane to speed
With those that *kiss the hare's foot*; Rhymes are bred

Some say by going supperlesse to bed,
And those I love not. *Browne, Brit. Past.*, ii, 2, p. 67.
You must *kiss the hare's foot*, post festum venisti.

Coles' Dict.

The hall summons this consort of companions (upon payne to dyne with duke Humphrie, or to *kiss the hare's foot*) to appeare at the first call.

Serving-man's Comfort, sign. C*.

†**To KISS THE POST.** To be shut out.

Dost thou hear me, Ned? If I shall be thy host,
Make haste thou art best, for fear thou *kiss the post*.

Haywood's King Edward IV, 1600.

Men of all countries travels through the same,
And, if they money want, may *kiss the post*.

Pasquil's Night-Cap, 1619.

That now more men by ryot are confounded,
Then valiant souldiers in the wars were wounded.

Mars yields to Venus, gown-men rule the roost now,
And men of war may fast, or *rise the post* now.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

KISSING-COMFITS. Sugar-plumbs

perfumed, to make the breath sweet.

Let it thunder to the tune of green-aleeves, hail
kissing-comfits, &c. *Merry W. of W.*, v, 5.

Sure your pistol holds

Nothing but perfumes or *kissing-comfits*.

Webster's Dutcheess of Malfy, 1633.

The same are meant, doubtless, here:

Faith, search our pockets, and if you find there

Comfits of ambergrease to help our *kisses*,

Conclude us faulty. *Masinger's Very Woman*, i, 1.

She had before said,

Nor does your nostril

Take in the scent of strong perfumes, to stifle

The sourness of our breaths as we are fasting. *Ibid.*

See also **HARR. APOL.** for **AJAX**, M iii.

A receipt to make *kissing-comfits* may, perhaps, be acceptable:

To make *Muskedines*, called *Rising-Comfits* or *Kissing-Comfits*.

Take half a pound of refined sugar, being beaten and searched, put into it two grains of musk, a grain of civet, two grains of ambergrease, and a thimble-full of white orris powder; beat all these with gum-dragon steeped in rose-water; then rool it as thin as you can, and cut it into little lozenges with your iging, (qu. iron?) and stow them in some warm oven or stove, then box them and keep them all the year.

May's Accomplished Cook, 1671, p. 271.

They were called sometimes *kissing-causes*.

†**KISSING-STRINGS.**

Behind her back the streamers fly,

And *kissing-strings* hang dangling by.

London Ladies Dressing Room, 1706.

†**KITCHEN.** The clerk of the kitchen

"takes care of such provicion as is brought into the howse, and has an especial eie to the severall tables that are kepte either above staires or in the kytchin and other places." *MS. dated 1643*.

KITH and KIN. Friends and relations.

Kith means acquaintance. To *kith* anciently signified to know, or make known. *Kin* requires no explanation.

Neither father nor mother, *kith* nor *kin*, shall be her carver in a husband.

Lyle's Mother Bombie, i, 8.

Mark with what mead vile vices are rewarded;

Thro' envy I must lose both *kith* and *kin*.

Mirror for Magist., p. 391.

At the end of Aubrey's Biographical Sketch of John Hales, we find *kiff* for *kith*.

He was no *kiff* or *kin* to him.

Letters, &c., from Bodl. Libr., vol. ii, p. 364.

Which corruption was, perhaps, common, as it occurs elsewhere:

Forsoaking father and mother, *kiffs* and *kinnes*.

Camd. Remains, p. 214, ed. 1638.

Who (worse than beasts or savage monsters beam)

Spares neither mother, brother, *kiff* nor *kin*.

Sylv. Du Bart., Day 3, P. 3, Week 2.

But *kiff*, wherever found, is a corrup-

tion, the origin being *guth*, notus, or *kyth*, the same.

†KITLING. A kitten.

No more base
Than are a newly kittened *kittling's* cries.
Chapm. Odys., xii.

†KIXE. A kex.

He hath a certain covetous fellow to his father,
miserly, and as dry as a *kixe*. *Terence in English, 1614.*

†KLUKES. Claws.

An ancient Epitaph on Martin Mar-Prelate.

The Welshman is hanged,
Who at our kirk flanged,
And at her state hanged,
And breaded are his bukes.
And though he be hanged,
Yet he is not wranged,
The devil has him fanged
In his kruked *klukes*.

Witts Recreations, 1654.

KNACK. Originally a trick, or display of dexterity; as in the title to an old play, "*A Knacke to know a Knave*," printed in 1594. Hence, a joke; also any toy, or pretty trifle. In the latter sense it is now obsolete; which Johnson has not noticed, and has placed the last first. Skinner derives it from *knawan*, to know; but Mr. Tyrwhitt, with more probability, from the *snapping* of the fingers by jugglers. To *knack* was the same as to knock, snap, or crack. Thus Minshew, under to *Knock*, has to *knack nuts*; and Coles "*to knack, crepo, crepito*." Cotgrave, as Mr. Tyrwhitt remarks, under *Matassiner des mains*, says, "*to move, knacke, or waggle the fingers like a jugler, player, jeaster, &c.*;" and under *Nique*, "*a knicke, tlicke, snap with the teeth or fingers; a trifle, niffe, bable, matter of small value*;" and under *Nique* has the expression of "*to make it to knacke*." The first two senses may be seen in Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, v. 4049, and vol. iii, p. 215. The remoter origin is probably the German, *knacken*, to sound.

Sooth, when I was young,
And handed love, as you do, I was wont
To load my she with *knacks*; I would have ransack'd
The pedler's silken treasury, and have pour'd it
To her acceptance. *Winter's Tale*, iv, 3.
Why, 'tis a cockle, or a walnut shell,
A *knack*, a toy, a trick, a baby's rap.

Taming of Shr., iv, 3.
O queen Emilia,
Fresher than May, sweeter
Than her gold buttons on the boughs, or all
Th' enamell'd *knacks* o' th' mead or garden.
B. & Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen, iii, 1.

Hence *nick-nacks* by reduplication.

†KNAGS. Knobs.

The *knags* that sticke out of a harts hornes neare the forehead. *Nomenclator*, 1685, p. 42.

The **KNAP** of a hill. The top or head of it; the same as *knop*, or *knob*. *Cnap*, in Welch.

Hark, on *knap* of yonder hill,
Some sweet shepherd tunes his quill.
Browne, Septh. Pipe, Eccl. 1.
It is a *knappe* of a mountaine very steepe and sharpe of all sides, with a narrow point like a pine apple, by reason whereof we do call it *Orthopagum*.
North's Plut. Sylla, p. 608.

Johnson quotes Bacon for it.

†And both these rivers running in one, carrying a swift streame, doe make the *knapps* of the sayd hill very strong of scituation to lodge a campe upon.
Plutarch, 1679.

†KNAP. A clapper?

As once a windmill (out of breath) lack'd winde,
A fellow brought foure bushels there to grinde,
And hearing neither noyse of *knop* or tiller,
Laid downe his corne, and went to seeke the miller.
Taylor's Workes, 1650.

To **KNAP.** To strike. Erse.

He with his sheep-hook *knaps* them on the pates,
Schooling his tender lambs from wanton gates.
Reference lost.

Also to *snap*, as in the psalm:

He breaketh the bow, and *knappeth* the spear in sunder.

KNAT, more usually **KNOT**. The name of a small English bird of the snipe kind; the *tringa Canutus* of Linnæus, being said to be named from Canute; in which case its name should rather be *Knute* than either of the above. These birds frequent the coasts of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire.

Of partridge, pheasant, woodcock, of which some
May yet be there; and godwit if we can;
Knai, rail, and ruff too. *B. Jons. Epigr.*, 101.

For *knot*, in this sense, see 9. *Knot*, in Todd's Johnson.

KNAVE. A boy or servant. Saxon.

It is also in the Flemish.

My good *knave*, Eros, now thy captain is
Even such a body; here I am Antony,
Yet cannot hold this visible shape, my *knave*.
Ant. and Cleop., iv, 12.

'Tis palsy to be Caesar;
Not being Fortune, he's but Fortune's *knave*.
A minister of her will. *Ibid.*, v, 2.

It has been asserted that there is an English translation of the Bible, in which, at the beginning of the Epistle to the Romans, was read, "*Paul, a knave of Jesus Christ*." The assertion came originally from one Benjamin Farley, a quaker or seeker; but no such book has ever been seen. H. Wanley's account of a forged Bible of this sort, sold as a curiosity to the duke of Lauderdale, is curious and entertaining. It is inserted in

Lewis's History of English Translations, p. 47. The book was then in the Harleian Library, most singularly made up and manufactured by a *knaveish* bookseller. What became of it when that library was dispersed, I have not heard. It is shortly described at No. 154, vol. i, of the Harleian catalogue of printed books. There is a letter on this subject from Mr. Wanley to Dr. Charlett, printed in Letters by Eminent Persons, published in 1813, vol. i, p. 95. It is dated Sept. 17, 1699. But it is perfectly true that *knave-child* is used for man-child, both by Wicliff (Rev. xii, 5 and 13), and by Chaucer in the Man of Lawes Tale, l. 5130.

In Shakespeare's time, the sense of rogue was as currently applied to this word as the above, which is the original meaning.

†KNAVES'-GREASE.

That is worthie to bee beaten or scourged: they call it *knaves grease*. *Withals' Dictionary*, ed. 1608, p. 78.

†KNEED.

Your worth, entred by my *knood* quill.

Whiting's Albino and Bellama, 1638.

KNEELING AFTER A PLAY. It was the custom for the actors in every theatre, at the conclusion of the play, or of the epilogue, to kneel down on the stage, and pray for their patrons; the royal companies for the king or queen, &c.

My tongue is weary; when my legs are too, I will bid you good night: and so *kneel down before you*; but indeed to pray for the queen. *Epil. to 3 Hen. IV. Polyo.* Pray, grandsire, give me your blessing. *Sir B. Who? son Polyo!* *Polyo.* This shows like *kneeling after the play*; I praying for my lord Owemuch and his good countess, our honourable lady and mistress. *A Mad World, &c.* O Pl., v, 398.

Sir John Harrington also alludes to it in the conclusion of his *Metamorphosis of Ajax*:

But I will neither end with sermon nor prayer, lest some wags liken me to my l. . . . players; [doubtless my lord Somebody's players] who, when they have ended a bawdie comedy, as though that were a preparative to devotion, *kneel down* solemnly, and pray all the companie to pray with them for their good lord and master.

It is evident from the above quotation, that in 1596, when that tract appeared, the custom had fallen a good deal into disuse, and that particularly it was avoided after pieces of great levity; but that the players of some particular lord were well known

for doing it, without any consideration of that circumstance. We find it at the end of only one of Shakespeare's plays, but that may be owing to the loss of the epilogues. In the older interludes, moralities, and plays, it occurs perpetually; as, *New Cus-tome*, 1573:

Defend thy church, O Christ, &c.

Preserve our noble queen Elizabeth, and her counsell

all,

With thy heavenly grace, sent from thy seat super-

nall.

Grant her and them long to lyve, her to raigne, them

to see

What may alwaies be best for the weale publique's

commoditie. O Pl., i, 291.

Also in Lusty Juventus:

Now let us make our supplications together

For the prosperous estate of our noble and ver-

tuons king,

That in his godly proceedynges he may still persever,

Which seeketh the glory of God above al other

thing, &c. *Lusty Juventus*, Origin of Dr., i, 163.

This latter is extended to 17 lines, and includes all the nobility. Appius and Virginia, 1575:

Beseeching God, as duty is, our gracious queene to

save,

The nobles, and the commons eke, with prosperous

life I crave.

At the end of the Disobedient Child, an interlude, by Thomas Ingeland,

bl. lett., no date, it is said, "Here the rest of the players come in, and kneele downe all together, eche of them sayinge one of these verses."

"And last of all," &c. &c.

See the notes at the end of the Second Part of Henry IV, in Johnson and Steevens's ed.

†KEENSTEAD. The place of the

knee.

Sugar candie she is as I gesse fro the wart to the

kneestead,

Nought is amisse, no fault were found, if soule were

amended. *Greene's Farewell to Polly*, n. d.

†KNEE-TIMBER.

Sir, the *knee timber* of your voiage is money; spare

your purse in this particular, for upon my life you

have a sufficient pardon for all that is passed already,

the king having under his broad seal made you

admiral of your fleet, and given you power of the

martial law over your officers and soldiers.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

KNIFE was often used for a sword or dagger.

That my keen *knife* see not the wound it makes.

Macb., i, 5.

But in Shakespeare's time it meant rather the latter, as in the above

passage, and here, where they are expressly distinguished:

I wear no *knife* to murder sleeping men;

But here's a vengeful sword, rusted with ease.

That shall be scour'd in his rancorous heart
That slanders me with murder's crimson badge.

2 Hen. VI, iii, 2.

Spenser, who purposely employed a phraseology more antiquated than his time, often has used it for a sword :

Lo there the worthy meed

Of him that slew Sansfoy with bloody knife.

F. Q. I, iii, 36.

And after all his war to rest his wearie knife.

Ibid., III, iv, 24.

It seems rather odd that knives or daggers should have been a part of the customary accoutrements of brides; but the truth was, I fancy, that they were commonly worn by ladies, and especially in full dress, and that the *wedding knives* were only more highly ornamented than others. In the old quarto of *Romeo and Juliet*, 1597, she says,

What if this potion should not worke at all,
Must I of force be married to the countie?
This shall forbid it. *Knife*, lye thou there.

In a former scene, with the friar, she had expressed the same resolution :

Give me some sudden counsell; els behold
Twixt my extreames and me this bloodie knife
Shall play the umpire.

iv, 1.

In the subsequent editions it is altered to

No; no, this shall forbid it. Lye thou there.

By which it does not appear what is to lie there, without reference to the original edition. The modern editors, indeed, have added a marginal direction: "Laying down a dagger." The custom of wearing knives or daggers in wedding dresses, is well illustrated by Mr. Steevens; but it appears from the above quotations, that Juliet wore one in her common dress, at the friar's cell, and that it was not left among the things "be-
"behoveful for her state." The citations adduced by Mr. Steevens, in confirmation of *wedding-knives*, are these:

See at my girdle hang my wedding-knives.

Decker's Match me in London, 1631.

Here by my side do hang my wedding-knives;

Take thou the one, and with it kill thy queen,

And with the other, I'll dispatch my love.

King Edw. III, 1599.

†KNIGHT. The knave at cards. "The knight, knave, or varlet." *Nomenclator*, 1585, p. 294.

†KNIGHT OF THE POST. Properly, a man who gained his living by giving false evidence on trials or false bail;

in a secondary sense, a sharper in general.

A knight of the post, quoth he, for so I am teamed; a fellow that will swear you any thing for twelve pence.

Nash, Pierce Peniless, 1592.

But is his resolution any way infracted, for that some refractaries are (like knights of the post) hired to witnes against him?

Ford's Line of Life, 1630.

†KNIT-KNOT. An ornament of dress.

Not to spend their time in knit-knots, patch-work, fine twilights, and such like fooleries; to study nothing but what they mun wear, or eat and drink; that they are grown to such a height of pride and lust, 'tis well if many an honest man has not a bad bargain of them.

The Country Farmers Catechism, 1708.

†KNITSTER. A woman who knits.

My two Troilus's transform'd to knitsters.

Maine's Amorous Warre, 1648.

To KNOCK TO THE DRESSER. See DRESSER.

KNOCK-PATED, or HEADED. See NOTT-PATED; also *Not-hed*, in Todd's Glossary to Illustrations of Chaucer.

To KNOLL, v. a. To ring a knell, or funeral peal; from *knell*.

Had I as many sons as I have hairs,

I would not wish them to a fairer death.

And so his knell is *knoll'd*. Macb., v, 7.

v. neuter, to sound as a bell:

If ever you have look'd on better days,

If ever been where bells have *knoll'd* to church.

As you like it, ii, 7.

And what we look'd for then, sir,

Let such poor weary souls that hear the bell *knoll*,

And see the grave a digging, tell.

B. and Fl., Humorous Lieut., ii, 4.

Knell is derived both from Welch and Saxon; and those, more remotely, from *Nola*, which in low Latin signified a bell, church bells having been first used by St. Paulinus, bishop of *Nola*, in Campania; whence such a bell was also called *Campana*.

KNOP, the same as *knob*. See Todd's Johnson.

†Bouton, bourgeois. The bud, *knop*, or button.

Nomenclator.

†KNOT. A species of bird. See KNAT.

Syn. Six brace of partridges, and six pheasants in a dish. Godwits, *knolls*, quails, and the rest of the meats answerable, for half a score, or a dozen persons of the best quality: whom I will think of presently.

Brome's Northern Lass.

KNOT-GRASS. A well-known grass; the *polygonum aviculare* of Linnæus. It was anciently supposed, if taken in an infusion, to have the power of stopping the growth of any animal.

Get you gone, you dwarf,

You minimus, of hindring knot-grass made.

Mids. N. Dr., iii, 2.

Come, come, George, let's be merry and wise, the child's a fatherless child, and say they should put him into a strait pair of gaskins, 'twere worse than knot-grass, he would never grow after it.

B. and Fl. Knight of the Burning Pestle, act ii, p. 383.

We want a boy extremely for this function,
Kept under for a year with milk and *knot-grass*.

B. and P. Coscomb, act ii, p. 181.

I will not say but that he may pass for an historian
in Garbier's academy; he is much of the size of those
knot-grass [*i. e.*, dwarf] professors.

Clevel. Char. of a Diurnal-maker.

To KNOWLEDGE, for to acknowledge.

I gave them precepts, which they will not fulfill,
Nor yet *knowledge* me for their God and good Lorde.

God's Promises, O. Pl., i, 24.

Mine owne deere simphes, which *knowledge* me your
queene.

Gascoigne's Works, B. 3.

Also knowing and *knowledging* the barbarous rudeness
of my translation.

Robinson's Utopia, * 4 b.

KNUFF. A corruption of **GNOFFE**.

†**KNUR**. A knot, or knob.

Nodus arboris. A knot, *knur*, or knob in wood.

Nomenclator, 1586.

Where casting off all other weightie cares, hee thought
upon Cesar, as the untowardest *knurrs* and difficultie
that now troubled him most, bending his whole ende-
avour how to shake and overthrow him.

Ammianus Marcellianus, 1609.

KUES. Small pieces of bread; also the
catch-word in a drama, more com-
monly written *cue*. *Kne* is absurdly
printed for *kue* in the old edition of
the Returne from Pernassus, but cor-
rected by Hawkins in this passage:

Master Kempe, you are very famous; but that is as
well for works in print as for your part in *kue*. *Kempe*.
You are still at Cambridge with size *kue*.

Orig. of Dr., iii, p. 271.

See **CUES**.

KULLAINE. One of the English cor-
ruptions of the name of Cologne; the
three pretended kings, whose bodies
were there shown, being famous per-
sons in the history of superstition.

There I will have you swear by our dere lady of
Bullaine,

Saint Dunstone, and saint Donnyke, with the three
kings of Kullaine. *Gammer Gurton*, O. Pl., ii, 30.

The description of the exhibition
of these relics, as seen by Theoph.
Dorrington in 1698, may be worth
transcribing. The object of his tra-
vels was to note the prevailing super-
stitions.

One sees only what seems the crowns of the heads of
three men, or the tops of three skulls, for the things
look of the colour of skulls. No person was suffered
to come within where the priest was, or to touch and
feel what these things were; but many people about
had the superstition to give the priests things to be
touched by these sacred nodules, which he took and
held to them, with a pair of silver pincers.

*Observations concerning the present State of Religion
in the Romish Church*, p. 339.

See **COLEN**.

L.

†**LA-BEE**. A corruption of let be.

Hee'l purchase induction by simony,
And offers her money her incumbent to be.

But still she replied, good sir, *la-bee*,

If ever I have a man, square-cap for me.

Cleveland's Poems, 1561.

LACED MUTTON. A cant expression
for a prostitute. *Mutton* means the
same; why, I am not prepared to say.
That term, however, being once estab-
lished, a *laced mutton* might only
mean one finely dressed, in *lace*, &c.
In the following passage it is jocularly
joined with *lost mutton*, or *lost sheep*.
It is not impossible that *lost sheep*,
applied to such females, might be the
original notion; from which the other
came, by jocular perversion:

Ay, sir: I, a lost mutton, gave your letter to her, a
lac'd mutton; and she, a *lac'd mutton*, gave me, a lost
mutton, nothing for my labour.

Two Gent. of Fer., i, 1.

Cook. O whom for mutton, or kid?

Child. A fine *lac'd mutton*

Or two; and either has her friking husband.

B. Jons. Masq. of Nat. Triumph, vol. vi, Whalley.

And I smelt he loved *lace mutton* well.

Promos and Cass., 6, pl. i, p. 14.

Laz. Picher, Cupid hath got me a stomacke, and I
long for *lac'd mutton*. *Pil. Plaine mutton* without a
lace would serve. *Blurt Master Constable*, sign. B.

They were sometimes also *laced* by
the whip at the house of correction;
which kind of discipline is called
lacing by Decker:

The sturdy beggar, and the lazy lovn,

Gets here hard hands, or *lac'd* correction.

Honest Wh., O. Pl., iii, 466.

See **MUTTON**. "*Laced-mutton*, scor-
tum." *Coles' Dict. in loc.*

†**LACHRYMABLE**. Sorrowful.

No time yeelds rest unto my dulcife throat,

But still I ply my *lachrimable* note.

Parker's Nightingale, 1632.

LACHRYMÆ. The first word of the
title of a musical work, composed by
John Dowland, in the time of James I.
The full title was, "*Lachrimæ*, or
seven Teares figured in seaven pas-
sionate Pavans, with divers other
Pavans, Galiards, and Almandas, set
forth to the Lute, Viols, or Violins,
in five Parts." See *Hawkins's Hist.*
of Music, vol. iii, p. 325. The popu-
larity of the work appears from the
frequent allusions to it.

No, the man
I' th' moon dance a coranto; his bush
At's back a fire; and his dog piping *lacryme*.
B. Jons. Masque of Time Vindie.

In brief he is a rogue of six reprieves,
Four pardons o' course, thrice pilloried, twice sung
lacryme.

To th' virginals of a cart's tails.

B. and Fl. Fair Maid, &c., p. 400.
I would have all lovers begin and end their pickaong
with *lacryme*, 'till they have wept themselves as dry
as I am. *Microcosmus*, O. Pl., ix, 133.

Such music as will make your worships dance
To the doleful tune of *lacryme*.

Massinger's Maid of Honour, i, 1.
It is mentioned as Dowland's in one
of Middleton's pieces:

Now thou plainest Dowland's *Lacryme* to thy master.
No Wit like a Woman's.

Dowland is celebrated in the 6th
sonnet of the Passionate Pilgrim,
usually attributed to Shakespeare.
See Suppl., i, 713.

Many other such allusions may be
found.

LACK-LATIN, from *lack* and *Latin*.

One ignorant of Latin, an uneducated
ignoramus. *Lack* was formerly pre-
fixed at pleasure to words of all kinds,
like the Greek *alpha privativa*, to
denote deficiency. Thus we have
lack-beard, *lack-brain*, *lack-linen*,
lack-love, *lack-lustre*, all in Shake-
speare. King John also was surnamed
lack-land; in French, *sans-terre*.

They are the veriest *lack-latines*, and the most un-
alphabetical ragabashes. *Disc. of a New W.*, p. 81.

From *lack*, by common analogy of
language, was formed *lacker*, for one
who lacks, or wants; which is ex-
emplified by Todd from Davies.

†Except it be'cause would hee cate and feed,
Hee'l starve two cures, for he can hardly reade.
This *sir John Lacklatins* true course doth keepe,
To preach the vestry men all fast asleepe.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

†**LACKEY**. A footman.

A memoria: he that is the prince's remembrance.
A pedibus: a footman or *lackey*.

Eliotes Dictionarie, 1559.

†**To LACKEY**. To act as a footman
or lackey, i. e., to go on foot.

Whither tends thy gait,
That void of horse and chariot fit for thy sov'reign
state
Thou *lackiest* here. *Chapm. II.*, xiv, 253.

†**LADRON**. A thief. From the Spanish.

Pad. Was ever man of my great birth and fortune
Afroited thus? I am become the talk
Of every picaro and *ladron*. *Shirley's Brothers*, 1652.

LADY-LONGINGS. A popular name
for some kind of fruit or vegetables.
In making out twelve quibbling
dishes, for a man who was to marry
an ugly woman, there are said to be

For *fruit* these, fritters, medlers, hartichokes, and
lady-longings. *Lyly's Endymion*, iii, 8.

LAG, *adj.* Late, last, or slow; probably
from the Swedish *lagg*, the end. This
word, though not entirely obsolete,
occurs only in a few phrases, and in
mere colloquial use. It is never
employed now as in the following
passages:

Some tardy cripple bore the countermand
That came too *lag* to see him buried. *Rich. III.*, ii, 1.
For that I am some twelve or fourteen moonshines
Lag of a brother. *Learn*, i, 2.

Also as a substantive, for the last or
lowest part:

The senators of Athens, together with the common
lag of people. *Timon of Athens*, iii, 6.

Hence *lag-end*, used for latter end:

I could be well content
To entertain the *lag-end* of my life *1 Hen. IV.*, v, 1.
With quiet hours.

†**To LAG**. To run.

Away the glutton *lagged*, and Mockao highed to the
doore, expecting, that as he was larded, so hee would
be garded with some or other.

Man in the Moone, 1609.

†**LAI**. Buried.

He had struck up loud music, and had plaid
A jig for joy that Calamy was *laid*.

Wild's Her Boreale, 1670, p. 81.

LAIR. The haunt or resting place of
a beast, wild or tame. Foreign ety-
mologies have been attempted, but it
seems most naturally deduced from to
lay; *layer*, a place where they *lay*
themselves down. The word is still
occasionally used in poetry, having
been preserved by Milton and Dryden.
It is now applied only to wild beasts
of the savage kind; but the following
authorities show that it was used also
for other species. In hunting it was
a technical term.

The impression where any deer hath reposed or
harboured, we call a *lair*.

Gentleman's Recreation, 8vo ed., p. 16.
They oft dislodg'd the hart, and set their houses
where

He in the broom and brakes had long time made his
leire. *Drayton, Polyolb.*, xiii, p. 914.

She once should see
Her flocks againe, and drive them merrily
To their fowre-decked *laire*, and tread the shores
Of pleasant Albion. *Browne, Brit. Past.*, II, i, p. 18.

Used here for pasture:

More hard for hungry steed t' abstaine from pleasant
lare. *Spens. F. Q.*, IV, viii, 29.

Spenser has used it for the ground:

This gyant's son that lies there on the *laire*,
And headlesse heape, him unawares there caught.
Ibid., IV, viii, 51.

Tusser spells it *layer*, and seems to
use it for country, speaking of his
own birth:

It came to pass, that born I was,
Of lineage good, of gentle blood,
In Essex *layer*, in village fair,
That Rivenhall hight.

Author's Life, p. 140, ed. 1672.

LAKIN, s. A colloquial contraction of *ladykin*, which is a diminutive of endearment for lady. Thus our *lakin* was our lady, and meant the Virgin Mary.

By't *lakin*, I can go no further, sir;
My old bones ache. *Temp.*, iii, 3.
By't *lakin*, a parous fear. *Mids. N. Dr.*, iii, 1.
By our *lakin*, syr, not by my will.
Shelton's Magnificence.

Why the editors of Shakespeare printed it as one word in the *Tempest*, and as two in *Mids. N. Dr.*, I cannot say. See **BY'B LAKIN**.

LAMB, DR. A reputed conjurer in the reign of James the First, who, after being tried for witchcraft, and for a rape, was at length murdered by the mob, on the supposition that, with the aid of the devil, he assisted the duke of Buckingham in misleading the king.

Could conjure there, above the school of Westminster,
and *Dr. Lamb* too.

R. Jones. Staple of News, 1st Intermean.
Who conjured in Tuttle-fields, and how many, when they never came there; and which boy rode upon *Dr. Lamb* in the likeness of a roaring lion, that ran away with him in his teeth, and has not devour'd him yet.
Ibid., 3d Intermean.

He is probably alluded to under the name of *Dr. Lambstones*, in Beaumont and Fletcher's *Fair Maid of the Inn*. It is said to a conjurer,

But trace the world o'er you shall never purse
Up so much gold, as when you were in England,
And call'd yourself *Dr. Lambstones*. *Act v*, p. 410.

†**LAMBASTE.** To beat severely.

Whine not, my love; his fury streight will waste him;
Stand off awhile, and see how *He lambaste* him.

Briannia Triumphans, 1637.

To LAMBEAKE, v. To beat or bastinado.

While the men are faine to beare off with eares, head,
and shoulders. Happy may they call that daie
whereon they are not *lambeked* before night.

Discov. of New World, p. 115.

The following is probably the same word:

First, with this hand wound thus about here haire,
And with this dagger lustilie *lambackt*,
I would, y' faith. *Death of Rob. E. of Hunt.*, sign. K 1.
†With that five or six wives started up and fell upon
the collier, and gave unto him halfe a score of sound
lambekes with their cudgels.

Greene's Discovery of Coosnage, 1591.

ST. LAMBERT'S DAY. The seventeenth of September. This saint, whose original name was *Landeibert*,

but contracted into *Lambert*, was a native of Maestricht, in the seventh century, and was assassinated early in the eighth. See Butler's *Lives of the Saints*, at Sept. 17.

Be ready, as your lives shall answer it,
At Coventry, upon *St. Lambert's Day*. *Rich. II*, i, 1.

†**To LAMBSKIN.** To beat.

I would have row'd my spirits, belabour'd my
invention, beaten my braines, thump'd, bumbasted,
strapadoed, *lambaki'd*, and clapperclaw'd my wits, to
have mounted her praise one and thirtie yards beyond
the moone. *Taylor's Works*, 1630.

LAMBS-WOOL, s. A favorite liquor, among the common people, composed of ale and roasted apples; the pulp of the roasted apple worked up with the ale, till the mixture formed a smooth beverage. This is clearly implied in the following prescription for mixing apples with water in the same manner:

The pulpe of the rosted apples, in number foure or
five, according to the greatnesse of the apples (espe-
cially the pomewater), mixed in a wine quart of faire
water, laboured together untill it come to be as apples
and ale, which we call *lambes-wooll*.

Johnson's Gerard, p. 1460.

A cupp of *lambes-wool* they dranke unto him then.

The King and the Miller, Percy's Reliques, iii, 184.

Now crowne the bowle

With gentle *lambes-wooll*,

Add sugar, and nutmegs, and ginger.

Herrick's Poems, p. 876.

Lay a crab in the fire to roast for *lambeswool*.

Old Wife's Tale, by G. Peele, A 4, b.

Fanciful etymologies for this popular word have been thought of; but it was, probably, named from its smoothness and softness, resembling the wool of lambs.

LAMENT, s. Lamentation.

And these external manners of *lament*
And merely shadows to the unseen grief,
That swells with silence in the tortur'd soul.

Rich. II, iv, 1.

Leave your prating,

For these are but grammatical *laments*.

White Devil, O. Pl., vi, 363.

And my *laments* would be drawn out too long

To tell them all with one poor tired tongue.

Sh. Rape of Lucr., Suppl., ii, 563.

This word, perhaps, hardly required to be here introduced.

†Such bootlesse plaints, that know nor meane nor
end,

Do but increase the floods of thy *lament*.

Tamcor and Gismond, 1592.

†**LAMISH.**

I could no refrayne but bequeath it to the privie,
leafe by leafe as I read it, it was so ugly, dorblically,
and *lamish*. *Nash, Pierce Penilesse*, 1592.

LAMM, s. A plate; from *lamina*, Latin. But he strake Phalantus just upon the gorget, so as he bated the *lamms* thereof, and made his head almost touch the back of his horse.

Pembr. Arcad., lib. iii, p. 269.

What it means in the following place,
I have not discovered :

Can'st thou, poore lambe, become another's *lamme*.
Ibid., p. 396.

It is addressed to a lamb, and appears
to be intended for some play upon
that word.

To LAMP. To shine.

Ykindled first above,
Emongst th' eternall spheres, and *lampung* sky.
Spens. P. Q., III, iii, 1.
And happy lines! on which with starry light
Those *lampung* eyes will design sometimes to look.
Ibid., Sonnet, 1.

A cheerfulness did with her hopes arise,
That *lamped* clearer than it did before.

Daniel, Civ. Wars, viii, 64.

LAMPASS, *s.* A disorder incident to
horses and other cattle. "An excres-
cence of flesh above the teeth."
Markham, Way to get Wealth, p.
77.

His horse possest with the glanders, troubled with
the *lampass*. *Tem. Shr.*, ii, 1.
Hava de bestias, the *lampas*, a disease in the mouth of
beasts, when such long barbles grow in their mouths,
that they cannot well feed. *Minsk. Span. Dict.*

Hava is Spanish for a bean.

†LAMPORS. A sort of thin silk. From
the Dutch.

Before the stooles of estate satt another mayde, all
clotlyd in white; and her face coverd with white
lampors. In her right hand a red crosse, and in her
left hand a chalice, with the sacrament.

Letter dated 1559.

†To LANCE. A sea-term.

That whether we did goe by sunne or moone,
At anytime, at midnight, or at noone,
If we did *launce*, or if to land we set,
We still were sure to be halfe sunke, and wet.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

LANCEGAYE. A kind of spear, pro-
hibited to be used by the statute of
7 Rich. II, cap. 13. *Cowel*. Two
writers in the *Censura Literaria*, have
mistaken the latter syllable, *gaye*, for
a separate word, and endeavoured in
vain to explain it. See vol. x, 158
and 368. Camden mentions it in
his *Remains*, but does not explain its
form :

To speake of lesse weapons both defensive and offen-
sive of our nation, as their parav, baselard, *launcgay*,
&c., would be endless and needlesse, when we can
do nothing but name them. *Remaines*, p. 309.

The other two are not much better
known.

Tyrwhitt remarks that the prior
editors of Chaucer had improperly
split the word into two, and quotes
the *Rolls of Parliament* for it.

And the said Evan, then and there, with a *launcgay*
emote the said William Treaham through the body a
foote and more, whereof he died.

Note on Cant. Tales, v. 13689.

LANCE-KNIGHT, *s.* Said to mean a
common soldier, and to be a Flemish
term. See Gifford on the following
passage, where Brainworm, disguised
like a maimed soldier, says,

Well, now I must practice to get the true garb of one
of these lance-knights, my arm here, and my—

Es. Man in his H., ii, 2.

The context seems rather to imply
that it meant a disabled soldier, one
who had received a kind of knight-
hood from the point of a lance, dis-
charging him from common service;
but I know of no other example of
the word.

LANCEPESADO, LANCEPEADE, or
LANCEPRISADO. An officer under
a corporal, or a commander of ten
men, the lowest officer of foot. It is
more accurately defined by Grose :

The *lancepesada*, *anspesado*, or, as the present term is,
lance corporal, was originally a man at arms or trooper,
who, having broken his lance on the enemy, and lost
his horse in fight, was entertained as a volunteer
assistant to a captain of foot, receiving his pay as a
trooper until he could remount his horse; if, from being
the companion of the captain, he was soon degraded to
the assistant of the corporal, and at present does
the duty of that officer, on the pay of a private
soldier.

A note adds,

Lancepesado is a word derived from the Italian, *lance-
spesado*, which is a broken or spent lance.

Milit. Antig.

Lance-pessade, French. *Lanceprezado*
Match is one of the characters in
Heywood's *Royal King and Loyal*
Subject.

Quit your place too,

And say you're counsell'd well, thou wilt be beaten
also

By thine own *lanceprisados*, when they know thee,
That tune of oil of roses will not cure thee.

B. & Fl. Thierry & Thood., ii, 2.

But if it [desert] ever get a company
(A company, pray mark me,) without money,
Or private service done for the general's mistress,
With a commendatory epistle from her,
I will turn *lancepesado*.

Massinger, Maid of Hon., iii, 1.

But, noble *landpriado*, let us have a sea-sonnet before
we launch forth in our adventure frigot.

Lady Alimony, sign. F 4.

†And some (through want) are turn'd base pimps and
panders;

The watchfull corporall and the *lanceprezado*
Are marchants turn'd, of smoky Trinidad.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

†To th' Indies of her arm he flies,
Franght both with east and western prize;
Which when he had in vain assaid,
Arm'd like a dapper *lance-prezade*
With Spanish pike, he broacht a pore,
And so both made and heal'd the sore.

Cleveland's Poems, 1651.

LANCER, the same as lancet.

And cut themselves, after their manner, with knives
and *lancers*. *1 Kings*, xviii, 28.

This word has been silently changed

to *lancets*, in modern editions, and even in some as old as 1708. It was not noticed in Johnson, before Todd's edition; but is in all the early concordances. Bullokar has the odd and vulgar corruption, *Launcelot*, as the right word. The same word is apparently intended here; but in the sense of lance-bearer:

It into shivers splits my quivering milt,
To see thy *lancere* notes so run a tilt.

Cleophras, lines prefixed to Gayton.

Lancer is now revived, and made a modern word, by the institution of troops bearing lances. For the early use of it in that sense, see Todd.

†LAND COAL. According to Fuller, this term was applied to coal brought from Mendip, Bedworth, &c.

To LAND-DAMN. A word used by Shakespeare, which has occasioned some controversy. If it be derived from *land* in the usual sense, it probably meant to close up and confine with earth, as water is held in by a dam; in which case we must read *damm*, not *damn*. If the latter termination be preferred, Dr. Johnson's interpretation will appear the best: "I will *damn* or condemn him to quit the land." Sir Thomas Hanmer derives it from *lant*, or *land*, urine; and explains it to stop his urine, which he might mean to do by total mutilation; and there is this to be said in favour of his explanation, that it suits best with the current and complexion of the whole speech, which is gross with the violence of passion, and in other parts contains indecent images of a similar kind. See LANT. Dr. Farmer's conjecture of "*laudanum* him," in the sense of "poison him," has no probability to recommend it.

You are abus'd, and by some putter-on
That will be damn'd for't; would I knew the villain,
I would *land-damn* him. *Wint. Tale*, ii, 1.

LANDERER, originally LAUNDER. A man employed to wash; whence *laundress*. But query, is this word contracted from *lavandière*, French, or made from the English word *lawn*, a lawn, on which clothes were usually dried?

Diseases that new land are dry throates and wet backs. For the first, the first part of cancer [can]—is very sovereign; but the latter must be beholden to the *landerer*. *Owle's Almanack*, p. 28.

See LAUND, &c.

†LAND-LEAPER, or LAND-LOPER.

A vagabond.

Erro. . . . Rodeur, coureur, vagabond. A roge: a *land leaper*: a vagabond: a runagave. *Nomenclator*. You are sure where to find me, whereas I was a *land-loper* as the Dutch-man saith, a wanderer, and subject to incertain removes, and short sojourns in diverse places before. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

Whether the governors of the commonwealth have suffered palmesters, fortune-tellers, stage-players, sawce-boxes, enterluders, puppet players, loyterers, vagabonds, *landleapers*, and such like cozening make-shifts, to practise their cogging tricks and rogish trades within the circuite of his authoritie, and to deceive the simple people with their vile forgerie and palterie. *Newton, Tryall of a Man's owne Selfe*, 1692.

†LANDSKIP. The old form of the word landscape. In the second of these extracts the word is curiously corrupted.

Well-shadow'd *landskip*, fare-yo-well;
How I have lov'd you, none can tell.

Witts Recreations, 1654.

Thou hast thy *lants-chips*, and the painters try
With all their skill to please thy wanton eye.
Here shadowy groves, and craggy mountains there.

Randolph's Poems, 1643.

†LAND-WHEALE. A land-blister?

And all this hurly burly, is for no other purpose but to stop the mouth of this *land-wheale* Shrove-Tuesday.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

LANFUSA, by whom sir J. Harrington makes Ferraw swear, without authority from his author, in the following lines, was not a deity, but the mother of Ferraw:

But he that kill'd him shall aby therefore,
By Macon and *Laufusa* he doth sweare,
And straight perform'd it, to the knight's great paine,
For with his pollax out he daunt his braine.

Harringt. Ariost., xvi, 54.

Stanza 73 of this book of Ariosto, has no mention of these oaths; but the poet makes the same person swear so in another place; as,

And by *Laufusa's* life he vow'd to use
No helmet till such time he got the same
Which, &c.

B. i, St. 30.

In the original,

Che giuro per la vita di *Laufusa*.

Ibid.

Harrington here observes, in the margin, "This is a fit decorum, so to make Ferraw to sweare by his mother's life, which is the Spanish manner."

The Italian commentators say the same. The excellent Latin version of Marchese Barbolani gives it thus:

Per caput, o *Lamphusa*, tuum, dehinc semper apertum
Ferre rovet frontem, nisi casside contegat illa
Bolandus quam victor, in Asprimentis arena,
Abstulit Almontis quondam de vertice sevl. St. 30.

†**LANGOON.** A sort of wine.

Snuspition then I waisht away
With old *langoon* and cleansing whey.
Gallantry a la Mode, p. 15.

LANGRET, from being *long*. A sort of false dice, that more readily came up *quater*, or *tray*, than any other number; exactly contrary to those which were so formed as to avoid those two numbers. See **BAR'D CATER TEA**.

First you must know a *langret*, which is a die that simple men have seldom heard of, but often scene to their cost; and this is a well favoured die, and seemeth good and square, yet it is forged longer upon the *cater* and *free* than any other way, and therefore it is called a *langret*. *Art of Juggling*, 1613, C. 4. As for dice, he hath all kind of *sortes*, fullams, *langrets*, bard quater traies, his men, low men, some stopt with quicksilver, some with gold, some ground.

Wit's Misery, G.

LANGUISH, *s.*, for languishment, or the state of languishing. The *languish* of the eye, or of the manner, is still used; but that refers to the appearance only, this to actual weakness.

What, of death too, that ride our dogs of *languish*?
Ant. & Cleop., v. 2.
One desperate grief cures with another's *languish*.
Rom. & Jul., i. 2.

Mr. Todd has added an example of *languishes* in the plural, as from All's Well, i. 2; but all the editions have *languishings*, in that place.

LANNER. A kind of hawk. *Lanier*, French.

The *lanner* is a hawk common in all countries, especially in France—she is less than the falcon-gentle. You may know the *lanners* by these three tokens: 1, they are blacker hawks than any other; 2, they have less beaks than the rest; 3, and lastly, they are less armed and pounced than other falcons.

Gentl. Recr., 8vo ed., p. 51, 52.

The *lanner* and the *lanneret* are accounted hard hawks, and the very hardest of any that are in ordinary, or in common use amongst us at this present time.

Latham, vol. ii, p. 9.

That young *lanneret*

Whom you have such a mind to; if you can whistle her

To come to fist, make trial, play the young falconer.

Midd. & Rowley's Spanish Gipsie, act iv.

LANSKET. I have no knowledge of this word; but by the context in the following passage, it seems to mean the pannel of a door, a lattice, or something of that kind. A man who has been relating the proceedings of some women who were shut up together, is asked how he knows it, and his answer is

I peep'd in

At a loose *lansket*. *B. & F. Tamer Tamed*, ii, 6.

LANT. Urine. Saxon. Coles has "*Lant, urina;*" and "*to lant, urinâ miscere.*" The latter, Skinner also has.

Your frequent drinking country ale with *lant* in't.
Glaphorne's Wit in a Constable, 1639.

To LANT, v. To wet with urine. Coles has "*Lant, urina;*" and "*to lant, urinâ miscere.*" Skinner has the same, and derives it from *hland*, lotium, Saxon.

But were soon returned to their quondam dejection, when they found their ears unguented with warm water, well *lanted* with a viscous ingredient.

The Spaniard, a Novel, Lond., 1719.

It had been before said, that madam Gylo had "extracted it like a spider from her own bowels." See the notes to the passage quoted under **LANTIFY**.

†My hostess takings will be very small,
Although her *lanted* ale be nere so strong.

Marriage Broker, 1663.

LANTERN AND CANDLE LIGHT was anciently accounted one of the cries of London, being the usual words of the bellman. It is mentioned as such in the following passage:

Lanthorn and candle light here,
Maids ha light there,

Thus go the cries, &c. *Hayes. Rape of Lucrece*.
Dost roar, bulchin, dost roar? th'ast a good rounccival voice to cry *lantern and candle light*.

Decker's Satirom., Or. of Dr., iii, 170.

No more calling of *lanthorn and candle light*.

Hayes. Edward IV, 1626.

Hence two tracts of Decker's had the title of *Lanthorn and Candle-light, or the Belman, &c.*

[Two other tracts, also by Decker, are entitled "English villanies, &c., discovered by lanthorne and candle-light, and the help of a new cryer, called O-Per-Se-O, 1648," &c.]

†It is said, Lawrence Lacifer, that you went up and downe London crying then like a *lanterne and candle man*.

Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1593.

LANTERN-LERRY. A term either coined or applied by Jonson to Inigo Jones, in the verses called an expostulation to him. It seems to mean some trick of producing artificial light.

I am too fat for envy, he too lean
To be worth envy; henceforth I do mean
To pity him, as smiling at his feat
Of *lantern-lerry*, with fuliginous heat
Whirling his whimsies, by a subtilty
Suck'd from the veins of shop-philosophy.

Epigr., 135, Whalley.

These lines seem to give some colour to the usual application of *Lanthorn Leatherhead*; but see the following article.

LANTHORN LEATHERHEAD, in the Bartholomew Fair of Ben Jonson, has been generally thought to have been drawn for Inigo Jones, against whom the poet has vented his ire in various ways. Some degree of rivalry respecting the court masques, for which Jonson was the poet, and Jones the machinist, or some misunderstanding in the conduct of them, probably occasioned their quarrel. Mr. Gifford, however, has given strong reasons against the supposition that Inigo was satirised in this character; or that their disagreement had commenced so early. It appears, indeed, that Jones was certainly in Italy when this play was produced.

To LANTIFY. To moisten with urine. In the following passage, probably, moistened only; but used as a contemptuous word:

A goodly peece of puff pac't [paste],

A little lantified, to hold the gilding.

A Wilson's Inconst. Lady, act ii, sc. 2, p. 37, first printed from MS. Oxon., 1814.

LAP. Cant term for porridge.

Here's pannum, and lap, and good poplars of yarrum.
Jovial Crew, O. Pl., x, 367.

LAP, TO LIE IN. To lie at a lady's feet, reclining the head on her lap, was sometimes termed lying in her lap, and was not an unusual point of gallantry. Hamlet says to Ophelia,

Lady, shall I lie in your lap?

(*Lying down at Ophelia's feet.*)

And directly after adds,

I mean my head upon your lap. *Hamlet*, iii, 2.

Thus Gascoigne:

To lie along in ladies' lappes.

Green Knight's Farewell, &c.

I suppose, therefore, Benedict means to die in this posture at the feet of Beatrice, when he says,

I will live in thy heart, die in thy lap, and be buried in thine eyes. *Much Ado*, v, 2.

This piece of gallantry was often exhibited even in public:

Ushers her to her coach, lies at her feet

At solemn masques, applauding what she laughs at.
B. and Fl. Queen of Corinth.

To lay anything in a person's lap, meant to put it totally into their possession:

Now have I that which I desir'd so long,

Lay'd in my lap by this foud woman here.

Daniel, Philotas, p. 201.

[*Left in the laps*, embarrassed.]

†Viden me tuis consiliis impeditum esse. Dost thou not see me brought in the briars, or left in the laps, through thy devise and counsaile?

Terence in English, 1614.

[*Off with your lap*, a drinking phrase.]

†I my selfe have oftentimes dined or supped at a great mans boord, and when I have risen, the servants of the house have enfore'd me into the seller or butttery, where (in the way of kindnesse) they will make a mans belly like a sowse-tub, and inforce mee to drinke, as if they had a commission under the divels great seale, to murder men with drinking, with such a deale of complementall oratory, as, *off with your lap*, wind up your bottome, up with your tapiash, and many more eloquent phrases, which Tully or Demostheues never heard of.

Taylor's Works, 1610.

LAPWING, s. The green plover, or pe-wit. *Tringa vanellus*. This bird is said, and I believe truly, to draw pursuers from her nest by crying in other places; other birds also do it, as the partridge. This, however, was formerly the subject of a proverb: "The lapwing cries tongue from heart;" or, "The lapwing cries most, furthest from her nest." *Ray's Prov.*, p. 199.

Though 'tis my familiar sin

With maids to seem the lapwing, and to jest

Tongue far from heart. *Meas. for Meas.*, i, 5.

Far from her nest the lapwing cries away.

Com. of Errors, iv, 2.

Wherein you resemble the lapwing, who crieth most

where her nest is not.

Alex. and Campaspe, ii, 2, O. Pl., ii, 105.

H'as the lapwing's cunning, I'm afraid, my lord,

That cries most when she's farthest from the nest.

Masinger's Old Law, iv, 2.

The translator has introduced the allusion into the following passage of Tasso, but without any authority from the original:

Like as the bird, that having close imberr'd

Her tender young ones in the springing bent;

To draw the searcher further from the nest,

Cries and complains most where she needeth least.

Pairf. Tasso, vi, 80.

Another peculiarity of this bird was also proverbially remarked; namely, that the young ones run out of the shell with part of it sticking upon their heads. It was generally used to express great forwardness. Thus Horatio says it of Osrick, meaning to call him a child, and a fine forward one: This lapwing runs away with the shell on his head.

Hamlet, v, 2.

Forward lapwing!

He flies with the shell on his head.

White Devil, O. Pl., vi, 265.

Such as are bald and barren beyond hope

Are to be separated and set by

For ushers to old countesses: and coachmen

To mount their boxes reverently, and drive

Like lapwings with a shell upon their heads

Therow the streets. *B. Jons. Staple of News*, iii, 2.

The bald head being uncovered, would make that appearance. See BARE.

LARDARIE. A larder. *Lardarium*, low Latin.

Then will I lay out all my *lardarie*
Of cheese, of cracknells, curds, and clowted creame.
Barnefeld's Affectionate Shop, 1594.

LARE. See LAIR.

†**LARDING-STICK.** The practice here alluded to still prevails in France.

Lardarium, quo coqui carnes configunt immisso lardo.
Lardoire. A *larding stick*, wherewith cooks use to drawe lard through flesh. *Nomenclator*.

LASK, s. A corruption of lax, a flux. Coles, and all the old dictionary-makers, have it. "A *lax*, dysenteria, &c. to have a *lask*, dysenteria laborare." Coles. So also Cotgrave: "A *laske*, fluxe de ventre," &c. So also Minshew, Skinner, and Junius; and Howell, Lex. Tetr.

But to come more particularly to the garden skirwort, if the juice thereof be drunke with goat's milke, it stayeth the fluxe of the belly called the *laske*.

Phil. Holland's Piny, vol. ii, p. 41, c. That done, there came upon him such a *laske*, that it caused him, &c. *Cavendish, L. of Wolsey*. The polished red bark (of chesnuts) boyled and drunk, doth stop the *laske*, the bloody fluxe, &c.

Langham's Garden of Health, 4to, 1633, p. 138, and passim.

†**LASKING**, occurs as a sea-term.

Which captaine Weddell perceiving, scarce being able to shun it, he called to the master, and told him the purpose of the enemy, to avoyd which danger, he commanded the master to beare a little *lasking* to separate them further each from other, that he might have more room to go betweene them; the vice-admirall of the enemy seeing the James beare up so *lasking*, she likewise bore up with her.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

To LATCH. To catch, in a general sense. Thus, a latch to a door meant originally a catch to it; from læccan, Saxon. We now use the verb only as derived from that noun; as, to fasten by the latch: but the old sense is said to be still current in the north. The first folio of Shakespeare has *latch*, in the following passage, where the subsequent editions, before Capell's, and the Variorum of 1813, had substituted *catch*:

But I have words

That would be howl'd out in the desert air,
Where hearing should not *latch* them. *Macb.*, iv, 3.

Which, though it now sounds strangely, was probably the original word. Spenser, in his *Shep. Kal.*, March, says that Cupid often *latched* the stones which were thrown at him (v. 93); and this is explained by

E. K. "caught." Where *latched* occurs in Mids. N. Dr. the commentators (after Hammer) explain it as from *lecher*, French, to lick or smear over; but, as no other instance of it in that sense has occurred, I should rather understand it, caught, or entrapped:

But hast thou yet *latch'd* the Athenian's eyes
With the love juice, as I did bid thee do?

Act iii, scene 2.

It is true the direction given had been, "*anoint* his eyes."

LATED. Arriving late, surprised by the night. We now say belated.

The west yet glimmers with some streaks of day;

Now spurs the *lated* traveller apace

To gain the timely inn. *Macb.*, iii, 3.

See also Ant. and Cleop., iii, 9.

It is cited also from Greene's *Orpharion*. See Todd.

†**LATHE.** An old north country term for a barn.

The northern man writing to his neighbour may say,
My *lathe* standeth neere the kirkegarth, for My barn
standeth neere the church-yard. But if he should
write publicly, it is fittest to use the most knowne
words. *Coote's English Schoolemaster*, 1632.

LATTEN. An old word for brass; from *laiton*, or *léton*, French. Used also as an adjective. Ritson says it is "certainly tin" (*Remarks on Shakespeare*, p. 13); and Kersey's Dictionary says, "Iron tinned over," which is exactly our plate-tin; but that both are wrong, the following authorities show. Jonson uses it as answering to orichalcum, and so all the old dictionaries and vocabularies explain it. The etymology also points out the same. *Laiton*, says the French Manuel Lexique, "Métal composé de cuivre rouge et de calamine," which is brass.

I combat challenge of this *latten* bilboe.

Mer. W. W., i, 1.

This is sneeringly said by Pistol of Master Slender, whom he means to call a base useless weapon, as one of brass would be. See BILBOE. The passage is perfectly clear, and required neither the conjectures nor amendments of the commentators, after Theobald had restored it.

The hau'boy not, as now, with *latten* bound,
And rival with the trumpet for his sound.

B. Jons. Transl. of Hor. Art of Poetry, p. 181.

From the words,

Tibia non, ut nunc, orichalco vincta, tubæque

Æmula.

Congealing English tin, Grecian gold, Roman *latten*,
all in a lump. *Lingua*, O. Pl., v, 175.

In the latter passage a pun seems to be intended between *latten* and *Latin*, the subject of the speech being languages. There is also a colloquial pun of Shakespeare's, on the same word, recorded by L'Estrange (the nephew of sir Roger) in the following terms.

Shakespeare was godfather to one of Ben Jonson's children; and after the christening, being in a deep study, Jonson came to cheer him up, and asked him why he was so melancholy? No, saith, Ben, says he, not I; but I have been considering a great while what should be the fittest gift for me to bestow upon my god-child, and I have resolved at last. I prythee what? says he. I saith, Ben, I'll e'en give him a dozen good *latten* spoons, and thou shalt translate them. *Harl. MSS.*, No. 6395.

A pleasant rillery enough on Jonson's love for translating; it is repeated by Capell in his notes on Henry VIII. See SPOONS and APOSTLE SPOONS. The truth of the tale has, however, latterly been questioned.

LAVE-EAR'D, for lap-eared. Long, or flap-eared.

A *lave-ear'd* ass with gold may trapped be.

Hall's Satires, ii, 2, p. 29.

Thus *laving* is used for lapping or flapping, by the same author:

His ears hang *laving* like a new-logg'd swine.

iv, 1, p. 55.

Thus *laver* lip is, probably, only another form of the same word, metaphorically used; hanging lip, quasi *lap-ear'd* lip:

Let his *laver* lip

Speak in reproach of nature's workmanship.

Marston, Sat., v, p. 159.

To LAVEER. Properly to work a ship against the wind, by tacking, or changing its course. Instanced from Lovelace and Dryden, in Todd's Johnson, but very imperfectly defined. It is not now in use, unless, perhaps, in nautical language; but lord Clarendon has the substantive made from it.

LAVEERER, *s.* One who thus tacks, or works up against the wind.

They [the schoolmen] are the best *laveerers* in the world, and would have taught a ship to have caught the wind, that it should have gained half in half, though it had been contrary.

Essays, vol. i, p. 253, repr. 1816.

LAVENDER. This plant was considered as an emblem of affection.

Some of such flow'rs as to his hand doth hap,
Others, such as a secret meaning bear;
He from his lass him *lavender* hath sent
Shewing his love, and doth requital crave;
Him rosemary his sweetheart, whose intent
Is that he should her in remembrance have.

Drayton, Ecl., ix, p. 1430.

To *lay in lavender* was also a current phrase for to pawn; because things pawned are carefully laid by, like clothes which, to keep them sweet, have *lavender* scattered among them:

Good faith, rather than thou shouldst pawn a rag
more, I'll *lay* my ladyship in *lavender*, if I knew
where. *Eastward Ho!*, O. Pl., iv, 379.

In R. Brathwaite's *Strappado* for the Devil, is an epigram "Upon a Poet's Palfrey lying in *Lavender* for the discharge of his Provender;" p. 154. The same allusion is also in the following passage, where a horse is spoken of:

Sander. The ostler will not let me have him, you owe
tenpence for his meate, and sixpence for stuffing my
mistress saddle. *Per*. Here, villaine, goe pay him
strait. *Sander*. Shall I give them another pecke of
lavender? *Per*. Out, slave, and bring them presently
to the dore. *Taming Shr.*, 6 pl., vol. i, p. 186.

But the poorer gentleman palls so decre for the
lavender it is laid up in, that if it lie long at a broker's
house, he seems to buy his apparel twice.

Greene's Quip, in *Harl. Misc.*, v, 405.

These quotations fully illustrate the following passage of Ben Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour, which would be otherwise obscure:

And a black sattin suit of his own to go before her
in; which suit (for the more sweet'ning) now lies
in *lavender*. *Act* iii, 3.

In Coles's Dictionary, "to *lay in lavender*" is translated "pignori opponere."

Hence a pawnbroker is thus described in some old drama, whose name is not given:

A broker is a city pestilence,
A moth that eats up gowns, doublets, and hose,
One that with bills loads smocks and shirts together,
To Hymen close adultery [qu. ?], and upon them
Strews *lavender* so strongly that the owners
Dare never smell them after.

Cotgrave, Engl. Tivds., p. 34.

It is also a phrase generally, for anything widely laid by for use:

He takes on against the pope without mercy, and has
a jest still in *lavender* for Bellarmine.

Earle's Misc., Char. 2d.

Sometimes for laying by, in any way, even in prison.

†But then for a prince to have both his legs, and the
one half of his thighs lopt, saw'd, hack'd, hew'd, torn,
and rash'd off, and so the third part of a mans
length laid up in *lavender* before he has half done
with them, I must needs confess, I do not very well
approve of it. *The Pagan Prince*, 1690.

†Hither all sorts of garments resort in pilgrimage, whilst he playing the pimper, lodges the tabby petticoat and russet breeches together in the same bed of *lavender*.
Twelve Ingenious Characters, 1686.

†**LAYER**. Explained in the example.

The water stone or *layer* of a kitchen: the place where the scullion washeth the dishes. *Nomenclator*.

LAVEROCK. The lark. Saxon. Lark is contracted from it. The use of it is more common in the Scottish dialect, than with English writers. Iz. Walton spells it *leverock*:

Here see a black-bird feed her young;
Or the *leverock* build her nest.

Angler's Wish, Iz. Walton, p. 200, ed. 1815

LAUND, or **LAWND**, now lawn. A smooth open space of grass land. *Lande*, French.

Under this thick grown brake we'll shroud ourselves,
For through this *laund* anon the deer will come.

S Hen. VI, iii, 1.

And they that trace the shady *lawnds*.

Old Play of Orlando Furioso, 1594.

Some, aliding through the *laund* their bodies sleek,
As who should say shame less than force we fear,
Send to the cops. *Fanshaws's Lvs.*, ix, 78.

Dryden has used it. See Todd.

LAUNDER, *s.* A washer. *Lavandier*, French. From this our present word, *laundress*, is clearly derived; unless both are from *laund*. See **LANDERER**.

Amylum is taken for starch, the use of which is best known to *launders*. *Haven of Health*, c. iv, p. 28.

This effeminate love of a woman doth so womanize a man, that if he yield to it, it will not only make him an Amazon, but a *launder*, a distaff-spinner, &c.

Pembr. Arcad., cited by Todd.

To LAUNDER. To wash.

Off' did she heave her napkin to her eyne,

Which on it had conceited characters.

Laundring the silken lovers in the brine.

Shakspeare, Lover's Complaint, Suppl., i, 740.
Sudds *launders* bands in p—e, and starches them.

Herriek, p. 109.

This discipline must have been very necessary to beards, when worn long; accordingly, we read of their being

Prun'd, and starch'd, and *lander'd*.

Hudibras, II, i, 171.

It is used also for that mode of washing gold, which is now called sweating, and is joined with clipping or shaving it:

Aye, and perhaps thy neck

Within a noose, for *laundring* gold, and barbing it.

B. Jonz. Alch., i, 1.

LAVOLTA, or **LAVOLT**. A kind of dance for two persons, consisting of a good deal in high and active bounds. By its name it should be of Italian origin; but Florio, in *Volta*, calls it a French dance, and so Shakespeare seems to make it:

They bid us to the English dancing schools,

And teach *lavollas* high, and swift corantos.

Hen. F, iii, 5.

I cannot sing,

Nor heel the high *lavolt*, nor sweeten talk,
Nor play at subtle games; fair virtues all,
To which the Grecians are most prompt and pregnant.

Tro. and Cress., iv, 4.

It is thus described by sir John Davies, in his poem on dancing:

Yet there is one the most delightful kind,
A *lofly jumping*, or a leaping round,
Where arm in arm two dancers are entwined,
And whirl themselves, with strict embracements bound;

And still their feet an anapest do sound.

An anapest is all their music's song,

Whose first two feet are short, and third is long.

Stanza 70.

The following passage represents it much in the same manner:

So may you see by two *lavallo* danced,

Who face to face about the house do hop;

And when one mounts the other is advanced,

At once they move, at once they both do stop.

Their gestures shew a mutuall consent.

An Old Fashioned Love, 1594, cited by Capell;
vol. iii, p. 74.

Of its origin, Scot speaks conformably to the etymology:

Item, he saith, that these night-walking or rather night-dancing witches, brought out of *Italie* into *France* that dance which is called *la volia*.

Discovery of Witchcraft, E 5, b.

†And lastly, Snap the belly-friend, whose taste

In well-fed flesh than fruit finds more repeat;

Whose blood, like kids upon a motly plain,

Doth skip and dance *levalto's* in each vein.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†Hence Brauron's god to Tauriminion,

And you *leavolloring* corybants begon.

Witts Recreations, 1654.

LAVOLTETERE, *s.* A dancer of *lavoltas*. Apparently a word arbitrarily coined from the other.

The second, a *lavoltetere*, a saltatory, a dancer with a kit at his bum; one that, by teaching great madonnas to foot it, has miraculously purchased a ribanded waistcoat, and four clean pair of socks.

B. & Ft. Fair Maid of the Inn, iii, 1.

LAUREAT, **POET**. Formerly a regular degree in our universities, as well as those abroad, the graduate being *laured donatus*. This is fully explained by Farmer, in his Essay on Shakespeare, p. 49, n. 2d ed. Hence Skelton obtained the title of laureat, as in the authorities quoted by Farmer.

Skelton wore the lawrell wreath,

And past in schoela, ye knoe,

says Churchyarde, in the poem prefixed to his works; and master Caxton, in his preface to the Boke of Eneydos, 1490, hath a passage, which well deserves to be quoted: "I praye master John Skelton, late created *poete laureate* in the unyversite of Oxenforde," &c. I find, from Mr. Baker's MSS., that our laureat was

admitted *ad eundem* at Cambridge: "An. D. 1493, et Hen. VII. nono, conceditur Johanni Skelton, poete in partibus transmarinis atque Oxon. *Laurea ornato*, ut apud nos eadem decoraretur," &c. Dr. Farmer refers also to Knight's Colet, p. 122. *Recherches sur les Poetes Couronnez*, by Resnel, Mem. de Lit., vol. x. See also the account of the *laureate*, both in the ancient and modern signification, in Warton's Hist. of Poetry, vol. ii, pp. 128—130; who was afterwards himself a *laureat*.

† **To LAW.** To take the law upon a person; to persecute him with law. From spiteful words they fell to daggers drawing, And after each to other threatened *lawing*.

Harington's Epigrams, 1633. He hunts on Sondaies, and wrangles for tythes; yet he sildome or never goeth to law with his neighbours. His fences are so good, that no mans cattle can come into his ground; and his owne are so ringed and yoked, and *launde*, that they never trespass on any other man. *Rich Cabinet furnished with Varietie of Excellent Descriptions*, 1616.

A LAY, s., for a wager. It is now obsolete. Johnson gives only one authority for it, which is from Graunt; it occurs, however, in Shakespeare more than once. Mr. Todd has added others.

Post. I dare you to this match: here's my ring.
Phil. I will have it no *lay*. *Iack.* By the gods it is one!

Cymb., i, 5. My fortunes to any *lay* worth naming, this crack of your love shall grow stronger than it was before.

Othello, ii, 3. *Cliff.* My soul and body on the action both.
York. A dreadful *lay*! address thee instantly.

2 Hen. VI., v, 2.

Other authors are quoted for it in Todd's Johnson.

LAY, adj., for unlearned. A remnant of old times, when all persons not clerical were supposed to be unlearned; and "*legit ut clericus*" was an exemption from punishment.

For then all mouths will judge, and their own way, The learn'd have no more privilege than the *lay*.

Ben Jon. *Epigr.*, 139.

† **LAY.** Used for *lea*. Battled with Python in the fallow'd *lays*.

Peele's Works, i, 109.

† **To LAY ALONG.** To knock down. To overthrow, *lay along*, and destroy, *sterno*.

Withals's Dictionary, ed. 1608, p. 203.

† **To LAY OFF.** To wash.

I pre'thee if thou wilt, Stay for me till I have in yon fresh fount *Layd off* the sweat and dust that yesterday I soyld me with.

Aminta, 1628.

To LAY IN ONE'S DISH. To object a thing to a person, to make it an

accusation against him. Coles translates it, "*aliquid alicui ut crimen objicere*."

Last night you *lay it*, madam, in our dish,
How that a maid of ours (whom we must check)
Had broke your bitches leg.

Sir John Harr. Epigr., i, 27.

Butler has used it:

Think'st thou 'twill not be *laid i' th' dish*
Thou turn'st dat thy back? quoth Echo, *piak*.
Hudibras, I, iii, ver. 209.

To LAY IN ONE'S LIGHT was occasionally used in a similar sense.

What tho' scarce Pharo wrought myschef in thy syght,
He was a pagan, *lay not that in our light*.

God's Promise, O. Pl., i, 27.

To LAY ON LOAD. To strike violently with repeated blows.

The greater strokes, the fiercer was the monster's awicase fight;

So that the Greekes and Trojans all misdoubt their dreadlesse knight;

Still Hercules did *lay on load*.

Warner's Albions England, i, 4, p. 14.

They fell from words to sharpe, and *laid on load* amaine,

Untill at length in fight hight Irenglas was slain.

Mirr. for Magistr., C. J. Caesar, p. 134.

His ready souldiers at a beck obay,
And on the foes courageous *load they lay*.

Sylv. Du Bart., IV, iii, 2.

LAYES, for Laies, or loose women; from Laie, the Grecian courtesan. At least, I can make nothing else of it.

But how may men the sight of beauteie shun

In England, at this present dismall day?

All void of veiles, like *Layes*, where ladies run,

And rume about at every feast and play,

Their wandring walke in every street and way.

Mirr. Mag., p. 217, by Blennerhasset.

LAY-STALL. A dunghill; according to Skinner, from *lay* and *stall*, because they lay there what they take from the stalls or stables. Coles also renders it by "*sterquilinium*." Also any heap of dirt, rubbish, &c. Perhaps it is rather a *stall*, or fixed place, on which various things are *laid*; q. d. a *lay-place*, a *lay-heap*.

Scarce could he footing find in that fowle way,

For many corsees, like a great *lay-stall*,

Of murder'd men which therein strowed lay.

Spens. F. Q., I, v, 63.

The soil that late the owner did enrich,

Him, his fair herds, and goodly flocks to feed,

Lies now a *laystall*, or a common ditch,

Where in their toddler loathly paddocks breed.

Drayton's Moses, p. 1583.

Insomuch that the very platforme thereof remain'd for a great part wast, and as it were, but a *laystall* of filth and rubbish.

Stow's Survey of London, p. 51.

These are the right patterns of an industrious bawd, for shee pickes her living out of the *laystall* or dunghill of our vices.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

†**To LAZE.** To loll or lie indolently.

But Cupid *lazeth* 'mongst the fairy leases,
Whose clere complexion he oft sweareth passes
His mother Venus, whom all heaven doth seeke.
The Newe Metamorphosis, 1600, MS.
Pur on the glasse, and on heary pillowes *laze*.
Whiting's Albino and Bellama, 1638.

A LEA. A field. Saxon. Not quite obsolete in poetry, having been preserved by Milton, &c. The usage of such a poet embalms a word.

Dry up thy marrows, vines, and plough-torn *leas*.
Timon of Athens, iv, 3.
Thence, rushing to some country farme at hand,
Breaks o'er the yeoman's mounds, sweeps from his land
His harvest hope of wheat, of rye, and pease,
And makes that channell which was shepherd's *leasse*.
Browne, Brit. Past., I, ii, p. 62.

The same author, with the carelessness of his time, in page 66 writes it *leyes*.

LEACH, or LEECH. A physician or surgeon; from *læc*, Saxon. This word also has been used occasionally by very late writers; particularly in the burlesque style, where obsolete words are always retained for a time, before they finally perish.

Make war breed peace; make peace stint war; make each
Prescribe to other, as each other's *leach*.

Timon of Athens, v, 6.
And streightway sent, with careful diligence,
To fetch a *leach*, the which had great insight
In that disease of grieved conscience,
And well could cure the same, his name was Patience.

Spens. P. Q., I, x, 23.
†Where is Esculapius? who goes for him?
He hale the *leach* from hell to cure my paine.

Nero, 1607.

†**LEACH.** A sort of jelly.

To make a *leach* of almonds.—Take half a pound of almonds blanched, beat them in a mortar, and add a pint of new milk, and strain them; add more, two spoonfuls of rose-water, and a grain of musk, with half an ounce of the whitest ising-glass, and strain them a second time for your use.

Closet of Rarities, 1706.

LEACH-CRAFT, s. The art of medicine or surgery.

We study speech, but others we persuade;
We *leach-craft* learn, but others cure with it.
Sir J. Davies, Immort. of Soul, Intro.

LEACH-MAN. The same; compounded of *leach* and *man*.

Oft have I scene an easie soone-cure'd ill,
By times proceesse, surpass the *leachman's* skill.
Remedy of Love, a Poem, 1602, B 2, apud Capell.

To LEAD APES, prov. The employment jocularly assigned to old maids in the next world. The phrase is still in use, and is inserted here rather to show how old it is, than to explain it as obsolete. As *ape* occasionally meant a fool, it probably

meant that those coquettes who made fools of men, and led them about without real intention of marriage, would have them still to lead against their will hereafter. See **APE**.

Therefore I will even take sixpence in earnest of the bear-herd, and lead his apes into hell. *Much Ado*, ii, 1.
Hayley gives other fanciful conjectures as to the origin of the proverb; but he says that he had not found it in any author before Shirley, from whose School of Compliment he brings an instance. *Essay on Old Maids*, vol. iii, p. 158.

†**LEADEN-HEELED.** Slow; heavy in moving.

This may serve to shew the difference 'twixt the two nations, the *leaden-heeld* pace of the one, and the quick-silver'd motions of the other.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†**LEAF.** The fat round the kidneys of a pig.

What say you to the *leaf* or flecke of a brawne new kild, to be of weight eight pound, and to be eaten hot out of the bores belly raw? much good doe you, gallants, was it not a glorious diash?

Taylor's Works, 1630.

LEAGUER, s. The camp of the assailants in a siege; not a camp in general: whence a besieged town was said to be *beleaguered*.

We will bind and hoodwink him, so that he shall suppose no other but that he is carried into the *leaguer* of the adversaries, when we bring him to our own tents.

All's Well, iii, 6.

The origin of the word is said to be Dutch or Flemish.

To LEAME, v. To flash, or shine.

And when she spake her eyes did *leame* as fire.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 34.

LEAMES, s. Gleams, flashes, flames; from the Saxon. It is used by Chaucer.

When ferie flakes, and lightnyng *leames*,
Gan flash from out the skies.
Kendall's Poems, 1677, Capell.

Then looking upward to the heaven's *leames*.
Mirr. for Mag., *Sackville's Ind.*, p. 256.
And fatal day our *leames* of light hath shet, [shut]
And in the tomb our ashes once be set.

Jasp. Heyne, in *Cons. Lit.*, ix, 394.

†Whose skill hath scattered quite
The cloudes of poets pen,
And hath by glisteryng *leames* of light
To blinde and clycase men.
Verses pref. to Kendall's Epigrammes, 1677.

A LEASH, s. A string, or thong, by which a dog is led along. *Lesse*, French. Skinner says that a *leash*, in the sense of three together, is derived from the same, it being unusual to unite more than three

dogs to lead together; and, I presume, usual to unite that number. From the dogs, it was easily transferred to the game caught by them, and thence into general use. It was used also for the string by which a hawk was held.

What I was, I am;
More straining on, for plucking back; not following
My leash unwillingly. *Wint. Tale*, iv, 3.
E'en like a fawning greyhound in the leash,
To let him slip at will. *Coriol.*, i, 6.

Minks and Lun,
(Gray bitches both, the best that ever run)
Held in one leash, have leap'd, and strain'd, and
whin'd

To be restrain'd. *Syls. Du Barlas*, IV, iii, 2.

This curiously illustrates the passage above given, from the *Winter's Tale*. Sometimes written *lease*:

Those materials or appendices of his place [a forrester's], horne, lease, and bill, he resigns.

Chit's Whimsies, p. 47.
Lease, or leash, is a small long thong of leather by which the falconer holdeth his hawk fast, folding it many times about his finger.

Gentleman's Recreat., 8vo; *Faulc. Terms taken from Latham*, p. 7.

[*Leash* was commonly used for a trio.]

†You shall see dame Errour so plaie her parte with a
leishe of lovers, a male and two females, &c.

Rich's Fairwell, 1581.

To LEASH, *v.* To unite by a leash.

And at his heels
Leash'd in like hounds, should famine, sword, and fire,
Crouch for employment. *Hen. V.*, Chorus 1st.

We may observe, that the hounds here leashed in are three in number, *famine, sword, and fire*; which illustrates Skinner's remark above cited. This is the only instance I had met with; but Mr. Todd adds a very remarkable one, in which Cerberus, the three-headed dog, is said to be *leash'd* to himself:

Cerberus, from below,
Must, *leash'd* to himself, with him a hunting go.
Loelace, Lucasta, p. 33.

If we may trust the quarto edition of Lyly's *Midas*, *leashed*, or *leasht*, was used, at least among hunters, for beaten with a *leash*. Subsequent editions changed it to *lash'd*; but the explanation afterwards given, by the same speaker, seems to confirm *leasht*:

If I catch thee in the forest, thou shalt be *leasht*.
Act iv, sc. 2.

He afterwards says, that "a boy *leasht* on the single," means "a boy

beaten on the taile *with a leathern thong*." *Ibid*.

This thong could only be the *leash*; and this also affords a convenient etymology for the word *lash*; better, indeed, than most that have been attempted.

LEASING. Lying. This Saxon word has been preserved in memory, though not in use, by its occurring in the church version of the Psalms. *Ps.* iv, 2.

Now Mercury induce thee with *leasing*, for thou speakest well of fools. *Twelfth Night*, i, 5.

For I have ever verily'd my friends
(Of whom he's chief) with all the size that verity
Could, without lapsing, suffer; nay sometimes,
Like to a bowl upon a subtle ground,
I have tumbled past the throw; and in his praise
Have almost stamp'd the *leasing*. *Coriol.*, v, 2.
But that false pilgrim which that *leasing* told.
Spens. P. Q., i, vi, 48.

Prior and Gay have used it. See Todd.

It is rather singular that Ascham, a man of learning and a grammarian, commenting upon this word, in one of the places where it occurs in Chaucer, wholly mistakes its meaning, and speaks of it as if it came from to *leese*, which means to lose. Chaucer's lines are these:

Haard is very moder of *lesinges*,
And of deceite, and cursed forswerenges.

Where its sense is sufficiently fixed by its being united with deceit and forswearing; but Ascham says, "True, it may be called so if a man consider how many wayes and how many thinges he *loseth* thereby; for first he *loseth* his goodes, he *loseth* his time," &c. *Toxophilus*, p. 49, repr. See to LEESE.

LEASOW, *s.* A pasture. Mr. Todd has very properly shown, that this word, which is now only known as the appellative of Shenstone's Ferme Ornée, was once a general word, derived from the Saxon *leawe*. Shenstone probably found the name established at that place by ancient use. LEAST AND MOST, or MOST AND LEAST, for they are equivalent. All, the whole of any number; one and all, great and small.

With th' isles thereof, and Geta all the east,
Of Asia all the islands, most and least.
Mirror for Mag., Caracalla, p. 176.

'Mongst them Alecto strowed wastefull fire,
Invenoming the hearts of most and least.

Fairf. Tasso, viii, 78.

In the following passage it seems a little doubtful whether the same sense is intended :

Can'st thou not say any thing to that, Diccon, with
least or most ? *Gammer Gurton*, O. Pl., ii, 73.

†To LEAVE. To cease to do a thing ;
to discontinue.

Yet left he not with lustfull eyes to gaze
Upon her beautye admirably cleere.

The Newe Metamorphosis, 1600, MS., i, 62.

As I am told the pope hath sent divers bulls against
this sort of bulling, yet it will not be left, the nation
hath taken such an habituall delight in it.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

LEDDEN, or LEDEN. Language ;
from the Saxon *leden*, or *læden*,
which originally meant Latin, being
only a corruption of that word.
Chaucer has used it, and from him
Spenser, and other writers, probably
took it. So Dante used *latino* for
language in general :

E cantine gli angelli

Ciascuno in suo latino.

Cant., ii, 1.

Thereto he was expert in prophesies,
And could the ledde of the gods unfold.

Spens. F. Q., IV, xi, 19.

A wondrous bird among the rest there flew,
That in plain speech sung love-lays loud and shrill ;
Her *leden* was like human language true.

Fairf. Tasso, xvi, 13.

The ledde of the birds most perfectly she knew.

Drayt. Polyolb., xii, p. 906.

It is observable that all these, except
Spenser, apply it to the speech of
birds, of which Chaucer set the
example :

Through which she understode well every thing

That any foule may in his *leden* faime,

And couthe he answer in his *leden* again.

Cant. Tales, 10749, Tyrwh.

LEDGER. See LEIGER.

LEEFKIES. Apparently some part
of female dress, or of the materials
of it.

Besides all this, their shadows, their spots, their lawnes,
their *leafkies*, their rufes, their rings, shew them
rather cardinals' curtisanes than modest matrons.

Euph. to Philautus, N L, b.

LEEL, s. Complexion, colour ; con-
jectured by Mr. Tollet to be formed
from the Saxon *leare*, facies. In
Coles's Dictionary we have "*leer*,
complexio." Skinner says, from
l'air du visage. Gl. V. in *Lere*.

It pleases him to call you so, but he has a Rosalind
of a better *leere* than you. *As you like it*, iv, 1.

Here's a young lad fram'd of another *leere* (so as not
to blush),

Look how the black slave smiles upon his father.

Titus Andr., iv, 2.

That in some places there is no other thing bred or
growing but brown and dusky, insomuch as not

only the cattell is all of that *leere*, but also the corn
upon the ground and other fruits of the earth.

Holland's Pliny, xxii, 2, p. 403.

Once to the test his lips he would not lay,

As though offended with their sullied *leer*.

Drayt. Moses, vol. iv, p. 1566.

Also for the cheek :

No ladie, quoth the earle, with a loud voyce, and the
teares trilling down his *leares*, say not so.

Holinshead, cited by Todd.

For *leer*, learning, see LERE.

LEER, *adj.*, is used in the sense of
empty, and particularly applied to a
horse without a rider ; in which sense
Skinner derives it from *gelær*, Saxon,
&c. Coles has "a *leer horse*, vacuus."

But at the first encounter downe he lay,

The horse runs *leere* away without the man.

Harringt. Ariost., xlv, 64.

Hence a *leer horse* meant a led horse.
In this sense Jonson has twice ap-
plied it to a drunkard, as being led
in the train of another :

Instead of a little Davy to take toll of the bawds, the
author doth promise a straiting horse-courser, with a
leer drunkard, two or three to attend him, in as good
equipage as you would wish.

Barth. Fair, Induction, vol. iii, p. 282.

Laugh on, sir, I'll to bed and sleep,

And dream away the vapour of love, if the house,

And your *leer* drunkards, let me. *New Ins*, iv, 4.

Mr. Gifford, on this passage, says,
"The word is sufficiently common in
every part of Devonshire, in the
sense of empty, as a "*leer stomach*,"
&c. In the Exmoor Courtship, the
leer is properly explained as "the
hollow under the ribs." What he
adds of another sense of the word,
not yet explained, may perhaps be
answered by some interpretation here
given.

Leers, and *leerings*, in Beaumont and
Fletcher's *Mons. Thomas*, does not
seem to have any reference to this ; it
means rather, sly looks, ogles of
quiet courtship, as the word is still
used :

Foutra for *leers* and *leerings* ! Oh the noise,

The noise we made !

Act iv, sc. 2.

Leer side seems to be used for left
side, in the following passages, that
being the side on which such orna-
ments were worn :

Clay, with his hat turn'd up o' the *leer* side too.

B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, i, 4.

And his hat turn'd up

With a silver clasp on his *leer* side. *Ibid.*, ii, 2.

Mr. Gifford suggests that it is for
leeward.

A suspicious or jealous man is one that watches him-
self a mischief, and keeps a *leer eye* still, for fear it
should escape him. *Earle, Microc.*, § 78.

Leere, in the following passage, seems to mean some coarse ornament that might be substituted for ouches, or necklaces; perhaps some coarse kind of twist or lace:

I mean so to mortifie myselfe, that in steede of silkes I will weare sackcloth; for ouches and bracelets, *leere*, &c., caddis; for the lute use the distaffe, &c.

Euphros. H 1 b.

Leer also may be found for *lair*, the haunt of a stag, &c. See *LAIR*.

LEER, v. To learn. See *LERE*.

Not all the shepherds of his calender,
Yet learned shepherds all, and seen in song
Their deepest layes and ditties deep among,
More lofty song did ever make us *leer*,
Than this of thine.

Bp. Hall, in Beloe's Anecd. vol. iv, p. 100.

Their sport was such, so well they *leere* their couth.

Harr. Ariost. vii, 97.

"*Leere* their couth," there means
"learn their lesson."

To LEESE. To lose; from *lesen*, Dutch.
Johnson.

But flow'rs distill'd, though they with winter meet,
Leese but their show; their substance still lives sweet.

Shakspeare, Sonnet 5, Suppl., i, 685.

They think not then which side the cause shall *leese*,
Nor how to get the lawyer's fees.

B. Jons. Forest., No. 3, vol. vi, p. 811.

Father, we come not for advice in war.

But to know whether we shall win or *leese*.

George a Greene, O. Pl., iii, 33.

You see the faire Angelica is gone,
So soone we *leese* that earst we sought so sore.

Harringt. Ariost., i, 19.

But seeing that a maister of a shyppe, be he never so cunninge,
by the uncertainty of the wynde *looseth*
mauye tymes both lyfe and goodes.

Ascham, Trosoph., p. 218, mod. edit.

The word occurred also in our authorised version of the Bible, 1 Kings, xviii, 5, "that we *leese* not all the beasts;" but is one of those readings which have been tacitly changed in the modern editions.

†When farmers by deere yeeres do *leese*,
And lawyers swear to take no fees.

Dickens's Whore of Babylon, 1607.

†Then by degrees,

Her corps all naturall heat doth softly *leese*,
And so growes cold. *Virgil, by Vicars*, 1639.

LEET, s. A manor court, or private jurisdiction for petty offences; also a day on which such court is held. From the Saxon *lethe*, which was a court of jurisdiction above the wapentake or hundred. *Coles' Law Dict.* The French "*Lit* de justice," though so similar, has no connection with this; it means the tribunal of justice, in which the king presides in person. Why called *lit*, the French etymologists do not explain; probably because the royal seat, or throne, was

covered with a large cushion, like a mattress.

And rail upon the hostess of the house,
And say you would present her at the *leet*,
Because she bought stone jugs, and no seal'd quarts.

Taming of Shrew, Induct.

Who has a breast so pure,

But some uncleanly apprehensions

Keep *leets*, and law-days, and in session sit

With meditations lawful?

Othello, iii, 3.

LEFUL, adj. Permitted or allowed; for leave-ful, which was used by Wickliffe: "Therefore it is *levesful* to each man or person of this singular religion," &c. See Todd.

No servant to his lord, nor child to the father or mother, nor wife to her husband, nor monke to his abbot, ought to obey, except in *leful* things, and lawfull.

Worslow. Eccl. Biogr., i, 143.

Rich men sayen that it is both *leful* and needfull to them to gather riches together.

Fox, p. 373, &c.

LEG, s. A bow; commonly an awkward clownish bow, made by throwing out the leg, or at least used as an expression of ridicule.

He that cannot make a *leg*, put off's cap, kiss his hand, and say nothing, has neither leg, hands, lip, nor cap.

All's Well, ii, 3.

I doubt whether their *legs* be worth the sums
That are given for them. *Timon of Ath.*, i, 2.

Keeps us from fights,

Makes us not laugh when we make *legs* to knights.

Beaumont's Letter to Jonson, B. 3. Pl., x, p. 365.

Or making low *legs* to a nobleman,
Or looking downward with your eye-lids close.

Edward II. O. Pl., ii, 349.

Their humanity [that of singing-men] is a *leg* to the resider, their learning a chapter, for they learn it commonly before they read it.

Earle, Microc., Char. 47.

See Bliss's edit., p. 317. Also Todd on this word.

†I have been faine of late, throw his meanes, to sett the better *leggs* afore, to handle some of my masters somewhat plainelie, and roughlye to, for theie thought I would droupe, but I will rather be overthrowne by her majesties doings then overbored by theis churles and tinkers.

Letter dated 1598.

†**LEGACY.** An embassy.

He came, and told his *legacy*. *Chapm.* II, vii, 348.

†**LEGEANCE.** For allegiance.

So also of a man that is ajured the realme; for notwithstanding the abjuration, he oweth the king his *legeance*, and remaineth within the kings protection.

Dalton's Country Justice, 1630.

LEGEM PONE. A proverbial term, and a very odd one, for ready money, illustrated by Mr. Hawkins, in his notes on Ignoramus. That personage enters, bringing 600 crowns, which he was to pay for Rosabella, and says,

Hic est *legem pone*: hic sunt sexcentæ coronæ.

Act ii, sc. 7.

In bestowing of their degrees here they are very liberal, and deny no man that is able to pay his fees. *Legem ponere* is with them more powerful than *legem dicere*.

Haylin's Voy., p. 293.

They were all at our service for the *legem pone*.

Ozell's Rabelais, iv, 12.

The original is, "en payant."

Use *legem pone* to pay at thy day,
But use not *Oremus* for often delay.

Tusser, Husb. Lessons, 29.

But in this, here is nothing to be abated, all their speech is *legem pone*, or else with their ill customs they will detain thee.

G. Minshul, Essays in Prison, p. 26.

Most of these illustrations are in Mr. Hawkins's note. The origin of the phrase is doubtless this: The first psalm for the twenty-fifth day of the month has the title *Legem pone*, being the first words of the Latin version. This psalm is the fifth portion of the 119th psalm, and, being constantly used on the first great pay day of the year, March 25, was easily connected with the idea of payment, while the laudable practice of daily attendance on the public service was continued.

†**LEGER.** A cant term for a Londoner who formerly bought coals of the country colliers at so much a sack, and made his chief profit by using smaller sacks, making pretence he was a country collier. This was termed *legering*.

The law of *legering*, which is a deceit that colliers abuse the commonwealth withall, in having unlawfull sacks. *Greene's Discovery of Coynage*, 1591.

†**LEIF, adj.** Dear. *I had leifer*, I had rather.

Thus we verily are driven and confined as guiltie and condemned persons unto the furthest parts of the earth; and those who are most *leife* and deere unto us shall bee slaves, enthralled againe unto the Alemana.

Holland's Ammianns Marcellinus, 1609.
I had leiffer (quoth he) that good men should move question, wherefore I have not deserved it. *Ibid.*

LEIGER, LEIDGER, or LEDGER, s.

A resident or ambassador at a foreign court, or a person stationed to wait on the service of another. It has been variously derived; from *licgan*, Saxon, to lie; from *legger*, Dutch; and from *legatus*, Latin. *Judicent eruditi*.

Lord Angelo, having affairs to heaven,
Intends you for his swift ambassador,
Where you shall be an everlasting *leiger*.

Measure for Measure, iii, 1.

I have given him that,
Which if he take, shall quite unpeopple her
Of *leigers* for her sweet. *Cymbel.*, i, 6.

In the above quotations I have followed the spelling of the second folio.

Now, gentlemen, imagine that young Cromwell's
In Antwerp, *leiger* for the English merchants.

Lord Cromwell, Suppl. to Sh., ii, 385.

Coryat writes it *lidger*, vol. i, p. 70.

Return not thou, but *legier* stay behind,
And move the Groeckish prince to send us aid.

Fairf. Tasso, l. 70.

A name which I'd tear out
From the high German's throat, if it lay *leiger* there
To dispatch privy slauders against me.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 52.

You have dealt discreetly, to obtain the presence
Of all the grave *leiger* ambassadors,
To hear Vittoria's trial. *White Devil*, O. Pl., vi, 279.

Hence a *ledger-bait* in fishing:

That I call a *ledger-bait*, which is fixed or made to
rest in one certain place when you shall be absent
from it. *Isaac Walton, Compl. Angler*, i, 8, p. 163.

†For humours to lie *leiger* they are seen
Oft in a tavern, and a bowling-green,
They do observe each place, and company,
As strictly as a traveller or spye.

Randolph's Poems, 1643.

LEISURE. Vacant time, space allowed for any purpose. But Johnson considers it, in the following passage, as signifying "want of leisure;" and adds, "not used." It stands, however, simply for time or space allowed; and the context shows that it means there short space, or short leisure. The usage is, indeed, very peculiar.

More than I have said, loving countrymen,
The *leisure*, and enforcement of the time,
Forbids to dwell upon.

Rich. III., v, 3.

There is a similar passage earlier in the same play:

Farewell: the *leisure* and the fearful time
Cuts off the ceremonious vows of love.

v, 3.

The following expressions are similar, and seem to lead to it:

If your *leisure* served, I would speak with you.

Much Ado, iii, 2.

I'm sorry that your *leisure* serves you not.

Merch. of Venice, iv, 1.

Here to make good the boisterous late appeal

Which then our *leisure* would not let us hear.

Rich. II., i, 1.

In all these passages, the shortness of the leisure renders it unfit for the purpose required.

LEMAN, or LEMMAN. A lover or mistress; by Skinner derived from *l'aimant*, more properly *l'amant*, French. Junius supposed it to be quasi *leve-man*, from *leof*, dear, Saxon, and *man*; which latter derivation Dr. Johnson, perhaps rightly, preferred. It is, however, used either for male or female, and more commonly the latter; but it seems that *man* itself was sometimes used with the same latitude.

Let them say of me, as jealous as Ford, that search'd
a hollow wall-nut for his wife's *leman*.

Merry Wives W., iv, 2.

I sent thee sixpence for thy *leman*; had'st it?

Twelfth N., ii, 3.

Why is not lovely Marian blithe of cheer?
What ails my lemmán that she 'gins to low'r?
George a Greene, O. Pl., iii, 41.
And angry Jove an hideous storme of raine
Did pour into his leman's lap so fast.
Spens. F. Q., I, i, 6.

Duessa says also,
And me, thy worthy meed, unto thy leman take.
Ibid., I, vii, 14.

LEME. See LEAME.

+LEND. A loan.

I have in the meadow a dainty she asse
That will appear better the bond to fill;
For the lend of the ass you might give me the mill.
The Crafty Miller, an old ballad.

+LENEFY. To soothe; to appease.

That sorowe which shall assaile me by reason of
your absence, I will sweten and lenefie with contenta-
tion, &c.
Riche his Farewell to Militarie Profession, 1581.

LENGER, for longer.

That wofull lover loathing lenger light.
Spens. F. Q., I, ix, 30.
The lenger life, I wote, the greater sin.
Ibid., St. 43.

To LENGTH, for to lengthen.

And in your life their lives disposed so,
Shall length your noble life in joyfulness.
Ferre's & Porres, O. Pl., i, 116.
†Drinke was ordain'd to length mans fainting breath,
And from that liquor, drunkards draw their death.
Taylor's Works, 1630.

[It is common in the earlier writers.]

†Now have we noon wherewith we may
Lengths cure lif fro day to day.
Cursor Mundi, f. 34.

LENTEN, *adj.* Sparing, niggardly,
insufficient; like the fare of old
times in Lent.

To think, my lord, if you delight not in man, what
lenten entertainment the players shall receive.
Hamlet, ii, 2.

To maintain you with biaket,
Poor John, and half a livery, to read moral virtue,
And lenten lectures. Duke's Mistress, by Shirley.

Metaphorically, short and laconic:

A good lenten answer. Twelfth N., i, 6.

It was applied even to apparel, which
was probably more homely and mortified
in Lent:

Who can read,
In thy pale face, dead eye, and lenten suit,
The liberty thy ever-giving hand
Hath bought for others?
B. & F. Hon. M. Port., iv, 1.

By a scrap of a proverbial rhyme,
quoted in Romeo and Juliet, and the
speech introducing it, we seem to
learn that a stale hare might be used
to make a pie in Lent, called there
“a lenten pye.” Rom. & Jul., ii, 4.
See HOAR.
Dryden has used *lenten*. See John-
son.

[The master of the revels usually
exercised the power of granting to the
players what were called *Lenten dis-*

pensations, on the payment of a cer-
tain fee, in order to enable them to
act in Lent on any day of the week
excepting Tuesdays and Fridays,
which were called Sermon days.]

L'ENVOY, *s.* An address; a term bor-
rowed from the old French poetry,
and adopted by our writers in the
same sense. It was the technical
name for additional lines subjoined to
a poem, or part of a poem, as from
the author; conveying the moral, or
addressing the piece to some patron.
From *envoyer*, French. It is thus de-
fined in the Dictionary of the French
Academy, under *envoi*: “Couplet
qui termine un chant royal, une
ballade, et qui sert à adresser l'ouvrage
à celui pour qui il a été fait.” It is
now, I believe, disused in French, as
well as in English. Though it has
the French article with it, our poets
have generally prefixed the English
also; for which reason I have placed
it here, instead of under ENVOY.
See Todd's Johnson, 4. *Envoy*.

Moth. Is not *Fenwoy* a salve? Arm. No, page, it is
an epilogue, or discourse, to make plain some obscure
precedence, that hath tofore been vain.

It lothed me a *Fenwoy* here to write,
Of such a cruel, proud ambitious beast.
Love's L. L., iii, 1.

Mirr. for Mag., Porres, 2d ed.

In that edition a *l'envoy* is subjoined
to every history, which in the first
were superscribed, *The Authoure*.
They were merely the transitions from
one tale to another; and in the edi-
tion of 1610, were entirely omitted.

Used also for a conclusion, generally:
Dost thou know the prisoner?—Do I know myself?
I kept that for the *Fenwoy*. Mass. Bashf. Lov., iv, 1.
Whirlwinds shall take off th' top o' Grantham steeple,
And clap it on St. Paul's; and after these
A *Fenwoy* to the city for their sins.

B. & F. Wit without M., ii, 1.

For the ceremonial conclusion of a
letter:

M. Well said. Now to the *Fenwoy*. R. “Thine if I
were worth ought: and yet such as it skils not whosae
I am, if I be not thine, Jeronime.”

Chapman's Mons. D'Olive, iv, Anc. Dr., iii, 414.

LEPROSY. Occasionally used as an
expression for the *lues venerea*.

Yon ribald nag of Egypt,

Whom leprosy o'ertake,
Hoists sail, and flies. Ant. and Cleop., iii, 8.
Into what jeopardy a man will thrust himself for her
he loves, altho' for his sweet villanie he be brought to
loathsome leprosie.

Greene's Disputation, &c., cited by Mr. Steevens.

LERE, or LEAR, s. for *lore*. Learning, knowledge, or lesson learnt.

He was invulnerable made by magic *leare*.

Spens. F. Q., VI, iv, 4.

To he that had well ycon'd his *leare*.

Spens. Shep. Kal., May, 263.

This *leare* I learned of a bel-dame trot,

When I was young and wyld as now thou art.

But her good counsell I regarded not,

I markt it with my cares, not with my hart.

Barnesfield's Affectionate Shepherd, 1594.

In many secret skills she had been conn'd her *lere*.

Drayt. Polyolt., xii, p. 905.

With I've, a godly priest, suppos'd to have his *lere*

Of Cuthbert. *Ibid.*, xxiv, p. 1139.

Full well she was ycon'd the *leir*

Of mickle courtesy. *Ibid.*, *Bel.*, 4, p. 1401.

But hee learn'd his *leere* of my sonne, his young master, whom I have brought up at Oxford.

Mother Bombsie, D 4.

†**LESE.** To lose. See **LEESE**.

A bag for my bread,

And another for my cheese,

A little dog to follow me,

To gather what I *lese*.

Newest Acad. of Compl.

LESINGE, s. Losing, or loss. This must be distinguished from leasing, lying. Ascham comments on this verse of Chaucer,

Hasardry is verye mother of *lesinges*,

by showing how many things are lost thereby. *Toxoph.*, p. 49. He is mistaken as to the passage, but right as to the word *lesinge*, that it sometimes meant loss. See **LEASING**.

To LESSOW, v. To feed or pasture; from *leasowe*, a pasture. See **LEASOW**.

Gently his fair flocks *lessow'd* he along,

Through the frim pastures, freely at his leisure.

Drayton's Moses, p. 1576.

To LET. To hinder. *Lettan*, Saxon.

What *lets*, but one may enter at her window.

Two Gent. of V., iii, 1.

Unhand me, gentlemen—

By heaven, I'll make a ghost of him that *lets* me.

Hamlet, i, 4.

What *lets* us then the great Jerusalem

With valiant squadrons round about to hem.

Fairfax, Tasso, i, 27.

Why la you, who *lets* you now?

You may write quietly.

A Mad World, O. Pl., v, 394.

LET, s. A hinderance or impediment; from the verb.

And my speech intrats

That I may know the *let*, why gentle peace

Should not expel these inconveniences.

Henry F., v, 2.

Scorning the *let* of so unequal foe

Spens. F. Q., I, viii, 13.

He was detain'd with an outlook for *let*.

Harrington's Ariosto, l. 14.

All *lets* are now remov'd; hell's malice falls

Beneath our conquests. *Microcosmus*, O. Pl., ix, 164.

Dr. Johnson has very fully exemplified these two words.

LETHAL. Deadly; from *lethalis*, Latin.

Armed with no *lethall* swoorde or deadlye launce.

Palace of Pleasure, vol. ii, A 7.

For vengeance' wings bring on thy *lethal* day.

Cupid's Whirligigs, cited by Mr. Stevens.

LETHE is once used by Shakespeare for death, though he generally takes it in the proper signification of oblivion. In this false usage, however, he is countenanced by contemporary writers. It seems to have been spoken as one syllable, whereas in the other sense it is of two.

Here did'st thou fall; and here thy hunters stand,

Sign'd in thy spoil, and crimson'd in thy *lethe*.

Julius Cæsar, iii, 1.

The proudest nation that great Asia nur'd,

Is now extinct in *lethe*. *Heywood's Iron Age*, Part 2.

In this sense it must be formed from *lethum*, death; not *lethé*.

LETHE'D. Shakespeare has coined a kind of participle from *lethe*, by which he would convey the sense of *absorbed in oblivion*.

Sharpen with eloyless saunce his appetite,

That sleep and feeding may prorogue his honour

Ev'n 'till a *lethe'd* dulness. *Ant. and Cleop.*, ii, 1.

†**To LETIFICATE.** To exhilarate.

Wine from sad hearts expelleth grief; and mine

Letificates, dilating when supine. *Owen's Epig.*, 1877.

LETTERS OF MART. A mistaken form, instead of letters of marque and reprisals, which are still granted to privateers in time of war. The phrase originated from the word *march*, *marcha*, or *marca*, signifying a border (in which sense the lords *marchers* were lords of the borders, see **MARCHES**), privilege being granted by one sovereign to his subjects, to make reprisals upon those of a neighbouring prince, by whom they had been injured. "Because," says Minshew, "the griefs whereupon these letters are sought and granted, are commonly given about the bounds and limits of every country." Du Cange says, "Facultas à principe subdito data, qui injuriâ affectum se vel spoliatum ab alterius principis subdito queritur, de quâ jus vel rectum ei denegatur, in ejusdem principis *marchas* seu limites transeundi, sibi que jus faciendi: vulgo *droit de marque et de représailles*, *Jus marchium*." Again: "*Marcha vel repræsalia* in charta Jacobi Regis Aragon. An. 1326." In *Voce Marcha*, No. 4. See also Blount's *Glossographia* in *Marque*, and *Law of Marque*. The erroneous form was very common.

I read his *letters o' mart*, from this state granted
For the recovery of such losses as
He had received in Spain.

B. & Fl. Beggar's Bush i, 2
A monstrous fish, with a sword by's side, a long sword;
A pike in's neck, and a gun in his nose, a huge gun;
And *letters of mart* in's mouth, from the duke of
Florence. *B. and Fl. Wife for a Month*, ii, 1.

With *letters* then of credence for himself, and *mart*
for them,
He puts to sea for England.

Albions Engl., ii, 64, p. 277.

Harrington has *writ of mart* in the
same sense:

You'll spoil the Spaniards, by your *writ of mart*,
And I the Romans rob, by wit and art.

Epigrams, ii, 30.

LETTICE-CAPS. These are somehow
connected with old medical practice,
for they are twice mentioned in con-
nection with physicians.

1st Phys. Bring in the *lettice-cap*. You must be
shaved, sir,
And then how suddenly we'll make you sleep.

B. and Fl. Mons. Thom., iii, 1.
Armies of those we call physicians, some with glisters,
Some with *lettice-caps*, some posset-drinks, some pills.

B. & Fl. Thierry & Theod., act v, p. 197.
A *lettice cap* it weares and beards not short.

Shippes of Safegarde, 1569.

We find, from Minshew's Spanish
Dictionary, that a *lettice-cap* was
originally a *lattice-cap*, that is, a net
cap, which resembles *lattice* work;
often spelt *lettice*. See him in "*Lettise*
bonnet, or cap for gentlewomen," and
the Spanish *Albanega*, there referred
to. In the ancient account of the
coronation of Anne Boleyn, it is
said,

After her followed ladies, being lordes wives, which
had circotes of scarlet, with narrow sleeves, the breast
all *lettice*, with barres of powders, according to their
degrees. *Nichol's Progr.*, vol. i, p. 12.

"All of *lettice*," I interpret "all of
net-work."

†**LEVAIN.** Apparently only another
form of leaven, though in the second
especially the meaning is obscure.

Sometimes, by his eternal self he swears,
That my son Isaac's number-passing heirs
Shall fill the land, and that his fruitful race
Shall be the blessed *levain* of his grace. *Du Bartas*.
Love is a *leven*, and a loving kiss
The *leven* of a loving sweet-heart is.

Witts Recreations, 1640.

†**LEVANT, cloth of.** A cosmetic used by
ladies in the 16th century.

To make a kind of cloth, called *cloth of Levant*, wher-
with women do use to colour their face.

Secretes of Alexis.

LEVEL-COIL. A game, of which we
seem to know no more than that the
loser in it was to give up his place,
to be occupied by another. Minshew
gives it thus: "To play at *level coil*,

G. jouer à cul levé; i. e., to play and
lift up your taile when you have lost
the game, and let another sit down in
your place." Coles, in his English
Dictionary, seems to derive it from
the Italian, *leva il culo*, and calls it
also *hitch-buttock*. In his Latin
Dictionary he has, "*Level-coil*, alter-
natim, cessim;" and, "to play at
level-coil, vices ludendi præbere." Skinner is a little more particular,
and says, "Vox tesseris globulosis
ludentium propria;" an expression
belonging to a game played with little
round tesseræ. He also derives it
from French and Italian. It is men-
tioned by Jonson:

Young Justice Bramble has kept *level coy*
Here in our quarters, stole away our daughter.

Tale of a Tub, iii, 2.

Mr. Gifford says that, in our old
dramatists, it implies riot and dis-
turbance; but I have seen it in no
other passage. [But see below.] *Coil*,
indeed, alone signifies riot or distur-
bance; but *level-coil* is not referred by
any to the English words, but to French
or Italian.

The same sport is mentioned by
Sylvester under the name of *level-
sice*:

By tragick death's device
Ambitious hearts do play at *level-sice*.

Du Bartas, IV, iv, 2.

In the margin we have this explana-
tion:

A kinde of Christmas play; wherein each hunteth the
other from his seat. The name seems derived from
the French *levee sus*, in English, arise up. *Ibid.*

†Yes, yes, sayes she; and told him than
What *level-coyle* had bin.

Armin's Italian Taylor and his Boy, 1609.

†Buggins is drunke all night; all day he aleepes;
That is the *level-coyle* that Buggins keeps. *Herrick*.

†He carelesly consumes his golden pelfe,
In getting which his father daun'd himselfe:
Whose soule (perhaps) in quenchlesse fire doth broile,
Whilst on the earth his sonne keeps *levell coile*.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

LEVER, for liefer. Rather; from **LIEF**,
q. v.

For *lever* had I die then see his deadly face.

Spens. F. Q., i, ix, 32.

Me *lever* were with point of foe-man's spere be dead.
Ibid., III, ii, 6.

For I had *lever* be without ye,
Than have such besynesse about ye.

Four Ps., O. Pl., i, 94.

LEVEST, for liefest. Dearest.

For ye have left me the youngest, and the fairest, and
she is most *levest* to me.

Hist. of K. Arthur, 2d part, O b.

LEVET. "A blast on the trumpet; probably that by which soldiers are called in the morning." *Johnson*. Also used for any strong sound of the same instrument; from *lever*, French.

Come, sir, a quaint *levet*,
To waken our brave general! then to our labour.
B. and Ft. Double Marriage, ii, 1.

The stage direction adds, "Trumpets sound a *levet*."

First he that led the cavalcade
Wore a sow-gelder's flagellate,
On which he blew as strong a *levet*,
As well-feed lawyer on his b'revate.
Hudibr., II, ii, v. 809.

LEVIN. Lightning; from *hlifan*, to shine, Saxon.

As when the flashing *levin* haps to light
Upon two stubborn oaks. *Spens. F. Q.*, V, vi, 40.

Levin-brond means thunderbolt:

And aft his burning *levin-brond* in hand he took.
Ibid., VII, vi, 50.

Though these words are used by Spenser, they do not belong to his time, but to that of Chaucer.

†**LEUSE.** To loose, or untie.

Abstingo, to *leuse* that which was bounden.
Eliote's Dictionary, 1559.
And the barbarians againe, fully bent to spend their
lives for to gaine victorie, assayed to *leuse* our battaile
so jointly knit together.

Holland's Ammianus Marcell., 1609.

LEWDSTER. A lewd person; a word perhaps peculiar to Shakespeare.

Against such *lewdsters* and their lechery,
Those that betray them do no treachery.

Merry W. W., v, 3.

†**LIARS'-BENCH.** A place in St. Paul's Cathedral in the sixteenth century, so called because it was stated that the disaffected made appointments there.

†**LIATICA.** A sort of wine.

With malmesie, muskadell, and corcica,
With white, red, claret, and *liatica*.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

To **LIB**, *v.* The same in the old northern dialect, as to *glib* in some others; namely, to castrate. See Ray's North Country Words. In Massinger's *Renegado*, the eunuch Carazie says,

Say but you doubt me,
And, to secure you, I'll cut out my tongue;
I'm *libbe* in the breech already. Act ii, sc. 1.
I would turn cinders, or the next sow-gelder,
O' my life, should *lib* me, rather than embrace thee.

Massing. City Madam, ii, 2, p. 306.
That now, who pares his nails, or *lib*s his swine,
But he must first take counsell of the signe.

Hall's Satires, ii, 7, p. 34.
He can sing a charm, he says, shall make you feel no
pain in your *libbing*, nor after it.

Brome's Court Beggar, act iv.

Shakespeare has used to **GLIB**, *q. v.*

LIBBARD. A leopard. *Liebard*, German.

And make the *libbard* sterne
Leave roaring, when in rage he for revenge did earne.
Spens. F. Q., I, vi, 26.

She can bring only
Some *libbards'* heads, or strange beasts.
City Match, O. Pl., ix, 355.

Milton has used the word.

LIBBARD'S-BANE, or **LEOPARD'S BANE.** A general name for all the aconites, which were also called wolfsbane.

All these *leopardes* or wolfs-bane are hot and dry in
the fourth degree, and of a venomous qualitie.
Lyte's Dodocoens, p. 496.

I ha' been plucking, plants among,
Hemlock, henbane, adder's-tongue,
Nightshade, moonwort, *libbards-bane*.

B. Jons. Masque of Queens.

†**LIBBET.** A staff, or club; a billet.

A beesome of byrche, for babes very fit,
A longe lasting *libbet* for lounbers as meets.

Harman's Careat for Common Curstors, 1567.

A little staffe or *libbet*, bacillus.

Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1608, p. 317.

LIBERAL, *adj.*, sometimes had the meaning which we express by libertine, or licentious, as being too free or liberal; frank beyond honesty or decency, as Johnson explains it.

Who hath indeed, most like a *liberal* villain,
Confess'd the vile encounters they have had
A thousand times in secret. *Much Ado*, iv, 1.
How say you, Cassio, is he not a most profane and
liberal counsellor? *Othello*, ii, 1.

My lord, it lies not in Lorenzo's power
To stop the vulgar, *liberal* of their tongues.

Spanish Tr., O. Pl., iii, 209.

But Vallinger, most like a *liberal* villain,
Did give her scandalous ignoble terms.

Fair Maid of Bristow, 1605, cit. St.

And give allowance to your *liberal* jests
Upon his person. *B. and Ft. Captain*.

LIBERALLY, *adv.* Licentiously; in a similar mode of usage.

Had mine own brother spoke thus *liberally*,
My fury should have taught him better manners.

Greene's Tu Qu., O. Pl., vii, 21.

I have spoke too *liberally*.

B. and Ft. Little Fr. Lawyer, ii, 2, p. 211.

LIBERTIES. The liberties allowed to lovers, and even to intimate acquaintances, in the times of Elizabeth and James, were very extraordinary and indecorous. In Jonson's play of the *Devil* is an *Ass*, a great part of scene 6, act ii, consists of Wittipol courting Mrs. Fitz-dottrel at a window contiguous to her own house; and the stage direction orders him expressly to take the liberties allowed only to familiar acquaintances, in the following rule of politeness!

It is not becoming a person of quality, when in company with Indies, to handle them roughly, to put his hand into their necks or their bosoms, to kiss them

by surprise, &c.; you must be very familiar to use them at that rate, and, unless you be so, nothing can be more indecent, or render you more odious.

Rules of Civility, 1678, p. 44.

It must be allowed, however, that the exposure of the female person was at that time such as almost to invite these attempts. See Cynthia's Revels, iii, 4; and O. Pl., ix, 237. Also Beaumont and Fletcher's *Love's Pilgr.*, iv, 2.

†**LIBERTINE**. A freeman of an incorporate town or city.

And used me like a fugitive, an innate in a town,
That is no city *libertine*, nor capable of their gown.
Chapm. II., xvi.

†**LICAND**. Pleasing; agreeable.

Mo. Thou art mine pleasure, by dame Venus Brent;
So fresh thou art, and therewith so *lycand*.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

LICH, *adj.* Like. An obsolete Chaucerian word.

But rather joy'd to be than seemen sich,
For both to be and seeme to him was labor *lich*.
Spens. F. Q., III, vii, 39.

LICH-OWL. A death-owl, i. e., the screech-owl; so called from the supposed ominousness of its cry and appearance. From the Saxon *lic*, or *lice*, a carcass. From the same origin comes *liche-wake*, used by Chaucer (*Cant. Tales*, 2960) for the vigils or watches held over deceased persons; corrupted in England into *lake-wake*, or *late-wake*, and in Scotland into *like-wake*. See Brand's *Pop. Antiq.*, p. 21. Hence also *Lich-field*, and other compounds. See Johnson in *Lich*.

The shrieking *lich-owl*, that doth never cry
But boding death, and quick herself inters
In darksome graves, and hollow sepulchres.
Drayton's Owl, p. 1297.

This etymology of *Lichfield* is thus alluded to by the same poet:

A thousand other saints, whom Amphibal had taught,
Flying the pagan foe, their lives that strictly sought,
Were slain where *Lichfield* is, whose name doth
rightly sound,
There of those Christians slain, *dead field*, or burying
ground.
Polyolb., xxiv, p. 1118.

†**LICKERISH**. Dainty; nice.

Goe your wayes, you are *lickerish*. Allez, vous estes
un croque-lardon. *French Schoolemaster*, 1636.

LICKET. Something of a London fashion, attached to a cap; but what, has not been ascertained.

I tell you I cannot endure it; I must be a lady. Do you wear your quoin, with a London *licket*; your stamell petticoat, with two guards; the buffin gown, with the tuftaffity cap, and the velvet lace! I must be a lady, and I will be a lady.

Eastward Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 309.

It is plain that the speaker despises all the things first mentioned, as vulgar; and is determined to rise above them, and be a lady. I have a notion of having seen a *London ticket* somewhere else, but cannot recall the place.

†**LICTIER**. A litter, or portable bed.

Qui aide à porter la lictiere. A servant that helped to carry his maisters *lictier*, or that was one of the six that carried him in his chaire. *Nomenclator*.

†**LID**. A name formerly given to the cover of a book.

Involucrum, operculum libri, sittybus, Cicer. membrana aut involucrum, quo libri ab injuria temporis et pulverum integri conservantur. Euelepoppo, couverture. The cover or *lid* of a book.

Nomenclator.

†**LIE**. "Who tells a *ly* to save his credit, wipes his nose on his sleeve to save his napkin." *Howell*, 1659.

▲ **LIE WITH A LATCHET**. Proverbial phrase, meaning a great lie. It occurs in the translation of Rabelais:

If you hearken to those who will tell you the contrary, you'll find yourselves damnably mistaken, for that's a *lie with a latchet*; though 'twas *Ælian*, that long-bow man, that told you so, never believe him, for he lies as fast as a dog can trot.

B. v. ch. 30.

There is nothing like it in the French.

Ray gives the proverb thus:

That's a *lie with a latchet*,
All the dogs in the town cannot match it.
Proverbial Phrases, p. 200.

†**To LIE**. To be in pawn.

Sir, answered the beggar, I have a good suite of apparel in the next village which *lieth* not for above eightpence, if you will helpe me to that first I shall thinke myself beholding unto you.

Man in the Moon, 1609.

†**To LIE DOWN**. To be brought to bed in childbirth.

I have brought into the world two children: of the first I was delivered before my friends thought me conceived; of the second, I went a whole yeare big, and yet when every one thought me ready to *lie down*, I did then quicken. *Lydia's Sophism* and his *England*. I promis'd her fair, that I would take care Of her and her infant, and all things prepare At Hartlepool town, where she should *lie down*; Poor soul she believ'd me, as always she'd done.

The Hartlepool Tragedy, 1730.

LIEF, or **LIEVE**. Dear; from *leaf*, Saxon.

And with your best endeavours have stirr'd up
My *lieft* liege to be mine enemy. 3 *Hen. VI.*, iii, 1.
Till her that squyre bespake: Madam, my *lieft*,
For God's deare love be not so willfull bent.

Spens. F. Q., II, i, 16.

Also as a substantive, for love, or lover:

For only worthy you, thro' prowess priefe,
(If living man mote worthy be) to be her *lieft*.

Ibid., i, ix, 17.

Who was it, *lieve* son? speak ich pray thee, and quickly tell me that. *Gammer Gurton*, O. Pl., ii, 37.
Next to king Edward art thou *lieft* to me.

George a Greene, O. Pl., iii, 48.

To have my sepulture
Neere unto him, which was to me most *leeft*.
Mirror for Mag., p. 326.

2. As an adverb, in the sense of willingly:

I hope not; I had as *lief* bear so much lead.
Merry W. W., iv, 2.—66, b.
I had as *lief* have heard the night-raven, come what
plague could have come after it. *Much Ado*, ii, 3.
So, I had as *lief* as an angel I could swear as well as
that gentleman. *B. Jons. Every Man in his H.*, iii, 1.

As *lieve*, or *leave*, is still popularly
said, in the same sense.

LIEGE, *adj.* Bound, or held in feudal
connection; from *ligius*, low Latin,
which is originally from *ligo*, to bind.
This word, as well as the Latin and
French (*lige*) corresponding, is joined
indifferently to lord or subject; *liege-
lord* and *liege-man*.

We enjoin thee,
As thou art *liege-man* to us. *Wint. Tale*, ii, 3.
It is applied both ways in the statutes.
See Minshew. See also Du Cange in
Ligius.

LIEGE, *s.* Usually a sovereign.

Most mighty *liege*, and my companion peers.
Rich. II., i, 3.

It is still in current use, particularly
in the tragic drama, in this sense;
but *liege* was used also for a subject.
In one case it was an abbreviated
term for *liege lord*, in the other for
liege-man, according to the double
use of the adjective.

Such miracles can princes bring to pass
Among their *lieges*, whom they mind to heave
To honours false, who all their guests deceive.
Mirror for Mag., p. 400, by Baldwin.
But what avail'd the terror and the fears
Wherewith he kept his *lieges* under awe.
Ibid., p. 440, by Sackville.

LIEGEMAN, *s.* A subject, or person
bound to feudal service under the
sovereign.

Friends to this ground, and *liege-men* to the Dane.
Hamlet, i, 1.

This *liege-man* gan to wax more bold.
Spens. F. Q., cited by Todd.

LIEGER. See LEIGER.

†LIEUTENANT - GENERAL. The
general of an army was formerly so
called, he being considered the re-
presentative of his sovereign in the
absence of the latter.

†LIFE. *I hold my life*, I am assured.

Now says hee, whether should I obey my parents, or
John Taylor? Surely thy father, mounseier, for he
hath much need of a sone that will tattle thee.
Nay, such a father that gave him a hundred pound
at parting, (*I hold my life* he meant with a purse for
a parting blow.) *Taylor's Works*, 1630.

To put no life in, to act negligently.

Rem negligent agit. He goes carelessly about the
matter. He puts no life into the matter. He doth it
as though he cared not whether he did it or no.

Terence in English, 1614.

LIFTER. A thief. Shop-lifter is still
used for one who steals out of shops.
It is said that *hlifstus*, in the Gothic,
has the same meaning. Suppl. to
Sh., i, 238.

Is he so young a man and so old a *lifter*.

Two and Cross, i, 2.

Broker, or pandar, cheater, or *lifter*.

Holland's Leaguer, cited by Todd.

To LIG. To lie. A word still used in the
Scottish dialect; from *liggeran*, Saxon.

Vowing that never he in bed againe

His limbes would rest, no *lig* in ease embost.

Spens. F. Q., VI, iv, 40.

Also Shep. Kal., May, 125.

†LIGBY. A bedfellow; a familiar term
for a concubine.

Con. He is wed already, sir. Another wife would
gar him be put down at gallows; and I would not be
she for all the worldly good that e're I saw with both
mine eyes. And o' my conscience I'll be none of his
ligby, for twise so mickle. *Brome's Northern Lass*.

†LIGHT. In the sense of unchaaste.

Though she were in the darke, she would appeare a
light woman. *Man in the Moone*, 1609.
Glycerium, meretrix, a *light* house-wife.

Terence in English, 1614.

†LIGHT-SKIRTS. A strumpet.

Hath not Shor's wife, although a *light-skirts* she,
Given him a chaunt long lasting memory.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

F. The purse serves for an art; but if I should
briefly tell thee, what punkish art derived from her
progenitors this *light-skirts* used towards me, thou
wouldest laugh. *Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1613.

LIGHT O' LOVE. An old tune of a
dance, the name of which made it a
proverbial expression of levity, espe-
cially in love matters. Sir J. Haw-
kins recovered the original tune from
an old MS., and it is inserted in the
notes to *Much Ado about Nothing*,
act iv, sc. 3.

Jul. Best sing it to the tune of *light o' love*.

Luc. It is too heavy for so light a tune.

Two Gent. of Ver., i, 2.

Clap us into *light o' love*; that goes without a bur-
den; do you sing it, and I'll dance it. *Beat.* Yea,
light o' love, with your heels. *Much Ado*, iv, 3.

He'll dance the morris twenty mile an hour—

And gallops to the tune of *light o' love*.

Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen, v, 2.

It is used occasionally as a phrase to
denote a light woman:

Sure he has encountered

Some *light o' love* or other, and there means

To play at in and in for this night.

B. & Fl. Chances, i, 4.

So also:

Long. You *light o' love*, a word or two.

Maria. Your will, sir. *B. & Fl. Noble Gentlem.*, iv, 1.
Next them grew the dissembling daisie, to warn such
light o' love wenches, not to trust every faire promise
that such amorous bachelors make them.

Greene's Quip for an Upstart Courtier, B 2, b.

LIGHTLY, adv. In the sense of commonly, usually.

Short summers *lightly* have a forward spring.

Rich. III., iii, 1.

The great thieves of a state are *lightly* the officers of the crown; they hang the less still, play the pikes in the pond, eat whom they list.

B. Jon. Discoveries, vol. vii, p. 119.

And ye shall find verses made all of monosyllables, and do very well, but *lightly* they be jambicks, because for the more part the accent falls sharpe upon every second word.

Puttenham. Art of Engl. Poesie, B. ii, ch. 13, p. 109. At which times *lightly*, though they be in the fields, they will spread their upper garments on the earth, and fall to their devoutness. *Sandy's Travels*, L. i, p. 56. But the Turkes do not *lightly* ride so fast as to put them unto either. *Ibid.*, p. 64.

In the authorized translation of Mark, ix, 39, it is used for *ραχὺ*, i. e., readily, easily: *καὶ δυνήσονται ραχὺ κακολογῆσαι με*; "that can *lightly* speak evil of me."

LIGHTNING BEFORE DEATH. A proverbial phrase, partly deduced from observation of some extraordinary effort of nature, often made in sick persons just before death; and partly from a superstitious notion of an ominous and preternatural mirth, supposed to come on at that period, without any ostensible reason.

How oft' when men are at the point of death
Have they been merry? which their keepers call
A *lightning before death*. O, how may I

Call this a *lightning*? *Rom. and Jul.*, v, 3. And all this was, since after this he had not long to live.

This lightning flew before his death, which Pallas was to give. *Chopman's Hom.* II., xv, p. 213.

The idea here, as might be supposed, is not warranted by the original. On an old man's appearing very unaccountably merry, it is said,

He was never so before. If it be a *lightning before death*, the best is I am his heir.

Jovial Crew, O. Pl., x, 428.

Not that I lightning or fell thunder feare,
Unless that *lightning before death* appear.

Gayton, Fest. Notes, iii, 8, p. 195.

It is noticed by Ray, who inserts it as a proverb:

It's a lightning before death.

He remarks upon it,

This is generally observed of sick persons, that a little before they die their pains leave them, and their understanding and memory return to them; as a candle just before it goes out gives a great blaze.

Ray's Proverbs, p. 59.

Daniel has made it the subject of a fine simile:

Thus, for the sick, preserving nature strives
Against corruption and the loathsome grave;
When, out of death's cold hands, she backe revives
Th' almost confounded spirits she faine would save;
And them cheers up, illighens, and revives,
Making faint sickness words of health to have,
With looks of life, as if the worst were past,
When strait comes dissolution, and his last.

So fares it with this late revived queene;
Whose victories, thus fortunately wounde,
Have but as once *lightning* motions beene
Before the ruine that ensued thereon.

Civil Wars, vii, 93.

To LIKE. To please.

If I were a woman, I would kiss as many as had beards that pleas'd me, complexions that *lik'd* me, and breaths that I defy'd not.

As you like it, Epilogue.—250, b.

And with her to dowry

Some petty and unprofitable dukedoms;

The offer *likes* not.

Henry V., Chorus 3.

Or that our hands the earth can comprehend,
Or that we proudly do what *like* us best.

Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 242.

I know men must, according to their speare,

According to their proper motions, move;

And that course *likes* them best which they are on.

Daniel's Musophilus, p. 96.

The old court phrase of "and *like* your majesty," is well enough known to have meant, "an it *like* your majesty," i. e., if it please your majesty. It occurs in the following passage:

I am content, and *like* your majesty,

And will leave good castles in security.

George a Greene, O. Pl., iii, 57.

LIKE LETTUCE LIKE LIPS. An obsolete proverb, translated from the Latin, *similes habent labra lactucas*, which is noticed and explained by Erasmus, *Adag.*, p. 644. It means that bad things suit each other; coarse meat suits coarse mouths, as an ass eats the thistles for his salad. It is inserted by Ray, and explained, p. 130.

Even so I thought,

I wist that it was some such thing of nought.

Like lettuce like lips; a scab'd horse for a scald squire. *New Customes*, O. Pl., i, 267.

†**LIKELY.** Probable.

Fable. A tale not true but *likelike*: a fable: a feined devise. *Nomenclator*.

Good looking.

Before a month be ended she shall be married to a young king, being of a fair and comly personage, as *likely* to be seen. *History of Fortunatus*, 1682.

†**LIKESSE.** For lickerous. Dainty.

Now, for such censure, this his chiefe defence is,
Their sugred tast best *likes* his *likesse* senses.

Harrington's Epigrams, 1633.

To LILL, v. To loll out, as a dog does his tongue.

Curled with thousand adders venomous,

And lilled forth his bloody flaming tong.

Spens. F. Q., I, v, 84.

Skinner says, "A Belg. *lellen* sugere, hoc a *lelle* papilla;" but these are doubtful etymologies.

LIMB-MEAL. From limb, and the Saxon *meal*, a portion; i. e., limb by limb; as *piece-meal*, which is still in use. See **DROP-MEAL**.

O that I had her here to tear her *limb-meal*.

Cymb., ii, 4.

LIMBECK. An alembic; a corrupt form of the word. It means a still, and is hardly disused in poetry. It is abundantly exemplified by Johnson. Mr. Todd has found it used as a verb by sir E. Sandys. It is found also in Milton and Dryden.

The warder of the brain
Shall be a fume, and the receipt of reason
A limbeck only. *Macb.*, i. 7.
His head is a receptacle of catarrhs, his eyes limbecked
of fluxes and inflammations. *Clitius's Whimzies*, p. 60.

LIMBO. The borders of hell, sometimes used for hell itself; corruptly formed from *limbus*, the hem or border of a garment. The old schoolmen supposed there to be, besides hell (*infernus damnatorum*), 1. A *limbus puerorum*, where the souls of infants unbaptized remained; 2. A *limbus patrum*, where the fathers of the church, saints, and martyrs, awaited the general resurrection; and, 3. Purgatory. To which, in popular opinion, was added, 4. A *limbus fatuorum*, or fool's paradise, the receptacle of all vanity and nonsense. Shakespeare uses it generally for hell:

As far from help as limbo is from bliss.
Tit. Andr., iii. 1.
For indeed he was mad for her, and talk'd of Satan,
and of limbo, and of injuries, and I know not what.
All's Well, v. 3.

Limbus patrum is jocularly put in the following passage for a prison:

I have some of them in *limbo patrum*, and there they are like to dance these three days; besides the running banquet of two beads, that is to come.
Hen. VIII., v. 3.

It is here used for hell by Spenser:

What voice of damned ghost from limbo lake?
F. Q., I, ii, 32.

And elsewhere in his works.

Here it has its proper sense:

Legions of sprites from limbo's prison got,
The empty air, the hills and valleys fill'd.
Fairfax, Tasso, ix, 53.

Milton has indulged himself in rather a jocular description of what he calls

A limbo large and broad, since call'd
The paradise of fools. *Par. Lost*, iii, 495.

Which he stores with

Both all things vain, and all who in vain things
Buit their fond hopes of glory or lasting fame,
Or happiness, in this or th' other life:
All who have their reward on earth, the fruits
Of painful superstition, and blind zeal,
All th' unaccomplish'd works of nature's hand,
Abortive, monstrous, and unkindly mix'd,
Dissolv'd on earth. *Ver.* 448, &c.

The idea is undoubtedly borrowed, in part, from Ariosto's repository of lost things in the moon; to which, indeed, he directly refers:

Not in the neighbouring moon, as some have dream'd.
Ver. 450.

We find, in the following passage, a kind of origin for Milton's bridge from hell to the earth:

And up from darksome *limbo's* dismal stage,
One Stygian bridge, from Plutoe's emperie
Came Night's black brood, Disorder, Ruine, Rage,
Rape, Discord, Dread, Despaire, Impietie,
Horror, swift Vengeance, Murder, Crueltie.
Nicchol's England's Eliza, An. 1588; *Mirr. Mag.*, 814.

The company that passes over is exactly of the same kind.

Limbo is also used for a prison, or any place of restraint.

LIME, as put into liquor, for adulteration, complained of by Falstaff and others.

You rogue, here's lime in this sack too: there's nothing but rogery to be found in villainous man: yet a coward is worse than a cup of sack with lime in it.
1 Hen. IV., ii, 4.

Sir Richard Hawkins is quoted as saying that lime was mixed with the wine in making "for conservation." *Voy.*, p. 379. But that cannot be what the tavern-keeper is accused of doing. It was probably used for fining. It is said, however, in a pamphlet by R. Greene, to be mixed with ale, "to make it mightie." How it could have that effect, it is not easy to say. See notes on the passage above cited.

LIME, *s.*, for bird-lime. This was often separately used, which now it is not. It frequently thus occurs in Shakespeare.

You must lay lime to tangle her desires.
Two Gent. Ver., iii, 2.

See Todd.

LIME, *v.* To besmear with bird-lime, or to catch with it.

York and impious Beaufort, that false priest,
Have all *lim'd* bushes to betray thy wings,
And fly thou how thou can'st they'll tangle thee.
2 Hen. VI., ii, 4.

LIME-HOUND. A sporting dog, led by a kind of thong called a *lyam*, or *lyme*. *Limier*, French.

We let slip a grey-hound, and cast off a bound. The string wherewith we lead a greyhound is called a lease; and for a hound a *lyme*.

Gentl. Recreat., 8vo ed., p. 15.
No, an I had, all the *lime-hounds* o' the city should have drawn after you by the scent rather.

B. Jons. Barth. Fair, i, 3.

But Talus, that could like a *lime-hound* winde her,
And all things secrete wisely could bewray.
Spens. F. Q., V, ii, 35.

I have seen him smell out
Her footing like a *lime-hound*, and know it
From all the rest of her train.

Massinger, Bashf. Lover, i, 1.

Shakespeare seems to use *lym* for
lime-hound:

Mastiff, greyhound, mungil grim,
Hound, or spaniel, brach, or *lym*. *Lear, iii, 6.*

Harrington, in his *Ariosto*, mentions
the *lyme* from which the hound was
so denominated:

His cousin had a *lyme-hound* argent bright,
His *lyme* laid on his back, he couching down.
Book xli, St. 30.

In one author I find *line-hound*, prob-
ably from an idea that such was the
proper form:

He can do miracles with his *line-hound*, who by his
good education has more sophistry than his master.
Clitue's Whimsies, p. 43.

Limmer, and *limer*, mean the same as
lime-hound.

LINE-TWIGS. Twigs covered with
bird-lime to catch the birds. Mr.
Joddrell has erroneously explained
it, "a branch of the lime;" that is,
of the lime-tree; and quotes this
passage:

To birds the *lime-twigs*, so
Is love to man an everlasting foe.
Panshaw's Past. Fido, i, 4.

Donne has thus used it:

He throws,
Like nets, or *lime-twigs*, wheresoe'er he goes,
His title of barrister.

See Todd's Johnson, for many more
examples.

LIMIT. Sometimes used for limb, the
limbs being the extremities or limits
of the body.

Lastly hurried

Here to this place, i' the open air, before
I have got strength of *limit*. *Winter's T., iii, 2.*
Thought it very strange that nature should endow so
fair a face with so hard a heart, such comely *limits*
with such perverse conditions.

Titania & Theseus, bl. lett., cited by Mr. Steevens.

†**TO LIMIT.** To beg. From the begging
friars called *limiters*.

Popish friars were, and are, but ydlers and loytering
vagabondes, good for nothing, but even as flies fie
abroad upon all mennes meate, to fill themselves of
other mens travels, even so doe they; for they go
ydely a *limiting* abroad, living upon the sweat of
other mens travels.

Northbrooke against Dicing, &c., 1577.

LIMITER, or LIMITOUR, s. A friar
licensed to beg within a certain
district. A word more common in
the time of Chaucer.

In some strange habit, after uncouth wise,
Or like a pilgrim or a *lymster*, &c.
Spens. Moth. Hubbard's Tale, 84.

What I am young, a goodly batcheler,
And must live like the lustie *lymster*.
Drayton's Eclogues, edit. 1593, G 4, b.

This author afterwards considerably
modernised his poems, by removing
many of the obsolete words. In the
latest edition, instead of the above
lines, we read:

Tush, I am young, nor sadly can I sit,
But must do all that youth and love befit. P. 1490.
For surelye suche fables are not onely duncel to
passe the tyme withall, but gainfull also to theyr
practisers, such as pardoners and *limitours* be.

Chaloner's Moria Encom., H 3.

†**LIMLISTER.** Perhaps a misprint.
Florio, under *Cefalu*, has "a scorne-
full nickname, as we say a *limlifter*."

A. Cefalus, that is a *lymlister*, reach me a nutmeg,
that is red, waightie, full, and-without holes.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1619.

†**LIMMER.** A wretch; a base fellow.

To satisfie in parte the wrong which had bene offred
him by those *lymmers* and robbers. *Holinshead.*
The foule ill take me, mistresse, quoth Meg, if I
misreckon the *limmer* lowne one penny.

Life of Long Meg of Westminster, 1635.

†**LIMPIN.** A limpet.

Tellina, mytilus. *τελίνα, μύτιλος. Athenæo. A limpin.*
Nomenclator.

TO LIN. To stop, cease, or intermit.
Saxon. *Blin* is the same in Scotch.
Both from one common origin.

I, but set a beggar on horseback, he'll never *lin* 'till
he be a-gallop.

B. Jona. *Staple of News, 4th Intermean.*
And Sisypus an huge round stone did reele
Against an hill, ne might from labour *lin*.

Spens. F. Q., I, v, 35.

What, miller, are you up agin?
Nay then my flail shall never *lin*.

Grim, O. Pl., xi, 941.

Before which time the war could never *lin*.

Mirror for Magistr., p. 77.

So they shall never *lin*.

But where one ends another still begin.

Browne, Brit. Past., ii, 1, p. 8.

Swift, in one of his playful effusions,
in the correspondence with Stella,
writes thus:

Would you answer MD's letter,
On new-year's-day you will do it better.
For when the year with MD 'gins
It never without MD *lins*.

Which he explains by adding,

These proverbs have always old words in them; *lins*
is leaves off. *Journal, Lett. xii.*

†*Facit sedulo.* He doth the best he can: he never
lins: he gives it not over: he is always doing.

Terence in English, 1614.

†Fond word that nere thinks on that aged man,
That Ariostoes old swift paced man,
Whose name is Tyme, who never *lins* to run.

Returne from Parnassus, 1606.

LIN. A pool, or watery moor; in Welch
llynn.

The near'st to her of kin

Is Toothy, rushing down from Verwin's rushy *lin*.
Drayton, Polyolb., v, p. 75.

And therefore to recount her rivers from their *lins*,
Abridging all delays, Mervinia thus begins.

Ibid., S. ix, p. 826.

The marginal note on which says, "Meres, or pools, from whence rivers spring." In Scotland it means a cataract; thus the falls of the river Clyde in that country, are called on the spot *line*. But it also means a pool under a fall. See Jamieson.

†LINATIVE. A lenitive.

Thy *linative* appli'de, did ease my paine,
For though thou didd forbid, twas no restrainte.

Maria Magdalens Lamentations, 1601.

LINCOLN GREEN. Lincoln was formerly celebrated for the manufacture of green cloth and stuffs, or rather for the green dye employed upon them. The marginal note on the passage from Drayton's *Polyolbion*, song 25, says, "Lincoln anciently dyed the best *green* of England." **COVENTRY BLUE** was equally famous, and **KENDALL GREEN.** See those words.

All in a woodman's jacket he was clad
Of *Lincolne greene*, belayed with silver lace.

Spens. F. Q., VI, ii, 5.

Whose swains in shepherd's gray, and girls in *Lincolne green*.

Drayt. Polyolb., xxy, p. 1163.

She's in a frock of *Lincolne green*,
Which colour likes her sight.

Drayt. Eclogue, ix, p. 1433.

Robin Hood's men were clad in *Lincoln green* :

All hundred valiant men had this brave Robin Hood,
Still ready at his call, that bow-men were right good,
All clad in *Lincoln green*, with cape of red and blue.

Drayt. Polyolb., xxvi, p. 1174.

And himself also in general :

Robin Hood took his mantle from his back,

It was of *Lincoln green*,

And sent it by this lovely page

For a present unto the queen.

But when he went to court he made a distinction :

He clothed his men in *Lincoln green*,

And himself in scarlet red.

Pop. Ball., called *Robin Hood's Garland*, p. 48.

LINDABRIDES. A celebrated heroine in the romance called the *Mirror of Knighthood*, which is mentioned by Cervantes among the books found in the library of Don Quixote. B. i, ch. 6. From the great celebrity of this lady, occasioned by the popularity of the romance, her name was commonly used for a mistress. Jonson, having so introduced it, gives a sketch of her history :

A. Lindabrides! Aso. Ay, sir, the emperor Alicandro's daughter, and the prince Meridian's sister, in the knight of the sun ; [Donzel del Phebo] she should have been married to him, but that the princess Clariadana, &c.

Cynthia's Rev., iii, 2.

Thus she is mentioned also by Rowley, in the *Match at Midnight* :

Lindabrides her name; that ancient matron is her reverend grannum. Tim. Niggers ; I have read of her in the *Mirror of Knighthood*.

Act ii, O. Pl., vii, 7, 381.

This Spanish romance was translated into English by one Margaret Tyler, and published, in nine successive parts, between 1598 and 1602. Hence it was so well known at that period. The author of the novel of *Kenilworth* has taken advantage of this circumstance, to make his dialogue characteristic, when M. Lambourne says, "I will visit his *Lindabrides*, by St. George, be he willing or no." Chap. ii. Of the word *Dabrides*, which occurs in one old play, I can make nothing, unless it be a corruption or abbreviation of *Lin-dabrides*. The sense suits exactly :

On my life, he has some swinging stuff for our fresh *Dabrides*, who have invested themselves with the Platonic order.

Lady Alimony, i, 1 (1659).

†And she had but one eye neither, with as much zeal
As e'er knight-errant did his fair *Lindabrides*,

Or Clariadana. *Albertus Wallenstein*, 1639.

†LINE. At line length.

Expulsus ludere, to strike a ball at *line length*, or to keepe up the ball from the ground.

Nomenclator, 1585, p. 296.

LINE OF LIFE. One of the lines in the hand, so termed in the cant of palmistry.

Go to, here's a simple *line of life*! here's a small trifle of wives! Alas! fifteen wives is nothing! eleven widows and nine maids, is a simple coming-in for one man.

Mercat. Venice, ii, 2.

You live chaste and single, and have buried your wife,
And mean not to marry, by the *line of your life*.

B. Jons. Metam. Gipsies, vol. vi, p. 80.

†**LINEN-BALL.** Some instrument of torture mentioned in *Pathomachia*, 1630, p. 29.

LINENER. A linen-draper.

Precede all the dames at court by a fortnight, have council with taylors, *lineners*, lace-women, embroiderers.

B. Jons. Epicurus, ii, 5.

If she love good clothes and dressing, have your learned council about you every morning, your French taylor, barber, *linener*, &c.

Ibid., iv, 1.

†**LINGEL.** A sort of thong used by shoemakers and cobblers ; from *lingula*.

Where sitting, I espy'd a lovely dame,
Whose master wrought with *lingel* and with aul,
And under ground he ramped many a boot.

B. & Pl. Knight of the B. Pestle, act v, p. 438.

His awl and *lingel* in a thong,

His tar-box on his broad belt hung.

Drayt. Ecl., iv, p. 1403.

If thou dost this, there shall be no more shoemending,
Every man shall have a special care of his own sole ;
And in his pocket carry his two confessors,
His *lingel* and his nawl. *Ibid.*, *Women Pleas'd*, iv, 1.

Lingel is here a correction of the modern editors for *yugal*, in the old editions, which is certainly nonsense. The correction seems indubitable.

LINK. It seems odd enough that so awkward, inefficient, and dirty a method of restoring the blackness to a rusty hat, as that of smoking it by a link, should ever have grown into a common practice; but so it appears by the following passages:

Nathaniel's coat, sir, was not fully made,
And Gabriel's pumps were all unpink'd i' the heel;
There was no link to colour Peter's hat.

Taming of Shr. iv, 1.
This cozenage is used likewise in selling old hats found upon dunghills, instead of newe, blackt over with the smoake of an old link.

Greene's Mithil Mumchance, cited by Mr. Stevens.

†**LINK-EXTINGUISHERS.** Large extinguishers attached to the railings of houses formerly used by the linkmen for extinguishing their links. Many of these were still (1849) to be seen in London, particularly in the neighbourhood of the old squares.

†**LINNE.** Flax. Chapman uses it in his translation of the epithet *λινωθήνη*.

Little he was, and ever wore a breastplate made of linne.
Il. ii, 469.

LINSTOCK, or LINT-STOCK. "A carved stick, with a cock at one end, to hold a gunner's match, and a sharp point at the other, to stick it upright in the ground." *Kersey's Dict.* A stock or handle to hold the lint. The match itself was called *lintel*, or *lint*. Coles has, "*Lintel*, funis igniarius, ad explodendas machinas bellicas." From *linum*, Latin.

And the nimble gunner
With *linstock* now the devilish cannon touches,
And down goes all before him. *Henry V.* Chorus 3.
I smelt the powder, spy'd what *linstock* gave fire, to shoot against the poor captain of the gallioy.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 109.
Till you shall hear a culverin discharged
By him that bears the *linstock* kindled thus.

Jew of Malta, O. Pl., viii, 390.

Dr. Johnson produces an instance from Dryden.

LION OF COTSWOLD. A sheep. See *COTSALE*, i. e., *Cotswold*.

†**LIPARI.** Appears to have been formerly a favorite wine.

Lena. And I will drink nothing but *Lipary* wine.
Key to the Bekarsal, 1704, p. 32.

What can make our fingers so fine?

Drink, drink, wine, *Lippari-wine*.
The Slighted Maid, p. 83.

†**LIP-CLIP, or LIP-CLAP.** Kissing.

Some maids will get *lip-clip*, but let them beware of a *lip-clap*; for fear of maids they become mothers, and sing the doleful lullaby. *Poor Robin*, 1707.

Now the spring coming on, young wenches will grow wanton, and rather than live under a mother's nose, and a gransau's tongue, will venture a *lip-clap* and a *lap-clap* to get them a husband, when a little while after the cuckoo sings at their door. *Ibid.*, 1693.

†**LIP-LABOUR.** Talk.

In briefe, my fruitlesse and worthy *lip-labour*, mixt with a deale of ayrie and non-substantiall matter, I gave his lordship, and the like requitall I bestowed on the right worshipfull Mr. Thomas Squibb, maior of Sarum. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

LIPPIT. To turn *lippit*; a phrase which I have seen only in the following example. It seems to imply being wanton:

Well, to be brief, the nun will soon at night turn *lippit*; if I can but devise to quit her cleanly of the nunnery, she is my own. *Merry Devil*, O. Pl., v, 383.

It was suggested by a friend, that the Supplement to Lacombe's Dict. du Vieux Langage, gives *lippu*, as meaning "gourmand, friand;" but so obsolete a French word is not likely to have been commonly known in England. [See *TIPPET*, where this article is corrected by Nares himself.]

LIPSBURY PINFOLD, that is, *Lipsbury* pound. The sentence in which it occurs has the form of a proverbial saying; but no trace of its origin or direct signification has yet been discovered. Mr. Capell was very confident that he knew the meaning of it: "It is not come to knowledge where that *Lipsbury* is, which we see in page 38; but this we may know, and that with certainty, *that it was some village or other* fam'd for boxing, that the boxers fought in a ring, or enclos'd circle, and that this ring was called—*Lipsbury pinfold*: this may satisfy as to the sense; and inquiry may help to further particulars, those that wish for them." *Notes on Lear*, p. 155. This would be well guessed, if any such place as *Lipsbury* had ever existed. The passage that occasioned these conjectures is the following, in the altercation of Kent with Gloster's steward:

If I had thee in *Lipsbury pinfold* I would make thee care for me. *Lear*, ii, 2

Lipsbury pinfold may, perhaps, like *Lob's pound*, be a coined name; but

with what allusion, does not appear. It is just possible that it might mean the teeth, as being the pinfold within the *lips*. The phrase would then mean, "If I had you in my teeth." But it remains for some more fortunate inquirer to discover what is really meant. No various reading of the passage comes to the aid of the critic in this place.

LIQUOR. *The grand liquor* is used by Shakespeare for the great elixir, or aurum potable, of the alchemists.

Where should they
Find this *grand liquor* that hath gilded them?
Tempest, v, 1.

There certainly is no reason to change liquor into *'lixir*, as Warburton proposed, an elixir being a liquor. See **GILDED**.

†**LIRICUMPHANCY.** The old popular name of some plant.

The tufted daisy, violet,
Hearts-ease, for lovers hard to get;
The honey-suckle, rosemary,
Liricumphancy, rose-parasley,
Prickmadam, rocket, galant pink,
And thousands more than I can think;
Which do this month adorn each field,
And sweet delight and pleasure yield.

Poor Robin, 1746.

LIRIPOOP, or **LIRIPIPE**, *s.* Part of the old clerical dress; in early times, apparently a tippet; latterly, a scarf. See *Gent. Mag.*, 1818, vol. ii, p. 217, where is a very elaborate article on the subject. It was supposed by Skinner to be corrupted from *clero-peplus*. Kersey explains it, "a livery hood." Coles has "a *liripoop*, epomis, cleropeplus." In Du Cange's *Glossary*, *Liripipium* is thus illustrated: "Epomis, unde Belgis *liere-pûpe*, seu potius longa fascia, vel cauda caputii. *Henricus de Knyghton de Event. Angl.*, l. iv. *Dominarum cohors affuit, quasi comes interludii, in diverso et mirabili apparatu virili—in tunicis partitis—cum capuciis brevibus, et liripiis* [malè *liripiis* edit.] ad modum cordarum circa caput ad-volutis." It was Somner who corrected that passage.

With their Aristotle's breech on their heads, and his *liripiis* about their necks.

Beckins, I 7, cited by Capell.
That they do not passe for all their miters, staves,
hats, crowns, cowles, copes, and *lirippies*. *Ibid.*

In the mock library of Rabelais we have "*Lyrippii* [for *lirippii*] Sorbonice Moralizationes, per M. Lupoldum." Vol. ii, p. 74. *Ozell*.

It seems that this ornament was not confined always to the clergy, for Peck, speaking of the extravagance of dress used by the commons in the time of Edward III, says, "Their *lerrippies* reach to their heels, all jagged."

Liripoop and *leripoop* are sometimes used without any definite meaning, chiefly, I presume, from their droll and burlesque sound; as where a girl is called "a young *lirry-poope*." *B. and Fl. Pilgrim*, act ii, sc. 1. Lyly twice used it to express a degree of knowledge or acuteness:

Theres a girl that knows her *lerripoop*.

Mother Bomble, i, 3.
Thou maist be skilled in thy logic, but not in thy *lerrypoop*.
Sapho & Phao, i, 3.

In this mode, however, it was very current. Cotgrave translates "Qui sçait bien son roulet," by "one that knows his *liripoop*." Probably it meant at first, having that knowledge which entitled the person to wear a *liripoop*, or scarf, as a doctor. Thus the treatise of Magister Lupold explained all the learning connected with the doctoral hood, or scarf, of the Sorbonne. Menage says it is made from the Flemish *liere-pûpe*.

LIST, *s.*, in the sense of boundary, which is now disused, appears to have been deduced from the lists which kept off the spectators at tournaments. It occurs in this sense several times in Shakespeare's plays.

I am bound to your niece, sir. I mean, she is the list of my voyage. *Twelfth N.*, iii, 1.

The very list, the very utmost bound,
Of all our fortunes. *1 Hen. IV*, iv, 1.
The ocean, overpeering of his list. *Hamlet*, iv, 5.

Which passage puts the sense of the following out of all doubt:

Confine yourself but in a patient list. *Othello*, iv, 1.

Which Dr. Johnson erroneously explained *listening*.

2. **List**, for desire or inclination; from to *list*, or listen to, in the sense of to choose, or be disposed to do anything; or perhaps rather for lust.

I find it still when I have list to sleep.

Othello, ii, 1.

Dr. Johnson cites another instance from the Eikon Basilike, or some other work under the name of Charles I.

LISTEN, v. To attend to, as an active verb. This usage is common in the writings of Shakespeare, but is by no means peculiar to him. It was the language of the time, and not quite disused when Milton wrote, as Dr. Johnson shows.

He that no more must say is *listen'd* more
Than they whom youth and ease have taught to glose.

Rich. II., ii, 1.

As they had seen me with these hangman's hands
Listening their fear.

Macbeth, ii, 2.

Which she long *listening*, softly askt againe
What mister wight it was that so did plaine.

Spens. F. Q., IV, vii, 10.

Listen the plaints of thy poor votaries.

Rosely's World Tass'd, &c., cit. St.

It occurs in Milton's Comus.

LITCH-OWL. See LICH-OWL.

LITE, for little.

From this exploit he sav'd not great nor *lite*,

The aged men, and boys of tender age.

Fairf. Tasso, xi, 26.

Sylvester has used by *litte* and *little*,
for by little and little :

For as two bellows, blowing turn by turn,

By *litte* and *little* make cold coals to burn.

Du Barles, I, i, 2.

Lite, for little, is quoted also from Chaucer. See Todd.

†**LITERATE.** The converse of illiterate.

A. As learned, you follow the *literate*, who while they subtly argue, teach others how to operate.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†**LITHE.** Cheerful; glad.

Hee had mystaken his markes, in prophesying of suche notable tempest, considering it proved so *lythe* a day without appearance of any tempest to ensue.

Holinshed, 1577.

Supple; soft.

The bills of birds we see full oft,

Whiles they bee yong are *lit*h and soft.

Withals's Dictionary, ed. 1608, p. 438.

LITHER, adj. Soft, pliable, yielding; the comparative of *lithe*. From *lithe*, Saxon.

Two Talbots, winged through the *lither* sky,
In thy despite shall scape mortality.

1 Hen. VI, iv, 7.

I'll bring his *lither* legs in better frame.

Look about you, 1600, cit. St.

Well, and ye shift no better, ye losel *lyther* and lasye.

Gammer Gurton, O. Pl., ii, 72.

Or at lest hyre some younge Phaon for mede to dooe the thyngs, still daube theyr *lither* cheekes with peintynge.

Chaloner's Moria Encom., sign. F 2.

Also idle :

For Charles the French king in his feats not *lither*,
When we had rendred Rayner, Maunts, and Maine,

Found meane to win all Normandie againe.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 344.

LITHERNESS. Softness, weakness, or, perhaps, idleness. See the second sense of *lither*, in Todd.

For as they that angle for the tortoys, having once caught him, are driven into such a *lytherness*, that they loose all their spirites.

Euphuus and his Engl., p. 24.

Here it is clearly weakness :

Have my weak thoughts made brawn-fallen my strong arms? or is it the nature of love,—to breed numbness or *lytherness*, or I know not what languishing in my joints and sinews?

Lyly, Endymion, iv, 3.

†**LITHIE.** Pliable; soft.

Their *lithie* bodies bound with limits of a shell.

A Herrings Tayle, 1608.

LITTLE-EASE. A familiar term for a pillory, or stocks; or an engine uniting both purposes, the bilboes.

Nervus—a kind of stocks for the necke and the feete: the pillorie, or *little-ease*.

Abbr. Fleming's Nomencl., 196, b.

Was not this a seditious fellow? was not this fellow's preaching a cause of al the trouble in Israel? was he not worthy to be cast in bocardo, or *little-ease*.

Latimer, Sermon, fol. 106, b.

[According to a work published in 1738, called, "The Curiosity, or the General Library," p. 60, it was "a place of punishment in Guildhall, London, for unruly 'prentices."]

LITTEST. The regular superlative of little, though supplanted by least. Shakespeare has put it into the mouth of the player-king :

Where love is great, the *littlest* doubts are fear.

Hamlet, iii, 2.

LIVE, for lief. Willingly.

I had as *live* as any thing I could see his farewell.

Eastw. Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 293.

It was probably pronounced as *leave*.

LIVELIHOOD. Used for liveliness, active vigour, or lively appearance.

The remembrance of her father never approaches her, but the tyranny of her sorrow takes all *livelihod* from her cheeks.

All's Well, i, 1.

With this, she seizeth on his sweating palm

The precedent of pith and *livelihod*.

Shakep. Venus and Adon., Suppl., i, 406.

Spenser writes it *livehead*, which is equivalent. See Todd.

LIVELODE, for livelihood. Maintenance; from *live* and *lode*.

Ne by the law of nature

But that she gave like blessing to each creature,

As well of worldly *livelode* as of life.

Spens. Moth. Hubb. Tale, v, 145.

†**LIVERINGS.** A sort of pork sausages.

Tomaculum, Juvenal. Farciminis genus à porcina. Sausisse, saucisson. A kinde of puddings made of hogges fesh, which some call *liverings*. *Nomenclator*

LIVERY, s. Delivery, or grant of possession; a law term.

1. Hence *livery of seisin* is a law term, implying the delivery of land, &c., into possession. *Livery and seisin* is

also used; *livery* being in each instance equivalent to delivery:

She gladly did of that same babe accept,
As being her owne by *livery* and seisin.

Spen. F. Q. VI, iv, 87.
He sent a herald before to Rome to demand *livery*
of the man that had offended him.

North's Plat., p. 160.

2. To *sue one's livery* was a phrase relative to the feudal tenures, according to which the court of wards seized the lands of any tenant of the crown upon his decease, 'till the heir *sued out his livery*, and by that process came into possession. The phrase occurs three times in Shakespeare's writings.

York says to Richard II,

If you do wrongfully seize Hereford's right,
Call in his letters-patents that he hath
By his attorney-general, to *sue*
His livery, and deny his offer'd homage,
You pluck a thousand dangers on your head.

Rich. II., ii, 1.

Bolingbroke afterwards says,

I am denied to *sue my livery here*,
And yet my letters-patents give me leave.

Ibid., ii, 3.

It should be made letters-patent in both places.

Of the same Bolingbroke it is afterwards said,

He came but to be duke of Lancaster,
To *sue his livery*, and beg his peace.

1 Hen. IV., iv, 3.

And this was not done till a minor came of age, it was occasionally used as an expression to denote maturity:

If Cupid

Shoot arrows of that weight, I'll swear devoutly,
He's *sued his livery*, and 's no more a boy.

B. and Ft. Tamer Tamed, ii, 1.

†There was an ancient use in Babylon,
When as a woman's stocke was spent and gone,
Her living it was lawfull then to get,
Her carkease out to *liverie* to let,
And Venus did allow the Cyprian dames
To get their livings by their bodies shames.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

†LIVES-MAN. A living man.

Still. O give the duke some of the medicine.

Per. What medicine talk'st thou off? what ayles my son?

Jer. O lord, father, and yee meane to be a *lives-man* take some of this.

Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631.

LIZARD. It was a current opinion in the time of Shakespeare, and is not yet quite eradicated, that lizards, the most harmless of reptiles, were venomous. The English *lizard*, or eft, and the *water-lizard*, or newt, in many places lie under the same slander, and particularly the latter. An abhorrence of their singular form probably gave rise to this notion, as

happened also in the case of the toad.

Their sweetest prospects murdering basilisks,
Their softest touch, as smart as *lizards'* stings.

3 Hen. VI., iii, 2.

Mark'd by the destinies to be avoided

As venom'd toad, or *lizards'* dreadful stings.

3 Hen. VI., ii, 2.

Hence the *lizard's leg* was thought a fit ingredient in the witches' cauldron in *Macbeth*.

The *lizard* shuts up his sharp-sighted eyes

Among these serpents, and there sadly lies.

Drayton, Noah's Flood, p. 1638.

LOACH. A small fish; called also a groundling. *Cobitis barbatula*. Linn. One of the Carriers in 1 Henry IV says, "Your chamber-lie breeds fleas like a *loach*." ii, 1. This has puzzled the commentators; but it seems as reasonable to suppose the *loach* infested with fleas as the tench, which may be meant in a preceding speech. Both sayings were, probably, founded upon such fanciful notions as make up a great part of natural history among the common people; but Holland's Pliny warrants the notion that some fishes breed fleas and lice, ch. xlvii. Had the Carrier meant to say "as big as a *loach*," he would have said, "breeds fleas like *loaches*." Warburton and Capell are far from the mark. Mr. Malone's suggestion, that it may mean "breeds fleas as fast as a *loach* breeds," that is, breeds *loaches*, is not improbable, as it was reckoned a peculiarly prolific fish.

In the Trip to the Jubilee, sir H. Wildair speaks of *loaches* being swallowed whole; "to swallow Cupids like *loaches*." This is curiously illustrated by Mr. Pennant, who says that this fish is frequent in a stream near Amesbury, "where the sportsmen, through frolic, swallow it down alive in a glass of wine." See Donovan's Fishes, Pl. xxii. [Nares is mistaken in this explanation. A loche was a solid form of medicine to be swallowed by sucking.]

Browne mentions the fish thus:

The miller's thombe, the hiding loach,
The perch, the ever-nibbling roach.

Brit. Past., B. i, S. 1, p. 29.

†**LOACH.** A simpleton.

And George redeemed his cloaks, rode merrily to Oxford, having coine in his pocket, where this *loach* spares not for any expence, for the good fortune he had in the happy finding of his rapier.

Jests of George Peele, n. d.

LOADSTAR, and LOADSMAN. See **LODE-STAR, and LODESMAN.**†**LOAFED-LETTUCE.**

Laictus crispus, loafed or headed lettuce.

Nomenclator, 1686.

†**To LOAT.** The same as to **LOUT.**

And incredible it is, what obsequious *loating* and courting there is at Rome sundry waies to such persons as are without children.

Holland's Ammiannus Marcellinus, 1609.

LOATHFUL. Either hating or hateful; abhorred. Many compounds of *loath* were formerly current, which since have been disused. It is common to write the adjective *loath* without the *a*; but there is no reason to distinguish it, in this respect, from the verb to *loathe*, both being from the Saxon *lath*. See Johnson on these words.

1. Hating, abhorring:

That the complaints thereof could not be told;
Which when he did with *loathful* eyes behold,
He would no more endure, but came his way.

Spens. Moth. Hubb. Tale, v. 1313.

2. Hateful, offensive.

He would attain the one without pouting dumpishness, and exercise the other without *loathfull* lightness.

Holinsh. Hist. of Irek, H 4, col. 2.

LOATHLY, adj. Hateful, detestable.

But barren hate,

Sour-ey'd disdain, and discord, shall bestrew
The union of your bed with weeds so *loathly*,
That you shall hate it both.

Temp., iv, 1.

But if she lost it,
Or made a gift of it, my father's eye
Should hold her *loathly*.
An huge great dragon, horrible in sight,
Bred in the *loathly* lakes of Tartary.

Spens. F. Q., I, vii, 44.

LOATHLY, or LOTHLY, adv. Unwillingly.

Seeing how *lothly* opposite I stood
To his unnatural purpose.

Lear, ii, 1.

There is some licence in the use of the word in the above passage; it means, "With what unwillingness to enter into his views." It seems rather, by its position, to intimate that he opposed unwillingly.

This shews that you from nature *loithly* stray,
That suffer not an artificial day.

Donne to the Countess of Bedford.

LOATHNESS, or LOTHNESS. Unwillingness. This word is little used, if at all; though there seems to be no reason why it should not.

And the fair soul herself

Weigh'd, between *loathness* and obedience, at
Which end the beam should bow.

Temp., ii, 1.

Pray you, look not sad,
Nor make replies of *loathness*. *Ant. & Cleop., iii, 9.*
Johnson gives an example from Bacon also.

LOAVE-EARS, for lave-ears. A corrupt form of the word. See **LAVE-EAR'D.**

But take especial care

You button on your night cap.

Mc. After th' new fashions,

With his *loave ears* without it,

Lady Alimony, act ii, sign. F.

See in **LUGGED.**

LOB. A lubber, or clown. Skinner derives it from *lapp*, German; Minshew and others from $\lambda\omega\beta\eta$. Both etymologies are unsatisfactory. Dr. Johnson says, in his note on the passage cited below, *lob*, *lubber*, *looby*, *lobcock*, all denote both inactivity of body and dulness of mind.

Farewel, thou *lob* of spirits, I'll be gone.

Mids. N. Dream, ii, 1.

Hold thy hands, *lob*. *Promos & Cass., Part ii, iii, 2.*
It was such a foolish *lob* as thou.

Preston's Cambyeses, cited by Steevens.

Should find Esau such a lout or a *lob*.

Jacob and Esau, ditto.

Mad Coridon do buz on clownish otes,

As balde a verse as any *lob* can make.

An Ould Facioned Love, by J. T., 1594.

To LOB, v. a. To hang down in a sluggish and stupid manner. Made from the substantive.

And their poor jades

Lob down their heads, dropping the hide and hips.

Henry V, iv, 2.

†**LOB-COAT.** A clown.

Cares not a groate
For such a *lob-coate*.

The Wit of a Woman, 1604.

†**LOBCOCK.** Anything clumsy; a lubber or clown.

Much better were the *lobcock* lost then wounes,
Unlesse he knew how to behave himselfe.

The Mous-Trap, 1606.

I am none of those heavy *lobcocks* that are good for nothing but to hang at the tail of a coach.

Caryll, Sir Salomon, 1671.

This hot weather shall make some so faint, that their lubberly-legs shall scarcely carry their *lobcock* body. Sweet speaking doth oft make a curriish heart volent, and the best way is by humbleness to creep, where by pride we cannot march.

Poor Robin, 1713.

LOB'S-POUND. Phrase, *To be laid in Lob's pound*, to be "laid by the heels, or clap'd up in jail." *Old Canting Dictionary.* Also any close or confined place, as, in the following lines, it means "behind the arras:"

Who forced the gentleman, to save her credit,

To marry her, and say he was the party

Found in *Lob's pound*. *Mass. D. of Milan, iii, 2.*

Who *Lob* was, is as little known as the site of **LIPSBURY PINFOLD**. In **Hudibras** this term is employed as a

name for the stocks, into which the knight put Crowdero:

Crowdero whom, in irons bound,
Thou basely thrust into *Lo's pound*. I, iii, 909.

Dr. Grey, in the notes, tells a ludicrous application of it, in the case of one Lobb, a dissenting minister.

†But in what a fine pickle shou'd I be, if Mr. constable and his watch shou'd pick m' up and in wi' me to *Lobs-pound*? Out o' which damn'd kitchin, to morrow must I be dish'd up for the whipping post; and not ha' the benefit o' the layety to plead i' m' own defence. *Plautus, made English, 1694.*

To LOBSTARIZE, *v.* To go backward.

A word most strangely coined by Sylvester, and applying rather to the motion of a crab than a lobster.

Thou makest rivers the most deadly deep
To *lobstarize* (back to their source to creep).

Du Bart., IV, iii, 2.

The author did well to explain it himself in a parenthesis; but he would have done better had he left it out.

A LOCK, or LOVE-LOCK. A pendent lock of hair, often plaited and tied with riband, and hanging at the ear, which was a very prevalent fashion in the age of Shakespeare and afterwards. Charles the First, and many of his courtiers, wore them; nor did he cut off his till the year 1646. See Grainger, vol. ii, p. 411. This lock was worn on the left side, and hung down by the shoulder, considerably longer than the rest of the hair, sometimes even to the girdle; as some of the following passages will show. Against this fashion, William Prynne wrote a treatise called *The Unloveliness of Love-locks*, in which he considered them as very ungodly.

And one deformed is one of them: I know him, he wears a lock. *Much Ado about Nothing*, iii, 3.

Which report Dogberry further blunders into a *lock* and *key*:

And also the watch heard them talk of one deformed: they say he wears a *key* in his ear, and a *lock* hanging by it. *Ibid.*, v, 1.

By the key we may suppose him to mean an earring, if anything.

Warburton saw a great deal of refined satire on the fashion, in these passages; but it is difficult, in many cases, to see as much as he fancied he discovered.

Cen. He has an exceeding good eye, madam.

Mar. And a very good lock. *B. Jons. Epicure*, iv, 6.

And who knows but he
May lose his ribband by it, in his lock
Dear as his saint. *B. & Fl. Coronation*, act i, p. 13.
His fashion too too fond, and loonly light,
A long *love-lock* on his left shoulder plight,
Like to a woman's hair, well shew'd, a woman's sprite.
Description of Asclepius, in Fletch. Purple Is., vii, 33.

From their supposed effect in causing violent love, they seem to have been sometimes called *heart-breakers*. Butler therefore speaks of Samson's famous locks under that name:

Like Samson's *heart-breakers* it grew
In time to make a nation rue. *Hud.*, I, i, 253.

Prynne speaks of them with detestation:

And more especially in long, unshorne, womanish, frizled, love-provoking haire, and *love-locks*, growne now too much in fashion with comely pages, youthes, and lewd, effeminate, ruffianly persons.

Histriomastix, p. 209.

Wigs were made to imitate this:

He lay in gloves all night, and this morning I
Brought him a new perwig, with a lock at it.
B. & Fl. Cupid's Revenge, act ii, p. 461.

Farwel, signior,

Your *amorous lock* has a hair out of order.
Mer. Un! what an oversight was this of my barber! I must return now and have it corrected, dear signior!

Bird in a Cage, O. Pl., viii, 903.

It was originally a French custom:

Will you be *Frenchified*, with a *love-lock* down to your shoulders, wherein you may hang your mistres' favour?
Greene's Quip for an Upstart Courtier, D 2, b.

We have here an account of a very long one:

Why should thy sweet *love-locks* hang dangling downe,
Kissing thy girde-steed with falling pride?

Barnefield's Affectionate Shepherd, Poems printed in 1594, cit. Capell.

LOCK, THAT OPENS WITH AMEN.

This seems to mean a padlock formed of rings marked with letters, which, when placed to form a certain word, will open, but not otherwise. This, therefore, is an older invention than might be supposed.

A cap-case for your linnen and your plate,

With a strange lock, that opens with *Amen*.

B. & Fl. Noble Gentl., act v.

Noticed also in some verses by Carew, addressed to May, on his comedy of the Heir:

As doth a lock that goes

With letters, for till every one be known,
The lock's as fast as if you had found none.

†A LOCK OF HAY. A bundle of hay.

For never would he touch a *locke* of hay,

Or smell unto a heape of provender

Untill he heard a noyse of trumpets sound,

Whereby he knew our meate was served in.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

So good cloaths ne'r lay in stable

Upon a lock of hay. *Musarum Deliciae*, 1656.

†LOCK. To be at his old lock, to follow his old practices.

Trum. s. Why look you, colonel, he's at old lock, he's at a May-bees again.

†**LOCK-SPITTING.** The term is still applied in Norfolk to a small cut with a spade to show the direction in which a piece of land is to be divided by a new fence.

Sets out the circuit with a plough, which we call *lock-spitting*. *Opilky's Virgil*, 1668, p. 318.

LOCKRAM. A sort of linen of a cheap kind, but made of various degrees of fineness; used for caps, shirts, shifts, and handkerchiefs, by the lower orders. Phillips says expressly that it was *linen*, which refutes Johnson's etymology.

The kitchen malkin pins
Her richest *lockram* 'bout her reechy neck,
Clambering the walls to eye him. *Coriol.*, ii, 1.

To poor maidens' marriages—
—I give per annum two hundred ells of *lockram*,
That there be no strait dealings in their linnens,
But the sails cut according to their burthens.

B. & Pl. Spanish Curate, iv, 5.
Thou thought'st, because I did wear *lockram* shirts,
I had no wit.

Glaphorne's Wit in a Constable, 1639, cit. St.
Let all the good you intended me, be a *lockram* coil,
A blue gown, and a clean whip.

Brome's Northern Lass, ditto.

That is, give me the dress and discipline of a woman in Bridewell.

I can wet one of my new *lockram* napkins with weeping.
Greene's Never too late, ditto.

Also, in his Vision.

His ruffs was of fine *lockram*, stitched very fair with Coventry blue.

LODAM. An old game on the cards; mentioned with primero and others. Sir John Harrington speaks of it as succeeding to *maw* in court fashion.

Then follow'd *lodam*, hand to hand or quarter [qu. barter?]

At which some maids so ill did keep the quarter,
That unexpected, in a short abode,
They could not cleanly beare away their load.

Epigr., IV, 13.

She and I will take you at *lodam*.

Woman k. with Kindn., O. Pl., vii, 296.

In a note upon the latter passage, Mr. Reed says that "it is not yet quite disused." It is not described, however, nor mentioned in the Complete Gamester. The same passage seems to imply that it was played by three persons: "*She and I will take you.*"

†Players turn puppets now at your desire,
In their mouth's nonsense, in their tail's a wire,
They fly through clouds of clouts, and show're of fire.
A kind of losing *loadum* in their game,
Where the worst writer has the greatest fame.

Rochester's Poems, ed. 1710, p. 55.

†Now some at cards and dice do play
Their money and their time away;
At *loadum*, cribbage, and all-fours,
They squander out their precious hours.

Poor Robin, 1735.

LODESTAR. The pole-star, or cynosure; the leading star, by which mariners are guided; from *lædan*, Saxon, to lead. Thus the magnet is *loadstone*; that is, leading or guiding stone.

O happy fair!

Your eyes are *lode-stars*, and your tongue's sweet air
More taneable than lark to shepherd's ear.

Mids. N. Dream, i, 1.

Whereat a waxen torch forthwith he lighteth,
Which must be *lode-star* to his lustful eye.

Shakep. Venus and Adonis, Suppl., i, 484.

But, stay, what star shines yonder in the east?

The *loadstar* of my life, if Abigail.

Jove of Malta, O. Pl., viii, 328.

To that clear majesty which, in the north,
Doth, like another sun, in glory rise,
Which standeth fix'd, yet spreads her heav'nly worth;
Loadstone to hearts, and *loadstar* to all eyes.

Sir J. Davies's Dedio. to Q. Elis.

LODESMAN, s. A guide; a word formed by the same analogy, and used by Hall, in his Chronicle, where Henry V promises his friends to be their

Guide, *lodesman*, and conductor.

It is also used in that sense by T. Churchyard:

My *loadmen* lack the skill

To passe the strayghtes, and safely bring

My barke to quiet port.

Descr. of Warres of Flanders, in *Conversaz Lit.*, ix, p. 247.

A ridiculous blunder occurs in the reprinted edition of sir John Davies's Poem on Dancing, published in 1773, where, instead of

Reason the cynosure, and bright *load-star*

In this world's sea, t' avoid the rock of chance;

Stan. 94.

itis given "Reason the *connoisseur*," &c. The word is found in Chaucer, as a pilot, and in others. See Todd.

LOEGRIA. An old name for England, according to the fabulous division of it given by Geoffrey of Monmouth, as partitioned out to the three sons of Brutus, Loecrinus, Camber, and Albanact; from whom Loegria, Cambria, and Albania, respectively took their names.

Our historians make the oldest division of Britain to have been that which distinguishes it into *Loegria*, Cambria, and Albania, or to express myself more clearly, England, Wales, and Scotland.

Gough's Camden, p. cxxviii.

His three sons, Loecrine, Albanact, and Camber, divide the land by consent; Loecrine had the middle part, *Loegria*; Camber possessed Cambria, or Wales; Albanact, Albania, now Scotland.

Milton's Hist. of Engl., Book i

I am that Pinnar who, when Brutus' blood

Extinct was in bloody Porrex's reigns,

Among the princes in contention stood,

Who in the British throne by right should reign;

'Mongst whom by might a part I did obtaine,
That part of Albion call'd *Logria* hight
I did long time usurp against all right.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 81.

The verse shows that *Logria* is a misprint for *Loëgria*.

LOFT, *adj.* Used, in the following passage, for lofty.

In neither fortune *loft*, nor yet repress,
To swell in wealth or yield unto mischance.

B. of Surrey's Poems, 1557, E 1.

LOFT, *s.* Seems to be used for the flooring of a room, by Spenser.

All so dainty the bed where she should lie,
By a false trap was let adowne to fall
Into a lower roome, and by and by
The *loft* was rays'd againe that no man could it spie.

F. Q., V, vi, 27.

It was commonly used for a floor, in the sense of *story*, or division of a house; as, "the third *loft*." *Acts*, xx, 9.

LOGGAT, or **LOGGET**, *s.* A small log, or piece of wood; a diminutive from *log*.

Now are they tossing of his legs and arms,
Like *loggats* at a pear-tree.

B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, iv, 6.

Hence *loggats*, as the name of an old game among the common people, and one of those forbidden by a statute of the 33d of Hen. VIII. It is thus described by Mr. Steevens: "This is a game played in several parts of England even at this time. A stake is fixed into the ground; those who play throw *loggats* at it, and he that is nearest the stake wins:" "I have seen it played," he adds, "in different counties, at their sheep-shearing feasts, where the winner was entitled to a black fleece, which he afterwards presented to the farmer's maid to spin, for the purpose of making a petticoat, and on condition that she knelt down on the fleece to be kissed by all the rustics present." Sir Thomas Hanmer, and Capell after him, and Dr. Johnson himself, make it the same as *nine-pins*, or *skettles*, which the former calls *kittle-pins*. They were probably mistaken, as the two games are distinguished in the same passage.

Did these bones cost no more the breeding, but to play at *loggats* with them?

Hamlet, v, 1.

To play at *loggats*, nine holes, or ten pinnes.

An Old Collect. of Epigrams, &c., cit. St.

LOITER-SACK, *s.* A loiterer, a lazy fellow.

If the *loiter-sacks* be gone springing into a tavern,
I'll fetch him reeling out.

Lily's Mother Bombe, ii, 2.

This may serve to illustrate **HALTER-SACK**, being a similar compound. The adjunct *sack*, seems to denote an inert or lumpish person.

†**LOKE**. A lock, in the sense of a fleece of wool.

This shepheard ware a sheepe gray'cloke,
Which was of the finest *loke*
That could be cut with sheere.

Drayton's Shep. Garland, 1593.

†**To LOLL**. To preach?

A smooth-tongu'd preacher, that did much affect
To be reputed of the purer sect,
Unto these times great praises did afford,
That brought, he said, the sun-shine of the Word.
The sun-shine of the Word, this he extoll'd;
The sun-shine of the Word, still this he told.

Colgrave's Niles Interpreter, 1671, p. 288.

†**LOLPOOPING**. Idling. A lazy fellow is still called a *lool-poop* in the dialect of East Anglia.

And now to view the loggerhead,
Cudgell'd and *lolpooping* in bed.

Rowley's Ilias Burlesque, d, 1722.

LOMBARD, *s.* A banker. It is well known that the Italian bankers who settled in the city of London, gave rise to the name of Lombard street; but it is not so generally understood, that the merchants held their meetings there, till the Exchange was built; or that those *Lombard bankers* were, in general, Jews; though, from the almost exclusive activity of that people in traffic in early times, it might easily be conjectured that they were. Stowe gives us the former intimation:

Then have ye *Lombard* street, so called of the Longobards and other merchants, strangers of diverse nations, assembling there twice every day, which manner continued until the 23 of December in the year 1568, on which day the said merchant beganne their meeting in Cornhill at the Burse, since by her majestic named the Royall Exchange.

Survey of London, p. 167.

The latter may be confirmed from this passage:

So an usurer,
Or *Lombard Jew*, might, with some bags of trash,
Buy half the western world.

B. & F. Laws of Candy, iv, 2.

LOMEWHYLE. A mere press error in the quarto edition of the *Faery Queen*, 1590, which would not be worth notice, had not Capell very innocently entered it as an old word in his *School of Shakespeare*, p. 213.

Church, and other editors, silently altered it to *somewhyle*, which is evidently right.

Above all the rest,
Which with the prince of darkness fell *somewhyle*,
From heaven's bliss, and everlasting rest.

P. Q., III, viii, 8.

To LONG, v. To belong, of which it has generally been thought an abbreviation. Mr. Todd, however, shows that it was used from the earliest times without such mark.

That by gift of heav'n,
By law of nature, and of nations, *long*
To him, and to his heirs.

Hem. V, ii, 4.

The clothiers all, not able to maintain
The many to whom *longing*, have put off
The spinsters, &c.

Hem. VIII, i, 2.

But he me first through pride and puiſſance strong
Assayd, not knowing what to arms doth *long*.

Spens. P. Q., VI, ii, 8.

Also B. III, C. iii, St. 58.

The present heate doth strait dispatch the thing
With all those solemn rites that *long* thereto.

Daniel, Civil Wars, vii, 108.

Longing seems to be put, in the following passage, for longed for, or that which is the subject of longing:

To take a note of what I stand in need of,
To furnish me upon my *longing* journey.

Two Gent. of Ver., ii, 7.

Or it may mean the journey which belongs to me, "my own journey."

†Quod he, maystresse,
No harme doutelesse;
It *longeth* for our order,
To hurt no man, &c.

Sir T. More, 1557.

[For long of, on account of.]

†Sayth she, I may not stay till night,
And leave my summer hall undight,
And all for *long* of thee.

Drayton's Shep. Gar., 1693.

†**LONG BOX.** Wandering booksellers carried about their popular books for sale in a long box. The door of the theatre appears to have been a favorite station for them.

Cateh. I shall live to see thee
Stand in a play-house doore with thy *long box*,
Thy half-crown library, and cry small books.
By a good godly sermon, gentlemen—
A judgment shewen upon a knot of drunkards—
A pill to purge out popery—the life
And death of Katherine Stube—

Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

†**LOOBY.** A clown.

The spendthrift, and the plodding *looby*,
The nice sir Courtly, and the booby.

Hudibras Redivivus, 1707.

To LOOF. To bring a vessel close to the wind. Now pronounced by sea-men *luff*. Falconer's Marine Dictionary gives *luff* only, in this sense; but *loof* is said to occur in Hackluyt.

She once being *looft*,
The noble ruin of her magic, Antony,
Claps on his sea-wing.

Ant. & Cleop., iii, 8.

[Phaer uses it adverbially.]

†Against Italia and Tyber's mouth lay *loof* at seas
aright.

Virg. Aen., i, 16.

To LOOK BABIES IN THE EYES; that is, to look for babies there. To look closely and amorously into the eyes, so as to see the figures reflected in them. See BABIES. This seems to have been a common sport of lovers, since it is abundantly alluded to by various writers.

Can ye look babies, sister,
In the young gallants' eyes, and twirl their hand-
strings?

B. & F. Loyal Subject, iii, 2.

¶Will he play with me too?
¶*Alin.* Look babies in your eyes, my pretty sweet one;
There's a fine sport!

Ibid., iii, 6.

See also the Woman Hater, iii, 1.

When a young lady wrings you by the hand,—thus;
Or with an amorous touch presses your foot;
Looks babies in your eyes, plays with your locks, &c.

Massinger's Renegado, ii, 5.

In Poole's English Parnassus, among the phrases expressing the ways of lovers, is set down, "*Looking of babies in each other's eyes*," p. 420. Drayton makes it looking for Cupids:

While in their chrystal eyes he doth for Cupids look.
Polyolbion, Song xi.

To LOOM. To appear large, as objects at sea, refracted through a dense medium, and therefore seeming larger than they really are.

They stand far off in time; through perspective
Of clear wits, yet they loom both great and near.

Fanshawe's Lusiad, viii, 2.

"She looms a great sail, magna videtur navis." *E. Coles' Dict.*

†To behold one of the 3 gallant spectacles in the world, a ship under sayle, *looming* (as they terme it) indeede like a lyon pawing with his forefeet, heaving and setting, like a Musco beare bayted with excellent English dogs.

Sir T. Smith's Voiage in Russia, 1606.

LOON, or LOWN, s. A term of reproach; as a stupid rascal, or the like; from the Dutch *loen*. Loon is yet common in Scotland, and seems only the northern pronunciation of *lovn*. Neither word can strictly be called obsolete, though they are not much used, at least in the south of England.

The devil damn thee black, thou cream-fac'd loon!
Where got'st thou that goose look?

Macb., v, 3.

King Stephen was a worthy peer,
His breeches cost him but a crown,

He held them sixpence all too dear,
With that he call'd the taylor loon.

Othello, ii, 3.

You that are princely born should shake him off,
For shame, subscribe! and let the loon depart.

Edward II, O. Pl., ii, 338.

The sturdy beggar, and the lazy loon,
Gets here hard hands, or lac'd correction.

Honest Wh., P. 2, O. Pl., iii, 466.

LOOS. Praise; from *laus*, Latin. A

Chaucerian word.

Besides the loose of so much *loos* and fame,
As through the world thereby should glorify his name.
Spens. F. Q., VI, xii, 13

See Church's Spenser. Several editions read *praise* instead.

Los is the same, in old French, and is probably the immediate origin of the English word:

A ta sainte divinité
Soit *los*, honneur, et potesté.
Mystere, Voy. Rougemont.

To LOOSE, *v. n.* To discharge an arrow. Ascham spells it *louse*, or *lousee*:

Loosing must be much like. So quicke and harde
that it be without all girdes, so soft and gentle, that
the shaft fly not as it were sent out of a bowcase.
Tosop'h., p. 208.

See him also *passim*.

2. To weigh anchor, or slip the cables:

And when the south wind blew softly, supposing that
they had obtained their purpose, *loosing* thence, they
sailed close by Crete.
Acts, xxvii, 13.

Also ver. 21.

LOOSE, *s.* (from the preceding verb).

The act of discharging an arrow from the string; a technical term in archery. Thus Drayton, speaking of archers:

Their arrows finely pair'd, for timber and for feather,
With birch and brazil piec'd, to fly in any weather;
And, shot they with the round, the square, or forked
pile,
The loose gave such a twang, as might be heard a
mile.
Drayt. Polyol., xxvi, p. 1176.
A surely levell'd shaft if sent clear had not seen,
And, in the very loose, not thrust himself between
His sovereign and the shaft, he our revenge had try'd:
Thus, to preserve the king, the noble subject dy'd.
Ibid., ix, p. 684.

The quotation from lord Bacon, given by Johnson, alludes also to archery, for the string is mentioned.

It is not true, therefore, that it means generally "dismissal from any restraining force." In the following speech it is used metaphorically:

Her brain's a very quiver of jests! and she doth dart
them abroad with that sweet loose, and judicial
aim, that you would—here she comes, sir.
B. Jons. Every Man out of his H., iii, 9.

So it is pointed in the folio, but Mr. Whalley, not understanding the term, converted *loose* into an adjective, by pointing it, in his edition, "that sweet, loose, and judicial aim;" as if a loose aim could be a commendation. Mr. Gifford has inadvertently followed him.

Here we find it in the plural:

From every wing they heare their *looses* jarre.
Heywood, Brit. Troy, iii, 67.

LOOSE-BODIED GOWN. This being a very customary dress of abandoned women, was sometimes used as a phrase for such ladies:

Yet if I go among the citizens' wives, they jeer at me;
if I go among the loose-bodied gowns, they cry a pox
on me, because I go civilly attired; and swear their
trade was a good trade, 'till such as I am took it out
of their hands.
Hon. W., Part 2, O. Pl., iii, 479.
What wench is't? tush, loose-bodied Margery.
More Fools yet, cited by Reed.

†LOP. A flea; probably from its leaping.

Episcopacy minc't, reforming Tweed
Hath sent us runts, even of her churches breed;
Lay-interlining clergy, a device
That's nick-name to the stuff call'd *lops* and lice.
Cleveland's Poems, 1651.

LOPE, *v.* To leap. Provincial. Also as the preterite of leap.

With spotted wings like peacock's train
And laughing *lope* to a tree.
Spens. Shep. Kal., March, 61.

†LOPE, *s.* A leap.

He makes no more to run on a rope,
Than a Puritan does of a bishop or pope,
And comes down with a vengeance at one single *lope*.
Cotgrave's Wits Interpreter, 1671, p. 323.

LOPE-MAN, *s.*, if from the verb *lope*, must mean a leaping man. It seems, in the following passage, to be put for *skipper*, as applied to a Dutch sailor; though skipper properly means *ship-man*.

God what a style is this!
Methinks it goes like a Dutch *lope-man*,
A ladder of a hundred rounds will fall
To reach the top on't.
B. & Pl. Nob. Gent., iii, 4.

The shrouds of the ship seem to suggest the idea of a ladder.

LOPE-STAFF. A leaping pole.

Such as in fens and marsh-lands us'd to trade,
The doubtful fords and passages to try,
With stilts and *lope-staves* that do aptliest wade.
Drayt. Barons Wars, I, 43.

This strengthens the interpretation of LOPE-MAN.

†LOQUENCE. Talking; chattering.

Thy tongue is loose, thy body close; both ill;
With silence this, with *loquence* that doth kill.
Owen's Epigrams, 1677.

LORD, *phr.* O Lord, sir, was a foolish and affected phrase, used on all occasions, properly and improperly, and on that account abundant! "ridiculed by Shakespeare in All's Well that Ends Well, act ii, sc. 2. The clown describes it as an answer that will fit all questions. He says, "It is like a barber's chair, that fits all buttocks; the brawn-buttock, or any buttock;" the pin-buttock, the quatch-buttock,

but being hard run by the countess in her questions upon it, he says, "I ne'er had worse luck in my life with my *O Lord, sir* : I see things may serve long, but not serve for ever." ii, 2.

Cleveland, in one of his songs, makes his gentleman

Answer, *O Lord, sir* ! and talk play-book oaths.

Cited by Stevens.

O God, sir, was equivalent ; and Ben Jonson describes his character Orange, in Every Man out of his Humour, as going little further in his conversation :

'Tis as dry an Orange as ever grew ; nothing but salutation ; and *O God, sir* ; and, it pleases you to say so, sir, &c. Act iii, sc. 1.

Accordingly, throughout the ensuing scenes, we find him perpetually answering, *O Lord, sir* ; and, *O God, sir*.

Onion also has the latter, in Ben Jonson's The Case is Alter'd, act iii, vol. vii, p. 346, Whalley.

LORD HAVE MERCY UPON US.

This was the inscription formerly placed upon the doors of houses that were infected with the plague, as a warning not to approach them.

Write, *Lord have mercy on us* on those three ; They are infected, in their hearts it lies ; They have the plague, and caught it of your eyes.

Lord's Labour L., v, 2.

It seems they were sometimes printed : It is as dangerous to read his name on a play door, as a printed bill on a plague door.

Histriomastix, cit. St.

It [a prison] is an infected pest-house all the yeere long : the plague sores of the law are the diseases here hotly reigning. The surgeons are attorneys and pestifoggers, who kill more than they cure. *Lord have mercy upon us* may well stand over these doores, for debt is a most dangerous and catching city pestilence.

Owerbury's Characters, F 2, b.

The titles of their satyrs fright some, more Than *Lord have mercy* writ upon a door.

West's Verses prefixed to Randolph's Poems.

LORDING, *s.* A lord. Originally rather a diminutive of endearment, than of ridicule, being the common address of minstrels to request attention. *†* us :

Listen, lively *lordings* all.

Percy's Rel., i, p. 288.

This mode of address Spenser has imitated :

Then listen, *lordings* ! if ye list to weet

The cause why Satyrane and Paridell

Mote not be enterdayn'd. *F. Q.*, III, ix, 3.

Here, too, it is a diminutive of endearment :

I'll question you
Of my lord's tricks and yours, when you were boys ;
You were pretty *lordings* then ! *Wint. Tale*, i, 2.

We find it also in serious and heroic language :

He [Godfrey] call'd the worthies then, and spake them so :

Lordings, you know, I yielded to your will.

Fairf. Tasso, v, 8.

Let *lordings* beware how aloft they do rise,

By princes and commons their climbing is watcht.

Mirror for Magistr., p. 86.

As he at counsell sat upon a day,

With other *lordings*, in the fatal tower. *Ibid.*, p. 766.

In later times we find it used in ridicule.

LORE, *s.* Learning, knowledge, discipline. Saxon. Still current in poetic language.

The *lore* of Christ both he and all his train

Of people black have kept and long imbrac'd.

Fairf. Tasso, xii, 81.

Put for manner, or order :

About the which two serpents weren wound,

Entrayld mutually in lovely *lore*.

Spens. F. Q., IV, iii, 48.

LORE, *part.* Left ; from the same Saxon origin as LORN, *infra*. It is used in the following passage as the preterite of a verb :

Neither of them she found where she then *lore*.

Spens. F. Q., III, xii, 44.

Here it is a participle [lost] :

But to she hath in wayne her time and labour *lore*.

Romans & Jul., Suppl. to Shakesp., i, 319.

LOREL, *s.* A good-for-nothing fellow, an abandoned profligate. *Locean*, Saxon.

Siker thou speakest like a lewd *lorel*

Of heav'n to demen so.

Spens. Sh. Kal., July, 93.

Nor could affect such vain scurrility,

To please lewd *lorels* in their folly.

Drayt. Shop. Cart., *Ecl.*, 3, ed. 1593.

In the later editions of Drayton, the language is modernised, and *lorrel* has disappeared.

That cruel Clifford lord, nay *lorel*, wilde.

Mirr. for Mag., 364.

Jonson has given the name of *Lorell* to a clownish character in the Sad Shepherd. He is described in the dram. pers. as "*Lorell* the rude, a swinard, the witch's son." *Lorel*, and *lorel*, though so similar, are surely distinct words, not one corrupted from the other. See Todd.

†Some ranne one way, some another, divers thoughte to have bin housed, and so to lurke in *lorelles* denne.

Holinshed, 1577.

†LORICE.

The tortoise useth origanum against the vipers poison. The foxes with the teares of *lorice* doe heale their wounds. And so almost every creature I beleewe hath a particular remedie.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

LORING. Instruction ; from *lore*, knowledge.

That all they as a goddesse her adoring,
Her wisdom did admire, and listen to her *loring*.
Spens. F. Q., V, vii, 48.

LORN. Left, forsaken, lost; from *locean*, Saxon.

Who after that he had faire *Una lorne*,
Thro' light misdeeming of her loialtie. *Ibid.*, I, iv, 2.
For she doth love elswhere, and then thy time is *lorne*.

Romans and Jul., Suppl. to Sh., i, 283.
And thou, caitiffe, that like a monster swarved
From kind and kindness, hast thy master *lorne*.
Mirror for Magist., p. 451.

Lorn was also used as an adjunct to other words: thus, *lass-lorne* meant forsaken by his lass; also *love-lorn*, forsaken by his love. Milton in *Comus*.

Whose shadow the dismissed bachelor loves,
Being *lass-lorn*. *Tempest*, I, 4.

LOSANGER. A flatterer, properly, from *los*, old French, and *losange*, of similar meaning; but used by Holinshed as if synonymous to *loesel*. See *Roquefort*. It is found in Chaucer.

Even to a faire paire of gallows, there to end their
lives with shame, as a number of such other *losengers*
had done before them.

Holinshed, History of Scotland, D8, col. 1.

LOSEL, s. A worthless fellow, one lost to all goodness; from the Saxon *losian*, to perish or be lost.

Now, ware thy throte, *loesel*, thoune pay for all.
Gammer Gurton, O. Pl., ii, 45.
Peace, prating *lozell*. *George a Greene*, O. Pl., iii, 36.
The whiles a *lozell*, wandring by the way,
One that to bountie never cast his mynd.

Spens. F. Q., II, iii, 4.
Provided common beggars, nor disordered *lossels*, who
Men know provided for, or can, but labour none will
do. *Alt. England*, chap. xxxix, p. 193.

Written also *lozel*:

And, *lozel*, thou art worthy to be hang'd,
That wilt not stay her tongue *Wint. Tale*, ii, 3.

See other instances in the note on the above.

†**LOSING.** A lozenge.

For to make *losings* to comfort the stomach.

Pathway to Health, bl. 1.

LOST AND WON, phr. This combination of words was commonly used, where *we* should employ but one of them, and formed a very customary phrase. There are other instances of such Pleonastic expressions; as, **BOUGHT AND SOLD**.

When the hurly-burly's done,

When the battle's *lost and won*. *Macbeth*, i, 1.

Thus in an ancient rhyme preserved by Holinshed:

At the creeke of Bagganburne

Ireland was *lost and wonne*.

Descr. of Ireland, A 2, col. 2.

LOTHBURY. This street was anciently inhabited by turners of brazen can-

dlesticks, and such noisy trades as produced great annoyance to the neighbours and passengers, whereby it became almost proverbial.

From the candlesticks in *Lothbury*,
And the loud pure wives of Banbury, &c.

Bless the sovereign and his hearing.

B. Jonson, Masque of Witches Metam., vol. vi, p. 113.

Stowe's account of *Lothbury* forms the completest comment on the above passage:

This street is possessed for the most part by foundries, that cast candlesticks, chafingdishes, spice mortars, and such like copper or laton workes, and do afterwards turne them with the foot and not with the wheele, to make them smooth and bright with turning and scrating (as some do tearme it), making a *lothsome* noyse to the by passers, that have not bene used to the like, and therefore by them disdainfully called *Lothberie*. *Survey of Lond.*, p. 220.

As if you were to lodge in *Lothbury*.

Where they turn brazen candlesticks.

New Trick to Cheat the Devil, 1638, cit. St. Few or none compassionate his (the alchemist's) infelicitie, save only the metall-men of *Lothburie*, who expected for their grosser metallia ready vent by means of his philosophy. *Critica's Whimsies*, p. 87.

Shakespeare has alluded to the noise of this place, without mentioning the name:

I had rather hear a brazen candlestick turn'd.

1 Hen. IV, iii, 1.

Lothbury seems to be put occasionally in a proverbial sense to express unwillingness, being *loth*:

Though such for woe, by *Lothbury* go,

For being spite about Cheapside. *Tusser*, p. 146.

†**LOTS.** A game formerly played with roundels on which short verses were written. They were dealt out like cards, the writing below, and great diversion was excited by the satirical distiches supposed to be descriptive of the characters of the persons who obtained them.

†**LOVE.** This word enters into many popular phrases.

Sha. No more of that, good Andrew, as you *love me*,
Keep in your wit. *Cartwright's Ordinary*, 1651.

Niso. For *loves sake*, doe not presse me to relate

So long a story now, when I have left

So short a time to live. *Phillis of Seyros*, 1655.

When passions are let loose without a bridle,

Then precious time is turn'd to *love and idle*;

And that's the chiefest reason I can show,

Why fruit so often doth on Tyburne grow.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

LOVES, phr. *Of all loves, or for all loves.* This was frequently used as a kind and tender adjuration, instead of the commoner form, *by all means*. Coles has it in his Latin Dictionary, and renders it by *amabo*. It means, for the sake of all love.

But Mrs. Page would desire you to send her your little page, of all loves; her husband has a marvellous infection to the little page. *Merry W. W.*, ii, 3.

Alack, where are you? speak, al if you hear;
Speak, of all loves; I swoon almost with fear.

Mids. Night's Dr., ii, 3.

For all the loves on earth, Hodge, let me see it.

Gammer Gurton, O. Pl., ii, 76.

Conjuring his wife, of all loves, to prepare cheer fitting for such honourable trencher-men.

Honest Wh., O. Pl., iii, 367.

Of all the loves betwixt thee and me, tell me what thou thinkest of this.

A Woman killed with Kindness, O. Pl., vii, 310.

Vectio, go, runne quickly to my father; desire him, of all love, to come over quickly to my house.

Menechmus, 6 pl., i, 141.

Mrs. Arden desired him, of all loves, to come back againe.

Holinsk., p. 1064.

†LOVE, FAMILY OF. See FAMILY.

This sect had a great reputation during the earlier half of the seventeenth century, at the time when the puritans were in the ascendancy, and the opponents of the latter had it continually in their mouths as a general reproach on all who pretended to dissent from the church on account of religious scruples. The name, and the pretended tenets, of the sect, gave rise to scandalous stories which are a frequent subject of allusion in the popular writers of the day.

Page. This; hee thinks with the atheist there's no God but his mistress, with the infidell no heaven but her smiles, with the papist no purgatory but her frowns, and with the familie of love, hold it lawful to lie with her, though she be another mans wife.

Day's Ile of Gulls, 1633.

†LOVE-BAG. A charm to procure love.

Another ask't me, who was somewhat bolder.

Whether I wore a love-bagge on my shoulder?

Musarum Deliciae, 1656.

†LOVE-BRAT. A bastard.

Now by this four we plainly see.

Four love brats will be laid to thee:

And she that draws the same shall wed

Two rich husbands, and both well bred.

Old Chap-book.

LOVE-DAY, *s.* A day of amity or reconciliation. Mr. Todd has sufficiently shown that this was an expression current in earlier times, which satisfactorily explains these lines:

You are my guest, Lavinia, and your friends.

This day shall be a love-day, Tamora.

Titus Andr., i, 2.

See Todd's Illustrations of Chaucer; Glossary.

LOVE-LOCK. A lock of hair, curled and ornamented in a particular manner, so as to be pendent by the ear.

Your love-locks wreathed with a silken twist, or shaggy to fall on your shoulders

Lyly's Mydas, iii, 2.

See LOCK.

LOVELESS. Void of love. A word

formed by a very fair and common analogy, yet never much in use.

A monument that whosever reads

May justly praise, and blame my lovelesse faire.

Daniel, Sonnet 3, to Delia.

Shenstone has used it. See Johnson.

LOVE-SOME, *a.* Lovely. Of this word the same may be said as of the preceding.

To love that lovesome I will not let,

My harte is holly on her set.

Skelton's Magnificence, cit. by Capell.

Dryden also used it. See Johnson's Dict. It is found in Chaucer's works.

†LOVE-TOOTH. *A love-tooth in the head*, an inclination to love.

Believe me, Philautus, I am now old, yet have I in my head a love tooth, and in my minde there is nothing that more pearceh the heart of a beautifull lady, then writing, where thou maiest so set downe thy passions, and her perfection, as she shall have cause to thinke well of thee, and better of her selfe.

Lylye, Euphuus and his England.

†LOVE-TRICK.

Lord, if thy peevish infant fights and flies,

With unpar'd weapons, at his mother's eyes,

Her frowns (half mix'd with smiles) may chance to shew

An angry love-trick on his arm, or so.

Quarles's Emblemes.

LOVEL, was a name commonly given to dogs.

Then come on at once, take my quiver and bowe,

Fette Lovell my bound, and my horse to blowe.

Historie of Jacob and Esau, 1568, cit. St.

One Collingbourne, in the time of Richard the Third, was executed for making this foolish rhyme, which became very popular:

A cat, a rat, and Lovel our dog,

Rule all England under a hog.

By which symbols he meant to point out Catesby, Ratcliffe, lord Lovel, and Richard himself. In the Mirror for Magistrates he is introduced complaining of his fate, which surely was a hard one, and thus explains his reason for calling lord Lovel a dog:

To Lovel's name I added more, our dog,

Because most dogs have borne that name of yore.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 463.

LOVER, *s.* Though we say a couple of lovers, we do not now often apply the name of lover to a female. This, however, was formerly not uncommon.

Fewness and truth 'tis thus:

Your brother and his lover have embrac'd.

Measure for Measure, i, 5.

How doth she tear her heare! her weede how doth she rent!

How fares the lover, hearing of her lover's banishment? *Romeus & Juliet*, Suppl. to Shak., i, 803.

LOVER, LOOVER, or LOUVER. An opening in a building, to let in light and air, or to let out smoke. *L'ouvert*, French. [From *lucanar*.]

Ne lighted was with window, nor with lover,
But with continual candlelight.

Spens. P. Q., VI, x, 42.

For all the issue, both of vent and light,
Came from a loover at the tower's toppe.

Death of R. E. of Hunt., sign. L. 8.

Exemplified also by Todd, from Fuller and Carew.

Used likewise for the apertures in a dove-cote, at which the bird enters :

Like to a cast of faulcons that pursue
A flight of pigeons through the welkin blew,
Steoping at this and that, that to their loover,
To save their lives, they hardly can recover.

Sylv. Du Bart., I, iii, 9.

Todd's example from Fuller is exactly in this sense.

†A loover where the smoke passeth out, fumarium.

Withale's Dictionary, ed. 1608, p. 183.

†That he should decline the huge multitude of those that fled, no less than the fall of some ill framed and disjoynted loover of an high building.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†The huge frame of the amphi-theatre strongly raised up and wrought with Tiburtine stone, closely layed and couched together; up to the top and loover whereof hardly can a man see.

Ibid.

†There is a steepe declivity way looks downe,
Which to th' infernall kingdome Orpheus guides,
Whose loover vapors breathes.

Haywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

†If your ladyship be talking in the same room with any gentleman, I can read on a book, sing love songs, look up at the loover-light, hear and be deaf.

Field's Amends for Ladies, 1618.

†*Alas*. And, dost hear? bid him

Provide new locks and keys, and bars and bolts,

And cap the chimney, lest my lady fly

Out at the loover-hole: so commend us to

The precious owl, your master.

Shirley's Honoria and Mammon, 1659.

LOVERY, s. Perhaps the same as LOUVER, or something like it. The sense is obscure in both the following examples: [Warton (iii, 433), who quotes both these examples, explains it as "a turret usually placed between the chancel and the body of the church."]

Would it not vex thee, where thy sires did keep,
To see the dunged folds of dag-tail'd sheep?
And ruin'd house where holy things were said,
Whose free-stone walls the thatched rooffe upraid,
Whose shrill saint's-bell hangs on his lovery,
While the rest are damned to the plumbry?

Hall, Satires, v, l, p. 87.

Falsus is trade-falne; yet great hope he'll rise,

For now he makes no count of perjuries,

Hath drawn false lights from pitch-black loveries,

Glased his braided ware, cogs, swears, and lies.

Marston, Scourge of Vill., ii, 5, p. 196.

LOUGH, s. A lake; pronounced *lock*, or rather with the northern guttural *gh*, which we cannot exactly imitate. It is an Irish and Erse word, still very current in Scotland.

Whom Ireland sent from *loughs*, and forests hoar,
Divided far by sea from Europe's shore.

Paisius, Tasso, i, 44.

To Cheshire highly bound for that his watry store,

As to the grosser *loughs* on the Lancastrian shore.

Drayton, Polyolb., Song xi, p. 361.

†For passing over Hæzian Mere, a huge inland *lough*, in company of his father, who had bin in Amsterdam.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

LOVING-LAND. A part of Suffolk, almost insulated between the river Yar and the sea, at the north-eastern extremity of the county; now called by a very opposite name, *Lothing-land*, from the lake Lothing, or Luthing, which bounds it on the south, near Lowestoffe. The river Waveny bounds it on the west. Camden thus describes it :

Jam Wavenius, mare propius accedens, dum duplicem in oceanum viam sibi frustra molitur, peninsulam efficit non exiguam, quam *Lovingland* dicunt.

Edit. 2, p. 300.

When Waveny to the north—

In Neptune's name commands, that here their force should stay.

For that herself and Yar, in honour of the deep,
Were purposed a feast in *Loving-land* to keep.

Drayt. Polyolb., xix, sub fin.

For he that doth of sea the powerful trident wield,

His tritons made proclaim a nymphall to be held

In honour of himself, in *Loving-land*, where he

The most selected nymphs appointed had to be.

Ibid., B. xx, l. 3.

In Gough's edition of Camden it is called *Luthing-land*, and the lake Luthing.

LOURD, LOURDEN, LURDANE, or LURDEIN. A heavy, lumpish, lazy fellow; from *lourd*, heavy, and *lour-din*, a heavy clown, French. Some of our old authors derive it from *lord Dane*, and suppose it to have been formed in hatred and derision of the Danes; and this notion, though perfectly erroneous, was formerly very much received. Lambarde, among others, has it in his perambulation of Kent :

The Danes were once againe (and for ever) repulsed this countrie, in so much that soone after the name (*lord Dane*), being before tyme a word of great awe and honour, grew to a terme and byword of foule despight and reproach, being touned (as it yet continueth) into *lourdaine*.

Page 111.

The false derivation is here verified :

In every house *lord Dane* did then rule all.

Whence laysie lozels *lurdanes* now we call.

Mirror for Magistr., p. 588.

And here also :

Each house maintained such a Dane, that so they

might prevent

Conspiracies, if any were, and grope how minds were

bent :

Lord Dane the same was called then, to them a pleasing

name,

Now odiously *lur-dane* say we, when idle mates we

blame. *Warner's Albion's Engl.*, iv, 21, p. 102.

Spenser has loord :

A lacy loord, for nothing good to donne,
But stretched forth in yuleneess always.

F. Q., III, vii, 12.

Siker, thous but a lacy loord,
And rekes much of thy swink.

Ibid., *Sheph. Kal.*, July, v. 33.

There was greater store of lewd *lowrdaines* then of wise and learned lords, or of noble princes and governors.

Puttenham, *Art of Engl. Poesie*, lib. i, ch. 13.
And those sweet strains of tunefull pastoral,
She scorneth as the *lowrdayns* clownish layes.

Drayton's Shepherd's Garland, K 2, edit. 1693.

Also any great, lumpish body, as in the following passage a heavy lighter is so called :

The well-greast'd wherry now had got between,
And bad her farewel sough unto the *turden*.

B. Jons. Epigr., 134, vol. vi, p. 287.

Milton has used it :

Lowrdas, quoth the philosopher, thy folly, is as great as thy fith. *On Reformation*, B. ii, p. 266, fol. ed.

†Hearc what the poet affirms in an epigram upon a low-pac'd *lurdaise*. *Optick Glasse of Humors*, 1639.

†Now comes the time, when honest farmers ply
Their wheat and barley, while the weather's dry;
Whilst lazy *turdens* under hedges sleep,
And, in reward, a hungry Christmas keep.

Poor Robin, 1730.

[Hence the jocular expression of *fever-lurden*.]

†The 151 chapter doth shew of an evyll fever the which doth comber yonge persons, named the *fever lurden*.—Among all the fevers I had almost forgotten the *fever lurden*, with the which many yonge men, yonge women, maydens and other yonge persons be sore infected now a dayes.

The cause of this infirmite.—This fever doeth come naturally, or else by evill and slouthfull brynging up. If it doo come by nature, then this fever is uncurable, for it can never out of the flesh that is bred in the bone: if it come by slouthfull brynging up, it may be holpen by diligent labour.

A remedy.—There is nothing so good for the *fever lurden* as is unguentum baculinum, that is to saye. Take a stickc or wan of a year of length and more, and let it be as great as a mans fynger, &c.

Andr. Borde, ed. 1676.

To LOUT, v. n. To bow, to pay obeisance to. *Hutan*, to bend, Saxoni.

Tho' to him *louting* lowly did begin
To plaine of wrongs which had committed bin.

Spens. F. Q., II, iii, 13.

Under the sand-bag he was seen,
Louting low like a fer'ster green.

B. Jonson.

To LOUT, or LOWT, v. a. Apparently, to make a *lout* or a fool of; which is Capell's interpretation.

Renowned Talbot doth expect my aid,
And I am *lowted* by a traitor villain,
And cannot help the noble chevalier.

1 Hen VI, iv, 3.

The speaker alludes to the duke of Somerset, who had disappointed him in a supply of horse which he was to send. Johnson says to overpower; but the following passage, which Mr. Todd first noticed, seems to agree with that

from Shakespeare, as meaning "fooled, disgraced."

For few there were that were so much redoubted,
Whom double fortune lifted up and *lowted*.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 303.

†**To LOUTER.** To loiter.

Vagabond, in its proper sense, is one that wandreth about: and a rogue and a vagabond seeme to be all one, for the Latine words, *vngus* and *vagabundus*, signifie the one and the other. So as whosoever wandreth about idely and *louteringly*, is a rogue or vagabond, although he begeth not.

Dalton's Country Justice, 1630.

LOW-BELL, s. A hand bell, used in fowling, to make the birds lie close, till, by a more violent noise, and a light, they are alarmed, and fly into the net.

The day being shut in, the air mild, without moon-shine, take a *low-bell*, which must have a deep and hollow sound, for if it be shrill it is stark naught.

Gentleman's Recreation, Fowling, p. 89, 8vo.

Here note, that the sound of the *low-bell* makes the birds lie close, so that they dare not stir whilst you are pitching the net, for the sound thereof is dreadful to them; but the sight of the fire much more terrible, which makes them instantly to fly up, and they become entangled in the net. *Ibid.*

Other directions are added. To this it is that allusion is made in Grubb's well-known ballad of St. George.

As timorous larks amazed are
With light and with a *low-bell*.

Percy's Rel., iii, 321.

The fowler's *lowbell* robs the lark of sleep.

King's Art of Love, l. 47.

It is not clear whether this kind of *low-bell*, or any other, is meant, where Petruccio says to Maria,

Peace, gentle *low-bell*. *B. and Fl. Wom. Prize*, i, 3.
Attempts have been made to derive it from Dutch, &c., but it was probably named from its *low*, or deep sound.

LOW-MEN. False dice, so constructed as always to turn up low numbers. See **HIGH-MEN**.

Ascham indignantly enumerates various sorts of false dice:

What false dyse use they! As dyse stopped with quicksilver and heares, dyse of vantage, flattes, gourdies to chop and change when they liste, to let the true dyse fall under the table, and so take up the false. *Tusoph.*, p. 50, repr.

Both high and low were fullams, being filled accordingly, so to come high or low numbers. See **FULLAM**.

This [cheating] they do by false dice, as high-fullams, 4, 5, 6; low-fullams, 1, 2, 3. *Compl. Gamester*; p. 9.

Bristle-dice are there also fully explained, which should have been given under that article:

Bristle-dice are fitted for their purpose, by sticking a hog's-bristle so in the corners, or otherwise in the dice, that they shall run high or low as they please; this bristle must be strong and short, by which means, the bristle bending, it will not lie on that side, but will be tript over. *Ibid.*

LOWER, s. A lowering look, a frown.

How blisse or bale lyes in their laugh or *lowre*,
Whilst they enjoy their happy blooming flowre.

Daniel, Compl. of Rosamond.

Philoclea was jealous for Zellmane, not without so
mighty a *lower* as that face could yield.

Sidney, cited by Todd.

LOWIN, JOHN. An early actor in the plays of Shakespeare, particularly famous for personating Falstaff. He has been supposed to be the original; but if the date of his birth, 1576, which appears on a picture of him in the Ashmolean Museum, be accurate, he must have been too young for that part, when the First Part of Henry IV appeared. He figures in the induction to Marston's Malcontent, with other players. See O. Pl., iv, p. 11, &c. His name occurs in many plays of James the First's time. It appears that he played also Morose, in the Silent Woman; Volpone, in the Fox; Mammon, in the Alchemist; Melantius, in the Maid's Tragedy; Aubrey, in the Bloody Brother; and many other parts. See the edition of Shakespeare of 1813, vol. iii, p. 354; also p. 533. He and Taylor were managers after Heminge and Condell. Lowin and Taylor published the Wild-geese Chase of Beaumont and Fletcher, when it was recovered in 1652; prefixing a dedication "to the Honour'd Few, Lovers of Drammatic Poesie." It was printed in folio, to add to the edition of 1647, not having been to be found when that was published, which contains thirty-three plays, besides masques.

†**LOWMOST.** For lowest.

It skyleth not whither that good mens soules have gone, neyther into what place their karkases have bene thrown; angels shall fynde them out, and gather them together from the lower quarters of the world, and againe from the hyghest pole of heaven, to the *lowmost*. *Paraphrase on Erasmus, 1548.*

†**LOZE.**

Bay of Cadiz, where the earl of Essex, in the Swiftsure, a good sailer, gave a *lose* from the fleet, and came into the bay a mile before them.

Letter dated 1625.

LOZELL. See **LOSEL.**

†**LUBBERD.** A lubber.

P. Thou slovenly *lubberd*, and toytish fellow, what idle toys goest thou fantasicating.

The Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

Thus, whining, pray'd this great old *lubberd*.
The chinkes in's cheeks with tears all blubberd.

Homer a la Mode, 1665.

LUBBERLAND. There was an old proverbial saying about "*Lubberland*, where the pigs run about ready roasted, and cry, Come eat me." To this Ben Jonson alludes in the following passage:

Good mother, how shall we find a pig if we do not look about for it? will it run off o' the spit into our mouths, think you, as in *Lubberland*, and cry, *we, we?*

Barth. Fair, iii, 2.

This was something like the *pays de Cocagne*, or our land of Cockney; and, in fact, Florio renders *Cocagne*, in his Dictionary, by *Lubbarland*. It was properly called *Lubberland*, because lubbers only would believe in its wonders.

†This month the weather being too hot for the lazy to work, it will be good for them to go into *Lubberland*, where the rocks are all of sugarcandy, and the rivers ebb and flow with pure canary; the timber of their houses is veision-pasty crust, the mortar, of their castard, paraggelled with sack posset; minc'd pies grow upon trees, and capons ready roasted fly about the country. Their faggots are made of Westphalia hams of bacon, and instead of withs, is bound about with sausages. There is also an high mountain made of Parmezan grated cheese, whereon dwell a people who do nothing else but make mackerroons, boiling them with capon-broth, and is continually hurling them about to whosoever can catch them.

Poor Robin, 1755.

†**LUBECK.** The beer of Lubeck was celebrated, and appears to have been very strong.

I think you're drunk
With *Lubeck beer* or Brunswick mum.

Albertus Wallenstein, 1639.

LUBRICAN, it seems, was a spirit; but of his properties we are not fully informed. More of him may perhaps be found in the old Demonologies. His groans are spoken of as deadly, or at least ominous.

By the mandrake's dreadful groans,
By the *Lubrican's* sad moans,
By the noise of dead men's bones
In charnel-houses rattling.

Drayton, Nymphidia, p. 464.

He is more particularly mentioned here, and is called Irish, merely because it is an Irishman who is alluded to:

As for your Irish *Lubrican*, that spirit,
Whom by prepostrous charms thy lust hath raised
On a wrong circle, him I'll damn more black
Than any tyrant's soul.

Dexter, Hon. Wh., P. 2, O. Pl., iii, p. 419.

LUBRICK, adj. Incontinent; from *lubricus*, Latin.

I'll be no pander to him; and if I find
Any loose *lubrick* 'scapes in him, I'll watch him,
And, at my return, protest I'll shew you all.

Witch of Edmonton, 1658.

This has been quoted as referring to *Lubrican*, but erroneously. *Lubrick* is exemplified in this sense from Dryden, and in cognate senses, from Crashaw and others. See Todd.

LUCÉ. An old name for a pike or jack; from *lucius*, Latin, or *lus*, French. Dr. Johnson says, a full-grown pike; but the distinction, if there be any, is between jack and both these names, not between pike and *lucé*. Jack is a young fish, pike or *lucé* the same fish full grown. Isaac Walton, who, in such matters, is great authority, says,

The mighty *lucé* or pike is taken to be the tyrant, as the salmon is the king of the fresh waters.

Part I, chap. viii, p. 165.

The *lucé* is the fresh fish; the salt fish is an old cod.

Merry W. W., i, 1.

The meaning of the latter passage has been much disputed; perhaps justice Shallow was intended to say that the *salt lucé*, or *sea-pike*, is an older bearing than the *lucé*, simply so called, which is the fresh pike. It has been generally thought, that in all that sportive dialogue about *lucés* or pikes, as the arms of justice Shallow, Shakespeare meant to allude to those of his Warwickshire neighbour, sir Thomas Lucy; and to convey a little good-humoured satire in comparing him to this foolish justice. The blunder or equivocation between *lucé* and louse, which sir Hugh Evans makes, occurs also in a lampoon on sir Thomas Lucy, which Oldys produces as Shakespeare's, on the authority of a Mr. Jones:

If *lousie* is Lucy, as some folks miscall it,
Then Lucy is *lousie* whatever befall it.

This idle satire is said to have occasioned the removal of the great bard from Warwickshire to London, to which we owe his infinitely superior writings. See Drake's Shakespeare and his Times, vol. i, p. 409, &c. Three *lucés* hauriant, argent, in a field sprinkled with crosslets, were certainly the arms of the *Lucys* of Charlecot, as may be seen in Dugdale's Warwickshire. But Shakespeare has given Shallow a dozen of these fishes. The Fishmongers' Company is de-

scribed by Stowe as having horses painted like *sea-lucés*, in a procession in 1298:

Then four salmons of silver on foure horses, and after them sixe and fortie armed knyghtes riding on horses made like *lucés* of the sea. *Surrey of Lond.*, p. 71.

The *sea-pike*, or *lucé*, was the cod. See Cotgrave, in *Brochet de mer*, and *Pike*, in the English Dictionary subjoined. *Merlus*, one of the French names for cod, is *lus de mer*, or *lus marin*.

Puttenham gives us some rhyming Latin verses, in which pope Lucius is satirised, by comparing him to the fish *lucius*:

Lucius est piscis rex et tyrannus aquarum,

A quo discordat Lucius late parum.

Art of Poesie, B. i, ch. 7, p. 9.

False quantities were not much regarded by the poet or the critic, otherwise they might have put very easily,

Rex atque tyrannus,

without destroying the other *beauties* of the line. There is, however, another such error in six lines only that are cited.

LUCERN, s. A sort of hunting dog; perhaps as coming from the canton of *Lucerne*, in Switzerland.

Let me have

My *Lucerns* too, or dogs inur'd to hunt

Beasts of most rapine.

Chapman's Busy D'Ambois, act iii, Anc. Dr., iii, 280.

Also an animal whose fur was much valued:

The polecat, masterne, and the rich skind *Lucerne*

I know to chase. *B. & Fl. Beggar's Bush*, iii, 3.

In the life of sir Thomas Pope is mentioned a "black sattin gown, faced with *Luserne* spots." On which Warton says, in a note, "The spotted fur of a Russian animal called a *Lucern*, anciently much in use and esteem;" p. 7, where he quotes other authorities. Minshew thus describes it:

Lucerne, which is the skin of a beast so called, being neare the bignesse of a wolfe, of a colour betwene red and browne, something mayled like a cat, and mingled with blacke spots, bred in Muscovie and Russia, and is a very rich furre. *In the word Furre*.

[Chapman uses the word in *Il.*, xi, 417, where the original is *θῶες*, wolves, or perhaps jackalls.]

†As when a den of bloody *lucerns* cling
About a goodly palmed hart. . . . But mastered
of his wound,
Embossed within a shady hill the *lucerns* charge him
round.

†LUCULENT. Clear, or fair. Lat.

Now to this aforesaid pavilion wearied with toyle and travaile, the great unresistable champion of the world, and the uncontrollable patron saint George comes: and seeing so bright and *luculent* a goldcasse, (according as his necessitie required) demanded entertainment, whereby he might be refreshed after his laborious achievements and honourable endeavours.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

LUCY, ST. The day of this saint was the 13th of December, and is still marked in our kalendars. See Brady's *Clavis Calend.*, ii, 322. Donne considers it as the shortest day, which it would be before the style was changed, which put the solstice eleven days later. By the year 1689, the shortest day was become the 11th of December. See the almanacks of that year. This saint was of Syracuse, and an early martyr to the profession of Christianity.

St. Lucie is thus celebrated by Veretegan, in his *Triumpe of Feminyne Saintes*:

Because the idoles to adore

Lucia did refuse,

Shee threatn'd was shee should be thrust
Into the common stews.

No, no, quoth shee; the mynd being pure

The body is unstaynd,

Then with the sword shee maritrid was,

And glorie so shee gaynd.

Poems, 1601, p. 66.

'Tis the year's midnight, and it is the day's,

Lucie's, who scarce seven hours herself unmaaks.

Donne's Nocturnal upon St. Lucie's Day, being the

Shortest Day, vol. ii, p. 43, ed. of 1779.

Think that they bury thee, and think that rite

Lays thee to sleep but a *St. Lucie's* night.

Ibid., *Progress of the Soul*, vol. iii, 76.

LUCY, BLACK. A lady of a very different character, spoken of by Ben Jonson:

Till he do that, he is but like the 'prentice, who being loth to be spied by his master coming forth of *black Lucy's*, went in again; to whom his master cried, the more thou runnest that way to hide thyself, the more thou art in the place.

Discoveries, vol. ix, p. 304, ed. Giff.

It is not much to be regretted, that we have no further account of this disreputable lady.

▲ **LUGGE, s.**, for a slug, or sluggard. Anything heavy or lumpish. R. Ascham applies it to a bow, which was of a sluggish nature:

The same reason I find true in two bowes that I have, whereof the one is quicke of caste, &c.—the other is a *lugg*, slowe of caste, followinge the stringe, more sure for to last, than pleasant for use.

Toxoph., p. 6, repr.

Of these bows he tells us, the first was spoiled by being left bent, but

As for my *lugg*, it was not one whit the worse, but shotte by and by as well and as farre as ever it did.

Ibid., p. 7.

2. A perch or rood to measure land, containing 16 feet and a half:

And eke that ample pit yet far renowned

For the large leape which Debon did compell
Coultn to make, being eight *lugs* of ground.

Spens. F. Q., II, x, 11.

3. An ear, or rather the pendent part of the ear. Coles renders it in Latin, "Auris lobus, auricula infima." In this sense it is hardly obsolete, but unpolished. It occurs in the whimsical drama of Midas:

Can you think your clumsy *lugs* so proper to decide, as
The delicate ears of justice Midas.

Sole him, seize him by the lug, are phrases used in Lincolnshire, when a mastiff is set upon a hog.

LUGGED, part. adj. Pulled or seized by the ears; from *lug*.

'Sblood, I am as melancholy as a gib cat, or a *lugg'd* bear.

1 Hen. IV., i, 2.

The bear is safe, and out of peril,

Though *lugged* indeed, and wounded very ill.

Hudibr., I, iii, 281.

So in a poem by captain John Smith: Thy wants, wherewith thou long as tug'd,

And been as sad as bear that's *lug'd*.

Wit Restored, p. 10.

His ears hang laving, like a new-*lugg'd* swine.

Hall, Satires, IV, 1.

You know how pitifully a *lugged* sow looks.

Gayt. Fest. N., p. 52.

Head-lugged, Lear, iv, 2, is a different thing. It means only pulled by the head.

LUMBER, or LOMBARD PYE. A high-seasoned meat pye, of veal or lamb, for which receipts are given in Salmon's Family Dictionary, and other books of the kind. A small book, called *The Young Cook's Monitor*, printed in 1690, terms it a *Lombard* pye, which is probably right; i. e. an Italian pye. It was made of minced meat and beef suet, with forced meat and other seasonings, and directed to be rolled up in the cauls of veal in the form of sausages, and put into a pye.

And it is further ordered therefore that the provision be as followeth; vizt. pullett and white broth, roast beefe, pasty of beefe, roast turkey, *lumber-pie*, capon, custurd, and codling tart, and 14 mess of each.

Accounts of Carpenter's Company, Election Dinner, 1663.

†A *lumber pie*.—Take three or four sweet-breads of veal, parboil and mince them very small, then take the curd of a quart of milk, turned with three eggs, half a pound of almond-past, and a penny-loaf grated, mingle these together, then take a spoonful of sweet herbs minced very small, also six ounces of oringado, and mince it, then season all this with a quarter of sugar, and three nutmegs, then take five dates, and a quarter of a pint of cream, four yolks of eggs, three spoonfuls of rose-water, three or four marrow-bones,

mingle all these together, except the marrow, then make it up in long boles, about the bigness of an egg, and in every bole put a good piece of marrow, put these into the pie; then put a quarter of a pound of butter, and half a sliced lemon, then make a candle of white wine, sugar and verjuice, put it in when you take your pie out of the oven, you may use a grain of musk and ambergrice.

True Gentlewoman's Delight, 1676.

†LUMPE. To look sullen.

It did so gaulle her at the harte, that now she beganne to frowne, lumps, and lowre at her housebands.

Richs his Farewell, 1581.

†LUMP-LOVE. Interested love.

Now he ate, and he drank, and he kiss'd, and he toy'd,

And all the delights of *lump-love* he enjoy'd;
His meat, and his mistress, and eke too his liquor,
Were all fit to please a fat rector or vicar.

Derry down, down, &c.

Old Song.

LUNES, *plur. s.* Lunacy, frenzy. French. Thought to be peculiar to Shakespeare. He has used it, according to the modern editors, in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*:

Why, woman, your husband is in his old *lunes* again.

iv, 2.

But here the quarto, 1630, and the folios, 1623 and 1632, read *lines*; the older quartos, *vaine*.

In the Winter's Tale!

These dangerous unsafe *lunes* o' the king! beahrew them—

He must be told on't and he shall.

ii, 2.

There it is authorised by the old editions.

In Troilus and Cressida we have,

Yes, watch

His pettish *lunes*, his ebbs, his flows, as if

The passage and whole carriage of this action

Rode on his tide.

ii, 3.

In this place again it is Hamner's emendation from *lines*; but certainly very probable.

Lastly it is in Hamlet:

The terms of our estate may not endure,
Hazard so near us, as doth hourly grow
Out of his *lunes*.

iii, 3.

This is also an emendation of a modern editor, namely, Theobald. The old quartos read *brows*, the folio *lunacies*; so that, in fact, out of four passages, only one presents us with this word on the authority of the old editions; and yet, in all the places, the reading is certainly probable, and better than those for which it is substituted. Could we find any other authority for the word, it would greatly increase the probability.

Λ LUNGIS, *s.* A long, awkward fellow. *Longis*, French. It is thus curiously defined by Minshew: "A

slimme, slow-back, a dreaming gan-grill, a tall and dull slangam, that hath no making to his height, nor wit to his making." As to his *gan-gril* and *slangum*, I believe they are mere *slang*. Almost the same words are in Cotgrave. Coles has it, "A *lungis*, procerus, bardus."

Knaves, varlet! what, *lungis*! give me a dozen of stools there.

Decker's Satiromastix, Orig. of Drama, iii, 119.
How dost thou, Ralph? Art thou not shrewdly hurt? the foul great *lungies* laid unmercifully on thee.

B. & Pl. Knight of Burn. Pestle, act ii.
If he were too long for the bed, they cut off his legs for catching cold, it was no place for a *lungis*.

Euph. and his Engl., P 1.

LUNGS, *s.* A fire-blower to a chemist.

That is his fire-drake,

His *lungs*, his zephyrus, he that puffs his coals.

B. Jons. Alch., ii, 1.

In scene the second he several times addresses Face by the name of *Lungs*.

The art of kindling the true coal, by *Lungs*;

With Nicholas Pasquill's, meddle with your match.

B. Jons. Escor. on Fulcan, vol. vi, 407.

Among the members of his philosophic college, Cowley mentions "two *lungs*, or chemical servants."

†To LURCH. To absorb.

Which *lurcheth* all provisions and maketh everything dear.

Bacon, Essay xlv.

Each worde (me thought) did wound me so,

Each looke did *lurche* my harte.

Turberville's Tragical Tales, 1587.

LURCH-LINE. The line of a fowling-net, by which it was pulled over, to enclose the birds.

But when he heard with whom I had to deale,

Well done (quoth he) let him go beate the bush,

I and my men to the *lurch-line* will steale,

And pluck the net even at the present push.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 248.

LURDAIN. See LOURDEN.

LUSH, *adj.* Of uncertain derivation, but evidently meaning rich, luxuriant, succulent, as applied to vegetation. Hamner had explained it otherwise, and Johnson followed him.

How *lush* and lusty the grass looks! how green!

Tempest, ii, 1.

It has been attempted to introduce the word also into Mids. N. Dr. instead of *luscious*, but without sufficient reason.

It is not in the old Dictionaries, but has been found in some other authors; as,

Then greene and void of strength, and *lush* and foggy is the blade,

And cheers the husbandman with hope.

Golding's Ovid, xv.

Also,

Shrubs *lush* and almost like a gristle.

Ibid., cited by Todd

from this, there being no more certain origin for it.

A LUSK, s. A lazy, lubberly fellow; derived, with some probability, from *lache*, French, or from *vin lousche*, the dregs of wine. Cotgrave renders *faulourdin*, "A *luske*, lowt, lurden, a lubberly sloven, heavie sot, lumpish hoyden."

So, ho, so, ho, Appetitus! faith now I think Morpheus himself hath been here; up, with a pox to you; up, you *lusk*!

The *luske* in health is worser far
Than he that keeps his bed.

Kendal's Poems, 1577, I 7, cit. Cap.

†What thou great *luske*, said I, art thou so farre spent,
that thou hast no hope to recover? what hast thou
lost thy witte together with thy wealth?

Terence in English, 1614.

To LUSK, v., from the former. To loil about idly, to be lazy, and indulge laziness; to lie or bask at ease.

Not that I meane to faine an idle god,
That *lusks* in heav'n and never looks abroad,
That crowns not virtue, and corrects not vice.

Syle. Du Bart., I, vii.

He is my foe, friend thou not him, nor forge him
armes, but let

Him *luske* at home unhonoured, no good by him we
get.

Warner, Alb. Engl., vi, 30, p. 147.

Leaving the sensuall

Base hangers on, *lusing* at home in slime.

Marston, Sc. of Vill., iii, 8.

†Nay, now you puff, *lusk*, and draw up your chin,
Twirl the poor chain you run a feasting in.

Cotgrave's Wits Interpreter, 1671, p. 311.

LUSKISH, adj. Lazy; from LUSK.

Rouse thee, thou sluggish bird, this mirthful May.

For shame, come forth, and leave thy *luskish* nest.

Drayton's Owl, vol. iv, p. 1392.

In the edition of 1619 it is *luskie*.

Than any swine-herd's brat, that lowlie came
To *luskish* Athens. *Marston, Sc. of Vill.*, i, 3, p. 184.
Eytther for a diligent labourer to be planted in a bar-
rayne or stony soyle, or for a *luskish* loyterer to be
settled in a fertill ground.

Holinshed's History of Ireland, C 2, col. 1, cit. Cap.

LUSKISHNESS, s. Laziness.

But when he saw his foe before in view

He shook off *luskishness*. *Spens. F. Q.*, VI, 4, 85.

†LUSTER. A den of a wild beast.
From Lat. *lustrum*.

But turning to his *luster*, calves and dam

He shews abhorred death. *Chapm. Odys.*, xvii.

LUSTICK, adj. Lusty, healthy, cheerful. The Dutch word *lust* is the same as the English, and *lustick* is only the English pronunciation of the adjective *lustigh*, which is derived from it, and answers to our *lusty*. The folio edition of Shakespeare spells it *lustique*.

Here comes the king. *Laf. Lustick*, as the Dutchman
says: I'll like a maid the better while I have a tooth
in my head; why he's able to lead her a corraunto.

All's well that ends so, ii, 3.

To make his heart merry, as he has made ours;
As *lustick* and frolicke as lords in their bowers.

Jovial Crow, O. Pl., x, 340.

Can walk a mile or two

As *lustique* as a boor.

Hans Beer-pot's Invisible Comedy, 1618,
cited by Steevens.

What all *lustick*, all frolicsome?

Witches of Lancashire, ditto.

A Flemish peasant is represented as
saying to his mistress,

Come yffrow, dye man is away gane, but ource be
frolicke, *lustick*, high speel, zing and daunce.

Weakest goes to the Wall, D 4, b.

†To LUSTRATE. To go round. Lat.

Thrice through Aventines mount he doth *lustrate*,
Thrice at the stonie gate in vain he beats,
And from the hill, thrice tired, he retreats.

Virgil, by Vicars, 1639.

†LUSTY-GAILLANT. The name of an
old daunce, and probably of a popu-
lar ballad in the sixteenth century.

After all they danst *lustie gallant*, and a drunken
Danish lavalto or two, and so departed.

Nash's Terrors of the Night, 1594.

LUSTYHED, s. Lustiness, or rather
lustfulness. The old termination *-hed*,
or *-hood*, instead of *-ness*.

Like a young squire, in loves and *lustyhed*
His wanton days that ever loosely led.

Spens. F. Q., I, ii, 3.

It is common in Spenser's writings.

That whisper still of sorrow in their bed,

And do despise both love and *lustyhead*.

Drayt. Ecl., 7, vol. iv, 1419.

†LUSTY-JUVENTUS. This was the
title of an early morality play, the ob-
ject of which was to picture especially
"the frailty of youth." Hence the
title became popular in the significa-
tion of a gay young man.

Old lad, and bold lad, such a boy, such a *lustie*
juventus.

Well to their worke they goe, and both they jumble
in one bed:

Worke so well they like, that they still like to be
working. *Barnesfeld's Affectionate Shepherd*, 1594.

†LUSTY-LAWRENCE. A good wench-
er. The term occurs in this sense in
Dekker's Wonder of a Kingdom.

†To LUTE. To stop up with clay.

Than put all this composition into some violl, whiche
must be well *luted* or clayed about the mouth, or so
emplastrated that the clayeng or lutyng be higher than
the violl.

Secretes of Mayster Alexie, 1559.

Let them stand so seven days well covered and stoppt,
then after distill the same in ashes with an easie
fire, all being well *luted*, for the space of four hours
(lest the honey boile).

Lupton's Thousand Notable Things.

†LUX. Expensiveness. Fr. *luxe*.

For the learning, the prudentall state, knowledge,
and austerity of the one, and the venerable opinion
the people have of the abstemious and rigid condition
of the other, specially of the Mendicants, seem to make
som compensation for the *lux* and magnificence of the
two last.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

It is probable that *luscious* is derived

LUXUR, s. A luxurious or lustful person; from *luxury*, in the sense of incontinence.

And, 'stead of heat, kindle infernal fires,
Within the spendthrift veins of a dry duke,
A parch'd and juiceless *luxur*.

Revenge's Tragedy, O. Pl., iv, 307.

LUXURIOUS, adj. Lustful.

She knows the heat of a *luxurious* bed,
Her blush is guiltiness, not modesty.

Much Ado a N., iv, 1.

O most insatiate, *luxurious* woman.

Titus Andronicus, v, 1.

What worse disgrace did ever king sustain,
Than I by this *luxurious* couple have?

Webster and Rowley's Thrac. Wonder, i, 1.

LUXURY, s. Lewdness, incontinence.

This is the sense of the word *luxuria*, in the usage of the schools. Hence *luxuria*, in Italian, has the same meaning, and *luxure*, in French. Capell calls it the *proper* sense of *luxuria*; but there his classical knowledge failed him. It never was so used, in the Latin language, before its decline.

How the devil *luxury*, with his fat rump, and potatoe finger, tickles these together! *Tro. and Cress.*, v, 2.
Let not the royal bed of Denmark be
A couch for *luxury* and damned incest. *Hamlet*, i, 6.

But soft, I hear

Some vicious fool draw near,
That cries, we dream, and swears there's no such thing.

As this chaste love we sing,

Peace, *luxury*! *B. Jons. Forest Ep.*, xii.
About his wrist his blazing shield did fry
With sweltring hearts in flames of *luxury*.

Fletcher, Purple Island, vii, 30.

It is the description of Fornication, or *Porneius*.

When women had no other art than what nature taught 'em;—when *luxury* was unborn, at least untaught the art, to steal from a forbidden tree.

Chapman's Mons. D'Olive, i, 1.

[Chapman, *Iliad*, xxi, uses this word in a remarkable sense:]

† Would to heaven, Hector, the mightiest
Bred in this region, had imbrued his javelin in my breast,

That strong might fall by strong. Where now weak water's *luxury*

Must make my death blush; one heaven-born shall like a hogherd die,

Drowned in a dirty torrent's rage.

LYAM, or LYME. A string to lead a hound in. See **LIME-HOUND**.

My dog-hook at my belt, to which my *lyam's* ty'd.
Drayton, Nymphal 6, p. 1402.

And again:

My hound then in my *lyam*, I, by the woodman's art
Forecast where I may lodge the goodly hie-palm'd hart.
Ibid.

LYBBET, s. A stick or staff.

A beesome of byrche, for babes very feeble,
A long lasting *lybbet*, for loubbers most meete;
A wyth to wynde up that there will not keepe,
Bynde it all up in one and use it to sweepe.

Caveat for Common Curstors, A 4, b.

These lines are there illustrated by a woodcut, representing the parts and composition of a birch-broom. [See **LIBBET**.]

LYDFORD LAW, prov. The law of Lydford, Devon; a proverbial saying, expressive of too hasty judgment, as where the judge condemns first, and hears the cause afterwards. Ray gives the proverb thus:

First hang and draw,

Then hear the cause by *Lydford law*.

Prov., p. 239.

There is a facetious ballad preserved among the Harl. MSS., 2307, in which this law is the particular subject of inquiry. It begins,

I oft' have heard of *Lydford law*,

How in the morn they hang and draw,

And sit in judgement after.

At first I wond' red at it much,

But since I find the reason's such

As yt deserves no laughter.

It is then jocularly accounted for by the badness of the castle, where imprisonment was worse than death. There were, probably, stannary courts there. Ray thinks it a strong satire on the inhabitants of Lydford; but it was, possibly, no more than an exaggerated reflection on the summary proceedings of the stannary laws. The ballad is attributed to William Browne, the author of the pastorals, in Prince's Worthies of Devon, where it was first printed. It was reprinted by Shaw, in the Topographer, vol. ii, p. 380, with some additional remarks. See **SCARBOROUGH WARNING**.

LYFEN, v. Of uncertain meaning, observed only in these lines:

And with such sighs,

Laments, and acclamations *lyfen* it.

Marton, Antonio's Revenge, sign. E 2.

Can it mean enliven, or revive?

LYM. See **LIME-HOUND**.

LYMBO. See **LIMBO**.

LYMMER. Apparently a plunderer.

To satisfy in parte the wrong which had bene offered him, by those *lymmers* and robbers.

Holinsk. Hist. of Irel., B b 4, col. 2.

LYMPHAULT, from *limp*, and *halt*.

Lame.

Or Vulcanus the *lymphault* smiths.

Chaloner's Moria Encom., C b.

He [Vulcan] plaith the jester, now wyth hys *lymphaultyne*, now with skoffing, &c.

Ditto, cit. by Capell.

Lymphaultyne, is probably a press error for *lymphaultying*.

LYRIBLIRING. A sort of cant or factitious word for warbling or singing.

So may her ears be led,
Her ears where musike lives,
To heare and not despise
Thy *lyribliring* cries.

Pemr. Arcadia., iii, p. 395.

M.

MACAROON, s. An affected busybody; from *maccaroni*, Italian. I have not seen any instances of it, except the following, which are given by Mr. Todd:

Like a big wife, at sight of lothed meat,
Ready to travell; so I sigh and sweat
To hear this *macaron* talk in vain.

Donne's Poems, p. 139.

A *macaroon*,
And no way fit to speak to clouded shoon.

Elegy on Donne, ed. 1650, *ibid*.

This is nearly the same sense as persons of a certain age remember to have been given to the adopted word *maccaroni* itself; namely, a first-rate coxcomb, or puppy; which has now another temporary appellation, *dandy*, corrupted or abbreviated, I presume, from *Jack-a-dandy*.

MACE, s., was anciently a term for a sceptre; it means, however, in the following passages, a more destructive weapon, a club of metal. *Massue*, French, as Dr. Johnson has it in his Dictionary.

O murderous slumber!

Lay'st thou thy leaden *mace* upon my boy,
That plays thee musick? *Julius Cæ.*, iv, 3.

Thus also:

Arm'd with their greaves, and *maces*, and broad swords.
Four Prentices, O. Pl., vi, 542.

In the sense of a sceptre, we find it in several places:

Who mightily upheld that royal *mace*.

Spenser, cited by Steevens.

Proud *Turquinus*

Rooted from Rome the sway of kingly *mace*.

Marius and Sylla, 1594, cit. St.

†**MACE-ALE.**

Let his diet be very good warme meates. Two mornings next following give him a little Mithridatum in clarified *mace ale*, and cause him to sweate an houre or two in his bed.

Barrorrh's Method of Physick, 1624.

MACHACHINA, s. A dancer of mat-tachine dances; from *Mattacino*, Italian, a buffoon who danced in a mask. It is used by Harrington, in his translation of Ariosto, but is not

warranted, in that place, by the original:

A foule, deformd, a brutish cursed crew,
In body like to antike worke devised,
Of monstrous shape, and of an ugly hew,
Like masking *Machachinas* all disguised,
Some look like dogs, and some like apes in rew.

B. vi, St. 61.

Harrington elsewhere writes the name of the dance in the same manner:

I compared the homely title of it unto an ill-favoured vizor, such as I have seen in stage-plays, when they dance *Machachinas*, which covers as sweet a face sometimes, as any is in the companie.

Anatomie of Ajas, sign. L, ii, 6 [1596].

But see **MATTACHIN**.

†**By MACK.** A popular oath.

Is not my daughter Maudge as she a mayd,
And yet, by *Mack*, you see she troubles the bowle.

Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638, p. 130.

†**MACKINS.** Perhaps a diminutive of the preceding.

There is a new trade lately come up to be a vocation, I wis not what; they call 'em *boets*, a new name for beggars I thinke, since the statute against gypsies. I would not have my sonne Dick one of those *boets* for the best pig in my sty, by the *mackins*! *Boets*! heav'n shield him.

Randolph's Muses Looking-glasse, 1642.

MACON, for Mahomet. An old English form; as also **MAHOUND**, q. v.

Praised, quoth he, be *Macoon*, whom we serve,
This land I see he keeps, and will preserve.

Fairfax, Tasso, xii, 10.

But he that kil'd him shall abuy therefore,
By *Macoon* and *Lanfusa* he doth sweare.

Harringt. Ariosto, xvi, 54.

MACULATION, s. Spot, stain, or corruption; an uncommon word, not so properly obsolete, as never thoroughly in use; from *macula*, Latin.

For I will throw my glove to death himself
That there's no *maculation* in thy heart.

Tro. and Cress., iv, 4.

†**MAD.** *Like mad*, furiously, madly.

So that the Belgians, hearing what a clutter the Albionians made of their victory which they had got but by one spot of a die, they fell a making a bonfires and fire-works *like mad*, and rejoicing and triumphing for the great victory.

The Pagan Prince, 1690.

†**MAD.** An earthworm. See **MOOLES**.

†**MADGE.** A popular name for an owl, sometimes called a *madge-houlet*.

The skritch-owl, us'd in falling towers to lodge,
Th' unlucky night-raven, and thou lasie *madge*
That fearing light, still seekest where to hide,
The hate and scorn of all the birds beside.

Du Bartas.

T' accompany his all-lamented herse,
In hobling, jobling, rumbuling, tumbling verse,
Some smooth, some harsh, some shorter, and some long?

As sweet melodious as *madge-houlets* song.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

MADRILL, for Madrid; whether by corruption, or on any authority, I have not discovered.

Your enterprizes, accidents, untill

You should arrive at court, and reach *Madrill*.

Bp. Corbet to the D. of Buck., *Poems*, p. 70.

It is not peculiar to that author, but was perhaps common. It occurs twice in one scene of Beaumont and Fletcher.

Were you ever in Spaine?—I would have you go to *Madrid*, and against some great spectacle, when the court lies there, provide a great and spacious English oxe and roste him whole. *Fair Maid of the Inne*, iv, 2.

Again :

For a rare and monstrous spectacle to be seen at *Madrid*. *Ibid.*

I cannot account for this termination of the name, which does not appear to be exemplified in any other language.

MAGE, s. Magician. *Magus*, Latin; *mago*, Italian.

First entering, the dreadful *mage* there fownd,
Deep busied 'bout worke of wondrous end.

Spens. F. Q., III, iii, 14.

Spenser's *Archimage* means chief magician.

†**MAGGOT-MAN.**

My *maggot-man* Sam at the first Temple-gate
Will further inform you; if not, my wife Kate.

Carr's Comes Amoris, 1687.

†**MAGGOT-PATED.** Whimsical.

Mercury ill placed, gives a troublesome witt, a kind of a fantastick man, wholly bent to fool his estate and time away, in prating and trying of nice conclusions, and *maggot pated* whimsies, to no purpose.

Bishop's Marrow of Astrology, p. 60.

MAGNIFICAL, adj. Magnificent, splendid, pompous.

Bestowed upon him certaine gifts after the Turkish manner, and in *magnificall* tearmes gave him answer.

Knolles' Hist. of the Turks, p. 993.

Pandosto, whose mind was fraught with princely liberality, entertained the kings, princes, and noblemen with such submissee courtesie and *magnificall* bounty.

Dorastus and Pannia, A 3, cit. Cap.

Used also in our translation of the Bible, 1 Chron., xxii, 5.

†**MAGNIFIQUE.** Used in the same sense.

This king at Boloigne was victorious;
In peace and warre, *magnifique*, glorious;
In his rage bounty he did oft expresse
His liberality to bee excessive.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

MAGNIFICO, s. A title given to the grandees of Venice, who were also called *clarissimos*. See Coryat, vol. ii, pp. 7, 15, 32, repr.

Twenty merchants,

The duke himself, and the *magnificos*
Of greatest port, have all perswaded with him.

Mor. of Ven., iii, 2.

For, be sure of this,

That the *magnifico* is much beloved. *Othello*, i, 2.

In the dramatis personæ of Ben Jonson's *Fox*, Volpone is called a *magnifico*; and he says to Mosca,

Mosca, go

Straight take my habit of *clarissimo*,
And walk the streets.

Act v, sc. 8.

Which shows that they were synonymous.

How, father! is it not possible that wisdom should be found out by ignorance? I pray then, how do many *magnificos* find it? *Hey has lost*, &c., O. Pl., vi, 408.

Florio's Italian Dictionary, under *Magnifico*, has, "nobly-minded, magnificent. Also a *magnifico* of Venice;" and Minshew, in *Magnificent*, says, "the chief men of Venice are, by a peculiar name, called *magnifici*, i. e., *magnificoes*."

MAGORES. The country of the great Mogul, formerly called Maghoore. See Howe's Continuation of Stowe's Chronicle, p. 1003, where he considers it as a corruption to call that prince *Mogul*.

My almanack, made for the meridian
And height of Japan, giv'th' East India company;
There they may smell the price of cloves and pepper,
Monkeys, and china dishes, five years ensuing,
And know the success of the voyage of *Magores*.

Albumasar, O. Pl., vii, 146.

MAGOT-PIE. The bird now called, by abbreviation, a *mag-pie*. Most probably from the French, *magot*, a monkey, because the bird chatters and plays droll tricks like a monkey.

Angurs, and understood relations, have
By *maggot-pies* and choughs, and rooks, brought forth
The secret'st blood of man. *Macbeth*, iii, 4.

Angurs seems to be put there for auguries.

He calls her *magot o' pie*.

Mor. Dissemblers besides Women, cit. Farm.

Minshew and Cotgrave both have *maggatapie* in several places; it is possible, therefore, that it was called *maggoty pie*, from its whimsical drollery in chattering, &c., quasi, comical pie, or fantastic pie.

MAHOUND, or MAHOUN. Another corrupted name of Mahomet. See **MACON.** Supposed to be formed from *Mahomed*; but Skinner says, "Credo Gallos ipsos olim Mahometem *Mahon* appellasse, licet vox jam in desuetudinem abiit;" in confirmation of which the two parts of Lacombe's Dictionnaire have *Mahom* and *Mahon* for Mahomet. Roquefort also has *Mahom*, *Mahon*, *Mahons*, and *Mahum*, all as ancient terms for Mahomet, or Mahometans.

And oftentimes by Termagant and *Mahound* swore.
Spens. F. Q., VI, vii, 47.

And fowly said; by *Makouns*, cursed thieves
That direfull stroke thou dearly shalt aby.

Ibid., 11, viii, 33.

Mars, or Minerva, *Makound*, Tormagant,
Or whose are you are that fight against me.

Selinus, Emp. of the Turks, C 4, cit. Cap

Of sundry faith together in that town,

The lesser part in Christ believed well,

The greater far were vot'ries to *Makouns*.

Fairf. Tasso, i, 84.

MAID-MARIAN. See **MARIAN**.

MAIDEN, *adj.*, as applied to a fortress, or fortified town, meant properly one that had never been taken, or was deemed impregnable. This is the true interpretation, and I believe still holds, in military language. Of Beauvais, on the Oise, the French writers say, "Elle se glorifie de n'avoir jamais été prise; ce qui l'a fait nommer *la Pucelle*." This explanation has been overlooked. See Todd.

†**A MAIGNIE.** A many.

A *maignie* of them the desire of bodily health had occasioned so to do; a good nombre, the strangeness of miracles did move; and verie manye did the vertue and power of the heavenly doctrine drawe unto him. *Paraphrase of Erasmus*, 1548.

To MAIL a hawk. To pinion her, or fasten down her wings with a girdle. Prince, by your leave, I'll have a circlingle, And mail you, like a hawk.

B. and Fl. Philaster, act v, p. 171.

†**MAIN.** A main pace, quick walking.

But the left wing of the horsemen (considering a great number of them were yet dispartled asunder) being with much difficultie brought together, marched a main pace. *Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

†**MAIN.** A throw at dice.

And not unlike the use of foule gamesters, who having lost the maine by true judgement, thinke to face it out with a false oath.

Lydell's Euphues and his England.

†**MAINEPERNER.** A bail.

Thou knowest well yough that I am thy pledge, borowe, and mayneperner.

Hall's Union, 1548, Hen. IV, fol. 12.

†**MAINTAIN.** To back, as in betting, &c.

He shall not want those will maintain him for any sum.

Shirley's Coronation, i, 1.

†**MAINTENANTLY.** Presently. From the Fr.

The Scottes encouraged a fresh, assayed theyr enemies with more egre mindes than they had done at the firste, so that mayntenantly both the winges of the Brytische armie were utterly discomfited.

Holinshed, 1577.

To MAKE, *v.* To do, to be occupied in anything; a familiar use of the word. *What make you here?* what is, what brings you here? what is the occasion of your coming or being here? what are you about? It is

very frequently used by Shakespeare.

Now, sir! *what make you here?* As you like it, i, 1. But, in the beaten way of friendship, *what make you at Elsinour?* *Eos.* To visit you, my lord; no other occasion. *Hamlet*, ii, 2.

So, in *Love's Labour Lost*, the King asks, "what makes treason here?" that is, "what business has treason in this place?" See also Timon of Athens, iii, 5, and Hamlet, i, 2.

What mak'st thou here, Time? thou, that to this minute
Never stood still by me?

B. and Fl. Four Plays in One, vol. x, 563. Night's bird, quoth he, what mak'st thou in this place, To view my wretched miserable case?

Drayton's Owl, vol. iv, p. 1810.

You that are more than our discreter fear
Dares praise, with such full art, what make you here?
Dawning to the Q. at Lady Anglesey's.

Johnson, in *Make*, No. 16, gives instances of this usage from Dryden. It is, however, no longer current.

2. To fasten, or secure a door, &c. This is still used in Staffordshire, and other counties.

Make the doors upon a woman's wit, and it will out at the casement. As you like it, iv, 1.

Why, at this hour, the doors are made against you. Com. of Errors, iii, 1.

3. To make, for to compose verses.

Poesy is his skill or craft of making; the very fiction itself, the reason or form of the work.

B. Jones. Discov., vol. vii, p. 146, Whalley. Addicted from their births so much to possey, That, in the mountains, those who scarce have seen a book,

Most skillfully will make, as though from art they took. *Drayton, Polyolb.*, Song iv, p. 731.

This word, and maker, are used in this sense by Chaucer; who has also makings, for poetical compositions.

4. To make all split, a phrase to express great violence.

I could play Eracles rarely, or a part to tear a cat in, to make all split. *Mids. Night's Dr.*, i, 2.

Two roaring boys of Rome, that made all split.

B. and Fl. Scornful Lady, ii, p. 311.

Her wit I must employ upon this business, to prepare my next encounter, but in such a fashion as shall make all split.

Widow's Tears, O. Pl., vi, 153.

This expression is similar:

I love a sea-voyage, and a blustering tempest, And let all split. *B. and Fl. Wildgoose Chase*, v, 6.

5. To make danger, to try, a Latinism, *facere periculum*; which would be better rendered "to make experiment."

If there be e'er a private corner as you go, sir, A foolish lobby out o' the way, make danger, Try what they are, try—

B. and Fl. Loyal Subject, iii, 4. Thou talk'st as if

Thou wert lousing thyself; but yet I will make danger, If I prove one o' th' worthies, so.

B. and Fl. Prophets, iv, 3.

After seeing the above passages, there can be little doubt that the following, from the same authors, must be pointed so as to have the same meaning:

Mir. You must now put on boldness, there's no avoiding it;
And stand all hazards, fly at all games bravely,
They'll say you went out like an ox, and return'd like an ass, else.

Bel. I shall make danger, sure. *Wildgoose Chase*, i. 2.

That is, I shall surely try; otherwise pointed, it seems inconsistent.

6. To make nice, to scruple, or make objections to anything.

And he that stands upon a slippery place,
Makes nice of no vile hold to stay him up.

J. John, iii. 4.

7. To make fair weather, to coax a person, and bring them into good humour by flatteries.

And by an holy semblance bleare men's eyes
When he intends some damned villanies.
Ixion makes faire weather unto Jove,
That he might make foule worke with his faire love,
And is right sober in his outward semblance,
Demure and modest in his countenance.

Marston's Satires, Sat. 1.

To MAKE. "You are upon a business that will either make you or mar you," *Howell*, 1659, i. e., on a business of so much risk that, if it succeed, it will make your fortune, but if otherwise, will entirely ruin you.

To make a dog,

Those who said they were noble, and degenerated from it, were not exempted from the just effects of my cholier; I did instruct them, that to be noble was not to ride a horse well, or to handle a sword, to man a hawk, or to make a doggy, nor to jut it in the streets with rich accoutrements. *History of Francion*, 1668.

To make much of,

M. Suffer me, I have begun to make much of him;
O Chremes helpe me out with it still that it cease not.
C. Well, say that you spake with me, and conferred of the marriage.

Terence in English, 1614.

To make a shoe,

A. To take away also purse, and money, they call it, to make a shoe; or else, to make a little liver.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1619.

MAKE, s. A mate, companion, lover, husband, or wife; from *maca*, Saxon. It was used in the following proverb:

There's no goose so gray in the lake,
That cannot find a gander for her make.

Lily's Mother Bombs, iii. 4.

All your parishioners,

As well your laicks, as your quiersters,
Had need to keep to their warm feather-beds,
If they be sped of loves; in no season

To seek new makes in. *B. Jone. Tale of a Tub*, i. 1.

And of faire Britomart example take,
That was as true in love, as turtle to her make.

Spens. P. Q., III, xi, 2.

Yet never durst he for his lady's sake
Break sword or lance, advanc'd in lofty sell,
As fair he was as Cithareas's make. *Fairf. Tasso*, iv. 46.
Among whose spoils, great Solymans's fair make,
With her deare children, we did captive take.

Mirror for Magistr., p. 648.

To persons unacquainted with this word, the following quaint witticism would not be intelligible. In Ben Jonson's *New Inn*, the Host contrives to form a hieroglyphic to express this sentence, "a heavy purse makes a light heart;" which he thus interprets:

There 'tis exprest! first, by a purse of gold,
A heavy purse, and then two turtles, makes,
A heart with a light stick in't, a light heart.

Act. I, sc. 1.

For want of knowing this word, R. Dodsley thought it necessary to change it to *mates*, in the expression of "New Custome and his makes." *O. Pl.*, i, 269.

MAKE-BATE, s. A disturber of peace, a causer of quarrels; from to make, and bate, a quarrel. The same as BREED-BATE.

So that love in her passions, like a right make-bate, whispered to both sides arguments of quarrel.

Pombr. Arcadie, B. ii, p. 150.

Disdaining this fellow should play the preacher, who had been one of the chiefest make-bates. *Ibid.*, p. 300.
For when men at length begin to be weary, and to repent of their needless quarrels,—they will certainly find out, detest, and invert the edge of their displeasure upon these wretched make-bates.

Barrow, Sermon on Rom. xii, 18.

Stanyhurst, in his translation of Virgil, calls Erinnyes a make-bate. Hall has a similar compound, make-fray:

If babbling make-fray, at each fair and size,
Picks quarrels for to shew his valiantize.

B. iv, Sat. 4.

In Flecknoe's Enigmatical Characters, that of a make-bate is drawn at length. P. 86.

Swift is one of the latest authors who have used it, and he is cited for it by Johnson. The passage at large forms no bad definition of the word:

This sort of outrageous party-writers—are like a couple of make-bates, who inflame small quarrels by a thousand stories, and by keeping friends at a distance, hinder them from coming to a good understanding; as they certainly would, if they were suffered to meet and debate between themselves. *Examiner*, No. 15.

It is used also by Richardson, in his Familiar Letters (Lett. 35), who uses make-debate in the same sense (Lett. 55).

Analogously to this, Shakespeare has the word make-peace:

To be a make-peace shall become my age.

Rich. II., i, 1

MAKE-LESS. One deprived of his or her mate; from *make* in that sense.

Ah, if thou issueless shalt hap to die,
The world will wait thee, like a *makeless* wife,
The world will be thy widow still and weep.
Shakeap., Sonnet ix, Suppl., i, p. 588.

This word is used by Chaucer. It is also in Coles' Dictionary, but is there rendered *incomparabilis*, i. e., one who cannot have a *make*, or match.

MAKER. A poet. See to **MAKE**, No. 3.

But now let us see how the Greekes have named it, and how they deemed of it. The Greekes named him *ποιητης*, which name hath, as the most excellent, gone through other languages: it cometh of this word *poiesis*, to *make*: wherein I know not whether by lucke or wisdom, wee Englishmen have met with the Greekes in calling him a *maker*.

Sidney's Defence of Poesie, p. 506.
First, we require in our poet or *maker* (for that title our language affords him elegantly with the Greek) a goodness of natural wit.

B. Jons. Discoveries, vol. vii, p. 148.
Thus have you seen the *maker's* double scope
To profit and delight. *Ibid., Epil. to Staple of News.*
A poet is as much to say as a *maker*. And our English name well conformes with the Greeke word: for of *poiesis*, to *make*, they call a *maker* poeta.

Pulten. Art of Engl. Poesie, p. 1.
So is there yet requisite to the perfection of this arte, another manner of exornation, which resteth in the fashioning of our *maker's* language and stile.

Ibid., B. III, ch. i, p. 114.
Where he her sovereigne Ouse most happily doth meet,

And him the thrice-three maids, Apollo's offspring, greet

With all their sacred gifts; thus expert being grown
In musick, and besides, a *curious maker* known.

Drayt. Polyolb., xv, p. 948.
So also he says of Ben Jonson:

For a chair may 'mongst the muses call,
As the most curious *maker* of them all.

Elegies, vol. iv, p. 1357.

Notwithstanding all these instances, and some in Todd's Johnson, even as late as Dr. Warton, the word cannot be said to have been ever established in our language in that sense. As introduced by Warton, it is merely a technical explanation of the word poet.

Our elder poets graces had, those all
She now determined to unite in one,
So to surpass herself, and called him Browne;
That beggar'd by his birth, she's now so poor,
That of true *makers* she can make no more.

Verses prefixed to Browne's Pastorals.
After this noble earle his untimely decease, sir Anthony Sentleger was returned into Irelande lord deputie, who was a wise man and a wary gentleman, a valiant servitor in warre, and a good justicer in peace, properly learned, a good *maker* in the Englishe, having gravitie so enterclosed with pleasantnesse, as with an exceeding good grace he would attaine the one without putting dumphiennesse, and exercise the other without kothfull lightnesse. *Holinshed*, 1577.

MALE, or MAIL, s. A bag or trunk to carry goods in travelling. *Malle*, French. Still used for the post-bag,

and thence for the carriage which conveys letters. See Minshew in "a *male*, bouget, or budget."

No l'envoy, no salve in the *male*, sir.

Love's L. L., iii, 1.
Who invented these monsters first did it to a gottly end,

To have a *male* readie to put in other folkes stuff.

Damon and Pythias, O. Pl., i, 290

Open the *males*, yet guard the treasure sure.

Tumbarlane, 1590, cit. St
Foul *male* some cast on fair board, be carpet nere as clean.

Tusser's Husb., p. 131
Mr. Todd has found *malet* in this sense, for which he cites Shelton's Don Quixote, iii, 9.

MALE-COTOON, or MELICOTTON

A sort of late peach. *Malum cotoneatum*, a cotton apple, from the rough coat. Bacon mentions it as coming in September.

Peaches, apricots,
And *male-cotons*, with other choicer plumbs,
Will serve for large-siz'd bullets.

Ordinary, O. Pl., x, 236

A wife here, with a strawberry breath, cherry lips
apricot cheeks, and a soft velvet head, like a *melicotton*.

B. Jons. Barth. Fair, i, 2

MALEFICES. Bad actions. *Maleficia*

Latin.
He crammed them with crums of benefices,
And filled their mouths with meeds of *malefices*.

Spens. Moth. Hub. Tale, 1153

MALENGINE, s. Wicked ingenuity or art; from *mal*, and *engine*, or *ingene* ingenuity.

But the chaste damzell that had never priefe
Of such *malengine*, and fine forgery,
Did easely beleve her strong extremitye.

Spens. F. Q., III, i, 53

Also as a name:

For he so crafty was to forge and face,
So light of hand, and nymble of his pace,
So smooth of tongue, and subtle in his tale,
That could deceive one looking in his face;
Therefore by name *Malengin* they him call.

Ibid., V, ix, 1

It is old French also. See *Lacombe* **MALGRADO, adv.** In despite of notwithstanding. The Italian word answering to *maugre*, which has been more commonly adopted.

Breathing in hope, *malgrado* all your beards
That must rebel thus against your king,
To see his royal sovereign once again.

Edward II, O. Pl., ii, 366

To MALICE, v. a. To bear malice.

Who, on the other side, did seem so farre
From *malicing*, or grudging his good houre,
That, all he could, he graced him with her.

Spens. F. Q., VI, ix, 35

Offending none, and doing good to all,
Yet being *malic'd* both of great and small.

Ibid., Hymn of Heavenly Love, v, 23

His enemies, that his worth *malicied*,

Who both the land, and him, did much abuse.

Daniel, Civil Wars, v, 46

Thou blinded god (quod I) forgive me this offence,
Unwittingly I went about to malice thy pretence.

B. of Surrey's Songs and Sonnettes, p. 7.

I am so far from malicing their states,
That I begin to pity them.

B. Jons. Every M. out of his H., v. 11.

†**MALICE**. Sorcery; witchcraft. It is the old law-term, *malitia*.

It is some malices hath laid this poison on her.

Shirley's Love Tricks, ii. 2.

MALICHO, *s.* It seems agreed, that this word is corrupted from the Spanish *malhecor*, which signifies a poisoner; and this certainly is very suitable to the dumb-show preceding, in which the poisoner of the King is represented; therefore, when Ophelia asks,

What means this, my lord?

Hamlet answers,

Marry, this is *malicho*; it means mischief.

Hamlet, iii. 2.

By "*malicho*" he means "a skulking poisoner." See to **MICH**. Or it may mean *mischiefe*, from *malheco*, evil action; which seems to me more probable: consequently, if *malicho* be the right reading, its signification may be *delicate mischief*. See **MINCING**.

To **MALIGN**, *v. a.* To regard with malignity, or to act against.

Though wayward fortune did *malign* my state.

Pericles, v. 1.

But now it is come to that extreme folly, or rather madness, with some, that he that flatters them modestly or sparingly is thought to *malign* them.

B. Jons. Discov., p. 104.

See Johnson.

South is the latest author quoted by Johnson as authority for this word, which if it be not quite obsolete, is very little in use. Nor is the adjective *malign* much more current, except in poetical use.

MALISON, *s.* Curse; as *benison*, for blessing. It is old French. See *Roquefort*.

God's malison chawe, cocke and I, byd twenty times light on it.

Gammer Gurton, O. Pl., ii. 18.

It belongs properly to the time of Chaucer.

MALKIN. A diminutive of Mary; of *mal*, and *kin*. Used generally in contempt. Hence, as Hanmer says, a stuffed figure of rags was, and in some places still is, called a *malkin*. It signified likewise a kind of mop made of rags, used for coarse pur-

poses, which was probably so called from performing the tasks otherwise belonging to Molly. *Malkin* and *maukin* are the same. See Minshew. Other derivations have been attempted, but with much less probability.

The kitchen *malkin* pins

Her richest lockram 'bout her reechly neck. *Coriol.*, ii. 1.

None would look on her,

But cast their gazes on Marina's face;

While ours was blurted at, and held a *malkin*

Not worth the time of day. It pierc'd me through.

Pericles, iv. 4, Suppl. to Sh., ii. 115.

Marian, the lady of the morris-dance, sometimes had this name:

Put on the shape of order and humanity,

Or you must marry *Malkin*, the May-lady.

B. of Fl. Mons. Thomas, ii. 2.

In Middleton's Witch is also a spirit called *Malkin*:

Malkin, my sweet spirit, and I.

Act iii, sc. 2.

Hence *grimalkin*, or *grey malkin*, the name of a fiend, shaped like a cat; or, in burlesque language, a cat in general. See **GRIMALKIN**.

MALL, *s.* A hammer, or mallet; from *malleus*, Latin.

Escoones one of those villains did him rap

Upon his headpeece, with his yron *mali*.

Spens. F. Q., IV, v. 48.

i. e., a smith's hammer.

Also a giant's club:

At last by subtle sleights she him betraid

Unto his foe, a gyaunt huge and tall,

Who him disarm'd, dissolute, dismayd,

Unwares surpris'd, and with mighty *mali*

The monster mercurious him made to fall.

Ibid., I, vii. 51.

Dr. Johnson explains this a *blow*, or *stroke*; but, as a hammer-like club is always the attribute of a giant, I am inclined to prefer the interpretation here given. There is, however, no doubt, that a *mali* did also mean a violent blow. "*A mali, mallei ictus.*" *Coles' Dict.*

To **MALL**, *v.* To beat down, as with a hammer. Hence the more modern word, to *maul*. *Coles* has "to *mali*, batuo, tundo." *Batuo* is a Plautine word.

But the sad steele seiz'd not, where it was hight,

Upon the child, but somewhat short did fall,

And lighting on his horse's head, him quite did *mali*.

Spens. F. Q., V, xi. 8.

MALLENDERS, *s.* A disease incident to horses, consisting of cracks in the knees, producing ulcers; a term still in use among those who have the care of horses.

Body o' me, she has the *mallenders*, the scratches,

the crown scab.

B. Jons. Bart. Fair, act ii.

MALLIGO, s. A corruption of Malaga, or the wine there produced.

Your strong sackes are of the islands of the Canaries, and of *Malligo*. *G. Markham, Engl. Housew.*, p. 163. And *Malligo* glasses for thee. *Spanish Gipsy*, iii, 1.

MALT-HORSE, s. Twice used by Shakespeare as a term of reproach. The *malt-horses* were probably strong, heavy horses, like dray-horses.

Mome, *malt-horse*, capon, coxcomb, idiot, patch!
Com. of Errors, iii, 1.

You peasant swain! you whoreson *malt-horse* drudge!
Taming of Shrew, iv, 1.

MALT-WORM, s. A familiar word for a lover of ale, one who lives on the juice of malt.

None of these mad, mustachio, purple-hued *malt-worms*.
Hen. IV, ii, 1.

See also 2 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

Then doth she trowle to me the bowle,
Even as a *mault-worm* should.

Old Ballad, in *Gammer Gurton*, O. Pl., ii, 21.
You shall purchase the prayers of all the alewives in town, for saving a *malt-worm* and a customer.

Life and Death of Jack Straw, 1693, cit. 8t.

So Drunken Barnaby:

Qui per orbem ducebat iter
Titulo *obris* insignitur.

Which he himself translates,

Who thro' all the world has traced,
And with stile of *Malt-worm* graced. *Journ.*, P. iv.

MALTALENT, s. Spleen, bad disposition or inclination.

So forth he went,
With heavy looke, and lumpish pace, that plaine
In him bewrai'd great grudge and *mallalent*.
Spens. F. Q., III, iv, 61.

One of Chaucer's words.

†**MAM and DAD**, childish words for mother and father, are of considerable antiquity in our language.

Thou untir'd travelling admired jemme,
No man that's wise will liken thee to them.
The calfe, thy booke, may call thee sire and dam,
Thy body is the dad, thy minde the *mam*.
Thy toylesome carkease got this child of worth,
Which thy elaborate wit produced forth.

Taylor's Works, 1630.
To MAMMER, v. To hesitate, to stand muttering, and in doubt. I never saw a more unhappy conjecture than that of Hanmer, that this word is formed from the French *m'amour*; "which," says he, "men were apt often to repeat when they were not prepared to give a direct answer." Capell's is probable: he explains it, to speak with hesitation, like infants just beginning to prattle, whose first word is *mam*, *mam*.

I wonder in my soul
What you could ask me, that I should deny.
Or stand so *mammering* on. *Othello*, iii, 3.
Ye, when she daygnes to send for him, than *mammering* he doth doubt. *Dryden's S. Sat. 2 B. of Horace*, 1567, cited by Steevens.

MAMMERING, s., from the above. Hesitation, confusion.

It would not hold,
But burst in twaine, with his continuall hammering,
And left the pagan in no little *mammering*.

Harringt. Ariosto, xlv, 106.
Euphues perused this letter oftentimes, beeing in a *mammering* what to answer.

Euphues & his Engl., Y 3, b.
†Whom should I aske for her? what way were it best for mee to goe? I stand in a *mammering*.

Terence in English, 1614.
†But is not this Thais which I see? Its even she. I am in a *mammering*: ah, what should I do! *Ibid*.

MAMMET, s. A puppet, or doll; a diminutive of *mam*. "Quasi dicat parvam matrem, seu matronulam." *Minsheu*. "*Mammets*, puppets, icunculæ." *Coles*. "Icunculæ — *mammets*, or puppets that goe by devises of wyer or strings, as though they had life and moving." *Abr. Fleming's Nomencl.*, p. 308. It has been supposed to be a corruption of *movement*.

This is no world,
To play with *mammets*, and to tilt with lips.
Hen. IV, ii, 3.

I have seen the city of new Nineveh, and Julius Cæsar acted by *mammets*.

Every Woman in her Humour, 1609, cit. 8'.
Nash the ape of Greene, Greene the ape of Euphues, Euphues the ape of Envy, the three famous *mammets* of the press.

Harvey's Pierce's Supererog., Book iii, beg.
Often used as a jocular term of reproach to young women:

And then to have a wretched puling fool,
A whining *mammet*, in her fortunes tender,
To answer I'll not wed—I cannot love.

Romeo & Jul., iii, 5.
'Slight! you are a *mammet*! O I could touse you now.
B. Jons. Alchemist, v, 5.

It was sometimes written *maumet*:

And where I meet your *maumet* gods, I'll swinge 'em
Thus o'er my head, and kick 'em into puddles.
B. & Fl. Island Princess, act iv, p. 346.

This is the true reading, not "*Mahumet* gods," as some copies have it. The following passage illustrates it:

He made in that compasse, all the goddes that we call
maumettes and ydolles.

Romance of Virgilius, cit. by Steevens.
Holinshed also speaks of "*maumets* and idols." *Hist. of Engl.*, p. 108. Ruddiman, in the Glossary to Douglas's Virgil, favours the derivation from Mahomet, in *Mawmentis*. [See MAUMET.]

MAM-PUDDING, MOTHER. A personage so called, who kept a tippling and victualling house, in Tower-street ward. The buildings, says Stowe, which had once been a lodging for the princes of Wales, had in his time

Fallen to ruine, and beene letten out for stabling of horses, to tipplers of beere, and such like: amongst others, one *Mother Mam-pudding* (as they termed her) for many yeares kept this house (or a great part thereof) for victualing. *Stones's Survey*, p. 101.

MAMUQUE, s. One of the names of the birds of Paradise; taken from the French.

But note we now, towards the rich Moluques, Those passing strange and wondrous birds *mamuques*. (Wondrous indeed, if sea, or earth, or sky Saw ever wonder swim, or goe, or fly.) None knows their nest, none knows the dam that breeds them;

Foodless they live, for th'aire only feeds them; Wingless they fly, and yet their flight extends, Till with their flight their unknown lives ends.

Sylv. Du Bart., I, 5.

This is most literally from the original; and all these fables were currently believed till of late years. They are again alluded to in a description of Wisdom:

Last Wisdom comes, with sober countenance,
To th' ever-bowrs her oft aloft t'advance,
The light *mamuques* wingless wings she has.

Ibid., II, li, 4.

The "wingless wings" are explained by the former passage.

MAN, was sometimes used with latitude, to denote other beings, particularly in low and jocular language. The devil was often so called.

Heaven prosper our sport! No *man* means evil but the *devil*, and we shall know him by his horns.

Merry W. W., v, 2.

You're the last *man* I thought of, save the *devil*.

Jerónimo, Part 1st, O. Pl., iii, 85.

Rep. But was the *devil* a proper man, gossip? *Mirth.* As fine a gentleman of his inches as ever I saw trusted to the stage, or anywhere else.

B. Jons. Staple of News, 1st Intermean.

The speakers there mean, however, the man who acted the devil; yet the expression was clearly suggested by the customary use of that form.

So Death, in an old epitaph, quoted in the *Memoirs of P. P.*:

Do all we can,

Death is a *man*,

That never spareth none.

Even God himself also:

Well said, i' faith, neighbour Verges; well, God 's a good *man*.

Much Ado ab. Noth., iii, 5.

This was proverbial:

Tush, what he will say I know ryght well,

He will say, that God is a good *man*,

He can make him no better, and say the best he can.

Old Interl. of Lusty Juventus, Origin of Drama, i, 141.

For God is hold a right wise *man*.

A Merry Geste of Robin Hood, bl. let., cit St.

†He is his owne *man*: he liveth as he list; he is under no mans controulment.

Terence, *MS. trans.* 1619.

MANCHET, s. The finest white rolls. *Michette*, French. *Skinner*. Or from *main*, because small enough to be held within the hand. *Minsheu*.

It has surely no reference to *cheat*, which was coarser bread.

No *manchet* can so well the courtly palate please,
As that made of the meal fetch'd from my fertile lease;
The finest of that kind, compar'd with my wheat,
For fineness of the bread, doth look like common cheat.

Drayt. Polyol., xvi, p. 969.

The *manchet* fine, on highe estates bestowe,
The coarser cheate, the baser sorte must prove.

Whitney's Emblems, Part I, p. 79.

See CHEAT-BREAD.

Howbeit in England our finest *manchet* is made without leaven.

Haven of Health, cap. iv, p. 25.

Right, sir; here's three shillings and sixpence, for a pottle and a *manchet*.

Honest Wk., O. Pl., iii, 283.

See JOHNSON.

†Lady of *Arundels manchet*.—Take a bushel of fine wheat-flower, twenty eggs, three pound of fresh butter, then take as much salt and barm as to the ordinary *manchet*, temper it together with new milk pretty hot, then let it lie the space of half an hour to rise, so you may work it up into bread, and bake it, let not your oven be too hot.

True Gentlewoman's Delight, 1676.

†Take a quart of cream, put thereto a pound of beef-suet minced small, put it into the cream, and season it with nutmeg, cinnamon, and rose-water, put to it eight eggs, and but four whites, and two grated *manchets*; mingle them well together, and put them in a butter'd dish; bake it, and being baked, scrape on sugar, and serve it.

The Queen's Royal Cookery, 1713.

MANCIPATE, part. adj., for mancipated. Enslaved. Latin, *mancipium*.

Though they were partly free, yet in some poynt remain'd styll as thrall and *mancipate* to the subjection of the English men. *Holinshed*, vol. i, m 8, col. 1.

MANCIPLE, s. A purveyor of victuals, a clerk of the kitchen, or caterer. The office still subsists in the universities, where the name is therefore preserved; but I believe nowhere else. One of Chaucer's pilgrims is a *manciple* of the Temple, of whom he gives a good character, for his skill in purveying. *Cant. Tales*, v. 569. Milton irreverently speaks of the church dignitaries, as coveting the highest offices of the state; "though," says he, "they come furnisht with no more experience than they learnt between the cook and the *manciple*, or more profoundly at the collidged audit, or the regent house." *Of Reformation*, B. ii, p. 273, folio prose works.

†**MANDILION.** A soldier's cloak or cassock. "A loose cassock, such as souldiers used to wear." *Blount*. It was called also a *mandevile*. The name was derived from the Italian.

A loose hanging garment, much like to our jacket or jumps, but without sleeves, only having holes to put

the arms through; yet some were made with sleeves, but for no other use than to hang on the back.

Randle Holme.

Thus put he on his arming truss, fair shoes upon his feet,

About him a *mandilion*, that did with buttons meet,
Of purple, large, and full of folds, curled with a warm-
ful nap,

A garment that 'gainst cold at night did soldiers use to
wrap.

Chapm. II., x, 120.

Then on he puts his painted garment new,
And peacock-like himself doth often view,
Looks on his shadow, and in proud amaze
Admires the hand that had the art to cause
So many severall parts to meet in one,
To fashion thus the quaint *mandilion*.

Du Bartas.

His blankets are two souldiers *mandilions*; his cradle
is the hollow backe-peece of a rustic armour.

Decker's Whore of Babylon, 1607.

Hee looketh as though he quenched his thirst with
whay and water rather then with wine and stout beere,
and his *mandilion* edged round about with the stig-
matically Latine word, fur. *Man in the Moone, 1609.*
A Spaniard having a Moore slave, let him goe along
time in a poore ragged *mandilion* without sleeves,
one asking him why he dealt so sleevelesly with the
poore wretch, he answered: I crop his wings, for
feare he flie away.

Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

MANDRAGORA, properly **MANDRA-
GORAS**, *s.* The Latin name of the
herb called also *mandrake*, *mandrage*,
or *mandragon*. Hill says, very truly,
"The ancients used it when they
wanted a narcotic of the most power-
ful kind." *Mat. Med.* Hence it is
often mentioned as a soporific. Lyte
says, in his translation of Dodoens,
It is most dangerous to receive into the body the
juyce of the roote of this herbe, for if one take never
so little more in quantitie, than the just proportion
which he ought to take, it killeth the body. The
leaves and fruit be also dangerous, for they cause
deadly sleepe, and peevish drowsiness, like opium.

Lyte's Dodoens, p. 438, ed. 1578.

And Gerard:

Dioscorides doth particularly set downe many facul-
ties hereof, of which notwithstanding there be none
proper unto it, save those that depend upon the
drowisie and sleeping power thereof.

Herbal, in Mandragoras.

Give me to drink *mandragora*.

Char. Why, madam?

Cleop. That I might sleep out this great gap of time
My Antony is away.

Ant. & Cleop., i, 5.

Not poppy, nor *mandragora*,
Nor all the drowy syrups of the world,
Shall ever medicine thee to that sweet sleep
Which thou ow'st yesterday.

Othello, iii, 8.

I am dead, I do not hear you; I have stop't mine ears
with shoemaker's wax, and drank lethe and *mandra-
gora* to forget you.

Eastward Ho, O. Pl., iv, 291.

Come, violent death,

Serve for *mandragora*, and make me sleep.

Webster's Dutchess of Malfy, cit. St.

This quality is also mentioned under
its other name of **MANDRAKE**.

MANDRAKE, *s.* The English name of
the above-mentioned plant, **MANDRA-
GORAS**, concerning which some very
superstitious notions prevailed. An
inferior degree of animal life was at-

tributed to it; and it was commonly
supposed that, when torn from the
ground, it uttered groans of so pernicious
a nature, that the person who
committed the violence went mad or
died. To escape that danger, it was
recommended to tie one end of a
string to the plant and the other to a
dog, upon whom the fatal groan
would then discharge its whole malignity.
See Bulleine's Bulwarke of
Defence against Sicknesse, p. 41.
These strange notions arose, probably,
from the little less fanciful comparison
of the root to the human figure;
strengthened, doubtless, in England
by the accidental circumstance of
man being the first syllable of the
word. The ancients, however, made
the same comparison of its form:

*Quamvis semihominis, vesano gramine facta,
Mandragoræ pariat flores.*

Columella, de l. Hort., v. 19.

The white mandrake, which they
called the male, was that whose root
bore this resemblance. Lyte says of
it, "The roote is great and white,
not muche unlyke a radishe roote,
divided into two or three partes, and
sometimes growing one upon another,
almost lyke the thighes and legges of
a man." *Transl. of Dodoens, p. 437.*
Here it is supposed to cause death:

Would curses kill, as doth the *mandrake's* groan,
I would invent, &c. *2 Hen. VI., iii, 2.*

Would when I first saw her

Mine eyes had met with lightning, and in place
Of hearing her enchanting tongue, the shrieks
Of *mandrakes* had made music to my slumbers.

Massinger's Renegado, ii, 5.

†And here and there a *mandrake* grows, that strikes
The hearers dead with their loud fatal shrieks.

Chalkhill's Theatrina and Clearchus, p. 80.

Here only madness:

And shrieks, like *mandrakes* torn out of the earth,
That living mortals hearing then run mad.

Romeo and Jul., iv, 3.

I have this night dig'd up a *mandrake*,
And am grown mad with it.

Webster's Dutchess of Malfy, cit. St.

In the following, horror only fol-
lows:

Murder—that with cries

Deaf the loud thunder, and solicits heaven
With more than *mandrakes* shrieks for your offence.

*Sir John Oldcastle, P. I., v. 9, Suppl. to Shakesp.,
ii, 360.*

The cries of *mandrakes* never touch'd the ear
With more sad horror than that voice does mine.

Atheist's Tragedy, cit. St.

The plant was consequently supposed
to be of great efficacy in magical use:

The venom'd plants
Wherewith she kills, where the sad *mandrake* grows
Whose groans are deathful. *B. Jons. Sad Sheph.*, ii, 8.
And groans of dying *mandrakes*
Gather'd for charms. *Microcosmus*, O. Pl., ix, 147.
A very diminutive or grotesque
figure was often compared to a man-
drake; that is, to the root, as above
described:

Thou whoison *mandrake*, thou art fitter to be worn
in my cap, than to wait at my heels. *2 Hen. IV.*, i, 2.
He stands as if his legs had taken root.
A very *mandrake*, *Wils.*, O. Pl., viii, 469.
It was sometimes considered as an
emblem of incontinence; probably,
because it resembled only the lower
parts of a man:

Yet lecherous as a monkey, and the whores called
him *mandrake*. *2 Hen. IV.*, iii, 2.
Upon the place and ground where *Caltha* grew,
A mightie *mandrag* there did *Venus* plant;
An object for faire *Primula* to view,
Resembling man from thighs unto the shank.

Its soporific qualities are noticed
under this name as well as the other:
I drank of poppy, and cold *mandrake* juice,
And being asleep, belike they thought me dead,
And threw me o'er the walls.

Jew of Malta, O. Pl., viii, 384.
Thou (sleep) that amongst a hundred thousand
dreams,
Crown'd with a wreath of *mandrakes*, sit'st as queen.

MANGONEL, *s.* An engine for throw-
ing large stones and missiles, before
the invention of cannon. It occurs
in Chaucer; and, in French, in the
Roman de la Rose; but when the
thing was disused, the word became
rare. See Todd.

MANGONIZE, *v.* To sell slaves, or
pamper them for sale; from *mango*,
a low trader, or huckster, Latin; and
mangonizo, to furbish goods up for
sale.

No, you *mangonizing* slave, I will not part from
them; you'll sell them for engles, you.

MANKIND, *adj.* Masculine, man-like,
mannish, impudent, ferocious.

†Mas, masculus Masle. Malekind or man-
kind. *Nomenclator*.

Out!
A mankind witch! Hence with her, out o' doors.
Winter's Tale, ii, 3.

I would I had the power
To say so to my husband. *Sicin.* Are you mankind?
Fol. Ay, fool;—is that a shame?—Note but this
fool.—

Was not a man my father? *Coriolan.*, iv, 2.
Pallas, nor thee I call on, mankind maid,
That at thy birth mad'st the poor smith afraid.

B. Jons. Forest, x, vol. vi, 319.
You brach,
Are you turn'd mankind?

'Twas a sound knock she gave me,
A plaguy mankind girl, how my brains totter!

B. & Ft. Mons. Thom., iv, 6.

A woofull Arcadia, to whom the name of this man-
kind curtsian shall ever bee remembered as a procurer
of thy greatest losse!

Pembr. Arcad. continued, B. V, p. 467.
Hall, in his epigram against Marston,
seems to use it for vicious, or un-
ruly:

I ask'd phisitions what their counsell was
For a mad dogge or for a mankind asse?

Marston, iii, 10.
†MANLESS, as the reverse of manful,
occurs in Chapman, *Il.*, iii, 39, and
ix, 64.

MANNER, *phr.* To be taken with or in
the manner. To be caught in a
criminal fact; originally in a theft,
with the thing stolen in hand. Cowel
thus explains it: "*Mainour*, alias
manour, alias *meinour*, from the French
manier, i. e., manu tractare; in a legal
sense, denotes the thing that a thief
taketh or stealeth. As to be taken
with the *mainour* (*Pl. Cor.*, fol. 179)
is to be taken with the thing stolen
about him: and again (fol. 194) it
was presented that a thief was deli-
vered to the sheriff or viscount, to-
gether with the *mainour*." *Law Dic-
tionary*, in *Mainour*.

O villain, thou stol'st a cup of sack eighteen years
ago, and wert taken with the manner, and ever since
thou hast blush'd extempore. *1 Hen. IV.*, ii, 4.
The manner of it is, I was taken with the manner.

Love's L. L., i, 1.
With the manner, the reading of the
old editions, is therefore more proper
than in the manner; and accordingly
Latimer writes correctly:

Even as a theife that is taken, with the maner that
he stealeth. *Sermons*, p. 110.

The maner was the thing *with*, or in
possession of which, they were taken.
The other form, however, was often
incorrectly used; as in these passages:
How like a sheep-biting rogue, taken i' the manner,
And ready for the halter, dost thou look now.

B. & Ft. Rule a Wife, &c., act v, p. 463.
How would a man blush and be confounded to be
taken and seen in the manner, as we speak.

Jos. Mede, B. i, Disc. 37, p. 29.

In the margin he adds, ἐναυροφύπη.
[After you is manners, a common vul-
gar phrase, when a person wishes jo-
cularly to imply his inferiority. It is
of some antiquity, being found in
Brome's Queen and Concubine, 1659,
p. 61.]

MANNINGTON, GEORGE. A man
who was executed at Cambridge, of
whom it was said that he once cut off

a horse's head at a single blow. He was celebrated in a ballad entered in the Stationers' books, Nov. 7, 1576, entitled, "A woeful Ballad made by Mr. *George Mannynnton*, an houre before he suffered at Cambridge Castell." Some verses introduced in an old play are said to be in imitation of that ballad :

It is in imitation of *Mannington's*; he that was hanged at Cambridge, that cut off the horse's head at a blow. *Eastward Hoe*, O. Pl., iv, 294.

The mention of *Mannington*, and his feat, is repeated again in these verses :

O *Mannington*, as stories show,
Thou cutt'st at a horse-head off at a blow;
But I confess I have not force
For to cut off th' head of a horse;
Yet I desire this grace to win,
To cut off the horse-head of sin.

Eastward Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 296.

MANNINGTREE OX. Manningtree, in Essex, formerly enjoyed the privilege of fairs, by the tenure of exhibiting a certain number of stage plays yearly. It appears also, from other intimations, that there were great festivities there, and much good eating, at Whitsun ales, and other times; we may, therefore, conclude safely, that roasting an ox whole, a very old and established piece of British magnificence, was not uncommon on those occasions. To this, therefore, Shakespeare alludes in the following passage. The pudding was, perhaps, a fanciful addition of the poet, or such instances might, in fact, be known :

That roasted *Manningtree* ox, with the pudding in his belly. *1 Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

We may further remark, that *Manningtree oxen* were, doubtless, at all times famous for their size. Such are the cattle throughout the county, and the pastures of Manningtree are said by Mr. Steevens, an Essex man, to be remarkable.

You shall have a slave eat more at a meale than ten of the guard; and drink more ale in two days than all *Manningtrees* does at a Whitsun-ale.

Decker's News from Hell, cit. St.

Or see a play of strange moralitie
Shewen by bachelrie of *Manning-tree*,
Whereto the countrie frankins flock-meale awarme.
T. Nashe's Choosing of Valentines, cit. Mal.

We find, too, that the pudding accompanied the ox at other fairs :

Just as the people stare

At an ox in the fair

Roasted whole with a pudding in's belly.

Ballad on a New Opera, 1686, *Nich. Poems*, iii, 202.

MAN-QUELLER, *s.* A murderer, a killer of men; from *man* and *cwellan*, to kill, Saxon. More anciently it meant an executioner. Dame Quickly adds *woman-queller*, which shows that she understood the first word. To *quell*, now means to conquer.

Wilt thou kill God's officers and the king's? O thou honey-seed [homicide] rogue! thou art a honey-seed; a *manqueller* and a *womanqueller*. *2 Hen. IV*, ii, 1.

†**MANRED** is explained in the examples.

That gentleman that had the *manred*, as some yet call it, or the office to lead the men of a towne or parish. *Lambard's Perambulation*, 1596, p. 502.

As, with your counsel, schuld be seen mooste expedient for the ordereng the men, and the *manred* theroff. *State Papers*, i, 315, Weber.

To MANTLE, *v.* A technical term in hawking, describing an action of the bird. It is thus explained in the Gentleman's Recreation: "*Mantleth* is when the hawk stretcheth one of her wings after her legs, and so the other." Page 7, *Falc. Terms*.

Ne is there hauke which *mantleth* her on perch
Whether high tow'ring, or accoasting low.

Spens. P. Q., VI, ii, 33.

†**MANTLE-TREE.** The beam of wood over the opening of the fireplace.

Tom. I have heard a ballad of him sang at Ratcliff cross. *Mol.* I believe we have it at home over our kitchen *mantle-tree*. *Jovial Poems*, p. 49.

†**MANTLER.** One clothed only in a mantle.

In Antwerp they pictured the queen of Bohemia like a poor Irish *mantler*, with her hair hanging about her ears, and her child at her back, with the king her father carrying the cradle after her; and every one of these pictures had several motto's expressing their malice. *Wilson's History of Great Britain*, 1656.

†**MANTLIN.** A little mantle.

A spoon to feed the bantling,

A cow to give it milk,

And wrap it in a *mantlin*

Is as will as soft as silk.

The Loyal Garland, 1686.

MANTO, *s.* A gown. Evidently an English spelling of the French word *manteau*. Mr. Todd says, "from the Italian," and quotes sir P. Ricaut for it. I have observed, in a much more recent author, the word *mant* in the same sense :

To reestablish a disordered lock, to recall a straggling hair, to settle the tucker, or compose the *mant*.

Murphy, Gray's Inn Journ., Works, v, p. 16.

†Hast thou any *mantoes* for ladies made after thine own fashion, which shall cover all their naked shoulders, and breasts, and necks, and adorn them all over. *England's Vanity*, 1683, p. 80.

†**MANTOON**, *s.* Apparently a large mantle. Webster, ii, 25, mentions "cutworks and *mantoons*."

†**MANTRY.** The mantle-piece.

Mantry of a chimney, manteau de chimenee.

Palgrave.

MANY, s. A multitude. *Mænig*, Saxon. See Johnson and Lye. It is now but little used as a substantive. It seems very clear to me, that *many*, and *meiny*, though from their similarity they have been thought the same, are quite distinct words. *Many*, originally, and still in common use, an adjective, comes from the Saxon. *Meiney* (pronounced *meaney*) is clearly from the old French *mesnie*, which signified a country house, or the family inhabiting it. But it is true that the two words were early confounded in spelling. I shall add here only the instances in which the adjective *many* is made a substantive, as it still is occasionally; and place the rest, however spelt, under **MEINY**.

O thou fond *many*! with what loud applaus
Did'st thou beat heaven with blessing Bolingbroke.

Hen. IV., i. 3.

And after all the raskall *many* ran,
Heaped together in rude rabblement.

Spens. F. Q., i. xii. 9.

So Dryden.

"The *many*," in the above examples, is exactly equivalent to the *οἱ πολλοὶ* of the Greeks; that is, "the mob," "the multitude." But "the *many*" of, or belonging to, a certain person, must signify his attendants or followers, of whatever name; and should be written *meiny*, to distinguish it. "Many a man," and "many a one," mean only "many men," or "many ones;" that is, "a *man*, or a *one*, many times repeated." See the Glossary to Gavin Douglas, in the word *Menze*. In those instances, and others like them, *many* is still an adjective.

†**MAQUERELA, and MAQUERELLE.**
A bawd. Fr. and Ital.

A *maquerela*, in plain English, a bawd, is an olde char-cole that hath become burnt herself, and therefore is able to kindle a whole greeme coppice.

Overbury's New and Choice Characters, 1615.

As some get their living by their tongues, as interpreters, lawyers, oratours, and flatterers; some by tayles, as *maquerellars*, concubines, curtesanes, or in plaine English, whores. *Taylor's Works*, 1630.

After these, a *maquerelle*, two wenches, two wanton gamsters. *Shirley's Triumph of Peace*, 1633.

The pander did his office, but brought him a citizen clad in damoisells apparell, so she and her *maquerell* were paid accordingly. *Howell's Familiar Lett.*, 1650.

MARABLANE, s. An evident corruption of *myrobalane*, an Oriental aromatic, long retained in the Pharmacopœias of Europe under the name of *myrobalans*. The name was originally Greek, and meant aromatic acorn or nut; but what was latterly imported from the East was rather a dried fruit, something like a date, or a plumb. It was used in confections, as well as in medicine.

In conserves, candies, marmalades, sinkados, ponados, *marablane*, &c. *Ford's Sun's Darling*, ii. 1.

The English physicians confounded it with *behen*, or *ben*. See Holland's Pliny, xii, 21, and Mosan's Gen. Pract. of Phys., Index 2, under *Behen*; and Minshew, in *Mirabalan*.

MARBLES, s. plur. A colloquial name for what is also called the French disease, &c. &c.

Look into the spittle and hospitalis, there you shall see men diseased of the French *marbles*, giving instruction to others.

R. Greene's Theovers falling out, &c., Harl. Misc., viii, 392.

It is repeated in the same page; but he elsewhere calls it *marbles*, without the epithet French:

Neither do I frequent whore-houses to catch the *marbles*, and so grow your patient.

Ibid., Quip for an Upstart Courtier, Harl. Misc., vi, p. 406.

It is however, little worth while to explain all the low jargon of R. Greene's pamphlets, except when it illustrates other writers; nor have I attempted it.

TO MARCH, v. To be contiguous to; from **MARCHES**, *infra*.

Of all the inhabitants of this isle the Kentishmen are the civilest, the which countrie *marceth* altogether upon the sea. *Erasmus, Eng.*, D 4, b.

So Davies says, that the king of an island should have no *marches* but the four seas. Cited by Johnson.

†**MARCH-ALE.** A choice kind of ale, made generally in the month of March, and not fit to drink till it was two years old:

But not a man here shall taste my *March beer*,

Till a Christmas carol he does sing;

Then all clapp'd their hands, and they shouted and sung.

'Till the hall and the parlour did ring.

Ballad of Robin Hood and Clorinda.

†**MARCH-HARE.** Hares are said to be unusually wild in the month of March, which is their rutting time.

And neither took the gifts he brought here,
Nor yet would give him back his daughter,
Therefore e're since this cunning archer
Hath been as mad as any *March hare*.

Homer a la Mode, 1665.

As mad as a March hare; where madness compares,
Are not Midsummer hares as mad as *March hares*?

Heywood's Epigrammes, 1567.

MARCHER, s. A president of the marches or borders. Explained in **MARCHES**.

Many of our English lords made war upon the Welshmen at their own charge; the lands which they gained they held to their own use; they were called *lords marchers*, and had royal liberties.

Devies on Ireland, cited by Johnson.

To stop the source whence all these mischiefs sprang,
He with the *marchers* thinks best to begin,
Which first must lose, ere he could hope to win.

Drayt. Baron's Wars, I, 49.

MARCHES, s. plur. The borders of a country, or rather a space on each side the borders of two contiguous countries. *Marche*, French. The word is also Gothic, Saxon, German, and in low Latin, *marcha*, which see in *Du Cange*. Hence the noblemen who were appointed to preserve the boundaries and guard the frontiers, were called *lords marchers*. See *Stat. 2 Hen. IV, cap. 18*, *26 Hen. VIII, cap. 6*, and, for their extinction, *27 Hen. VIII, cap. 26*.

They of those *marches*, gracious sovereign,
Shall be a wall sufficient to defend
Our inland from the pilfering *borders*.

Hen. V, i, 2.

The English colonies were enforced to keep continual guards upon the borders and *marches* round them.

Devies, cit. Johnson.

MARCH-LAND, s. An old name for the division of England called Mercia, of which it seems a corruption [a translation]. See *Laneham's Letter on Kenilworth*, frequently.

MARCH-PANE, s. A sweet biscuit composed of sugar and almonds, like those now called macaroons; called also *massepains* in some books, as *Rose's Instructions for Officers of the Mouth*, p. 282; though he also has *marchpane*. The word exists, with little variation, in almost all the European languages; yet the derivation of it is uncertain. Skinner says it is "*quasi dicas massa panis*;" i. e., a mass of bread. Lye will have it from the Dutch, in which besides *marcepeyn*, which he considers as a corruption, there is *massereyn*, which means pure bread; but this is not

very satisfactory. In the Latin of the middle ages, they were called *Martii panes*, which gave occasion to *Hermolaus Barbarus* to make some inquiry into their origin, in a letter to cardinal Piccolomini, who had sent some to him as a present. *Politian's Epistles*, Book xii. *Balthasar Bonifacius* says they were named from *Marcus Apicius*, the famous epicure: "*Ab hoc Marco, panes saccharo conditi vulgo etiamnum dicuntur Marci panes, ut notat Balthasar Bonifacius IX, 5 ludicræ: vel potius ab alio quodam juniore, M. Gavio Apicio, qui sub Augusto et Tiberio fuit ad omne luxûs ingenium mirus*," &c. *Fabric. Bibl. Lat.*, ed. Ernest., vol. ii, p. 468. *Minshew* will have them originally sacred to *Mars*, and stamped with a castle, which is nearly the opinion of *Hermolaus*.

Whatever was the origin of their name, the English receipt-books all show that they were composed of almonds and sugar, pounded and baked together. Here is one for a specimen:

To make a marchpane.—Take two poundes of almonds being blanched, and dried in a sieve over the fire, beate them in a stone mortar, and when they bee small mixe them with two pounde of sugar being finely beaten, adding two or three spoonefuls of rosewater, and that will keep your almonds from oiling: when your paste is beaten fine, drive it thin with a rowling pin, and so lay it on a bottom of wafer, then raise up a little edge on the side, and so bake it, then yoe it with rosewater and sugar, then put it in the oven againe, and when you see your yce is risen up and drie, then take it out of the oven and garnish it with pretie conceits, as birdes and beasts being cast out of standing moldes. Sticke long comfits upright in it, cast bisket and carrowayes in it, and so serve it; guild it before you serve it: you may also print of this *marchpane* paste in your moldes for banqueting dishes. And of this paste our comfit makers at this day make their letters, knots, armes, escutcheons, beasts, birds, and other fancies.

Delights for Ladies, 1608, 12mo, sign. a. 12.

Of course there were many varieties of so fanciful a composition; and receipts occur in all old books of cookery.

Marchpane was a constant article in the desserts of our ancestors, and appeared sometimes on more solemn occasions. When *Elizabeth* visited *Cambridge*, the university presented their chancellor, sir *William Cecil*,

with two pair of gloves, a *marchpane*, and two sugar loaves. *Peck's Desid. Curiosa*, ii, 29. See also *Menage in Massepain*.

Good thou, save me a piece of *marchpane*.

Rom. and Jul., i, 5.

None of your dull country madams, that spend

Their time in studying receipts to make

Marchpane, and preserve plumbs.

Wits, O. Pl., viii, 511.

Next, some good curious *marchpanes* made into

The form of trumpets.

Ordinary, O. Pl., x, 229.

Metaphorically, anything very sweet and delicate:

I was then esteem'd. *Phi.* The very *marchpane* of the court, I warrant you! *Phi.* And all the gallants came about you like flies, did they not?

B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev., iv, 1.

A kind of *march-pane* men, that will not last, madam.

B. & F. Rule a Wife, &c., act iii, p. 423.

Castles, and other figures, were often made of *marchpane* to decorate splendid desserts, and were demolished by shooting or throwing sugar-plumbs at them:

They barred their gates,

Which we as easily tore unto the earth

As I this tower of *marchpane*.

B. & F. Faithful Friends, iii, 2.

Taylor the water-poet has more particularly described such an encounter:

Lip-licking comfit makers, by whose trade
Dainties (come thou to me) are quickly made,
Baboones, &c.

Castles for ladies, and for carpet knights,
Unmercifully spoil'd at feasting fights,
Where battering bullets are fine sugred plums.

Praise of Hempseed, p. 66.

†MARD. See MERD.

If after, thou of garlike stronge

The savour wilt expell,

A *mard* is sure the onely meane

To put away the smell.

Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1677.

MARE, s. A sort of imp, or demon; supposed to be from *mara*, a northern spirit. Hence *night-mare*.

From foul Alecto,

With visage blacke and bio,

And from Medusa that *mare*

That lyke a feende doth stare. *Skelton, Phil. Sparrow*.

Mushrooms cause the incubus, or the *mare* in the

stomach.

Bacon, cited by Johnson.

See NIGHT-MARE.

†Of the *mare*.—*Ephialtes* in Greeke, in Latine *incubus* and *incubo*. It is a disease, where as one thinketh himselfe in the night to be oppressed with a great weight, and beleeveth that something cometh upon him, and the patient thinketh himselfe strangled in this disease. It is called in English the *mare*.

Barrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

†MARE'S NEST. A ridiculous discovery. In Ireland, it is said, when a person is seen laughing immoderately without any apparent cause, it is usual to say, "O, he has found a *mare's nest*, and he's laughing at the eggs."

Why dost thou laugh?

What *mare's nest* hast thou found?

Bonducus, act v, sc. 2.

MARGARELON, properly MARGARITON. A Trojan hero, of the legendary history; called by Shakespeare "bastard," and described by him as performing deeds of prowess which seem to imply gigantic stature.

Bastard *Margarelon*

Hath Doreus prisoner,

And stands, Colossus like, waving his beam

Upon the pashed corpses of the kings.

Troilus and Cress., v, 5.

The name should be *Margariton*, which we find in Lydgate's Boke of Troy, where a person of that name is mentioned as a son of Priam, but not said to be a natural son. Lydgate makes him attack Achilles, and fall by his hand:

The whych thyng when *Margaryton*

Beheld, &c.

He cast anone avenged for to be

Upon Achilles for all his great might,

And ran to him full lyke a manly knight,

On horse backe for the townes sake.

Book iii, sign. 81 b.

As the first edition of *Troilus and Cressida*, which was the quarto, was printed surreptitiously, even before it had been acted, the mistake in the name might easily be made. Mr. Stevens quotes two lines on *Margariton*, as from Lydgate; but they are, in fact, from the much modernised and much amplified edition, formed into stanzas, and published in 1614, by Thomas Purfoot, London, with the new title of *The Life and Death of Hector*, &c. &c. It is where this hero is rushing on against Achilles, by whom he is soon slain.

Which when the valiant knight *Margariton*,

One of king Priam's bastard children,

Perceaved and saw such harvocks of them made,

Such grief and sorrow in his heart he had.

B. III, ch. vi, p. 104.

The poem is here augmented to above 30,000 lines, yet the author is unknown. This is Shakespeare's authority for calling him bastard; the poem, therefore, must have been published in an earlier edition, or he could not have seen it. Warton says that he suspects the edition of 1614 to be a second. *Hist. Poetry*, ii, p. 81. The name, which is not classical, was probably coined to express "the pearl of knighthood;" from *Margarita*.

MARGARITE, s. A pearl; from *margarita*, Latin.

I long to view
This unknown land, and all their fabulous rites,
And gather *margarites* in my brazen cap.

Ætius Troas, O. Pl., vii, 469.

Hence Drummond, in an epitaph of one named *Margaret*:

In shells and gold, pearls are not kept alone,
A *Margaret* here lies beneath a stone;
A *Margaret* that did excell in worth
All those rich gems the Indies both send forth.

Poems, 1656, p. 186.

Margarita, in Rule a Wife and have a Wife, is thus spoken of:

But I perceive now

Why you desire to stay, the orient heiresse,
The *Margarita*, sir. Act i, sc. 2.

Alluding to orient pearl. So again:
That such an oyster-shell should hold a pearl,
And of so rare a price, in prison. Act iv, sc. 2.

A pamphlet published by Thomas Lodge, in 1596, was entitled, "A *Margarite* of America."

MARGE, and MARGENT. Both these are rather antiquated forms of the word *margin*. They have been longest preserved in poetry. Dr. Johnson has given sufficient instances of their use.

MARIAN. *Maid Marian*, a personage in the morris dances, was often a man dressed like a woman, and sometimes a strumpet; and therefore forms an allusion to describe women of an impudent or masculine character. Though the morris dances were, as their name denotes, of Moorish origin, yet they were commonly adapted here to the popular English story of Robin Hood, whose fair Matilda, or Marian, was the very person here originally represented. See MORRIS-DANCE. Heywood's play of Robert Earl of Huntingdon, part the first, is thus entitled: "Robert Earl of Huntingdon's Downfall, afterwards called Robin Hood of merry Sherwoode, with his love to chaste Matilda, the Lord Fitzwater's Daughter, afterwards his fair *maid Marian*." Her change of name is thus stated in the play:

Next 'tis agreed (if therto she agree)
That fair *Matilda* henceforth change her name;
And while it is the chance of Robin Hood
To live in Sherwoode a poore outlawes life,
She by *maid Marian's* name be only call'd.

To which she replies:

I am contented, read on, Little John,
Henceforth let me be nam'd *maid Marian*.

Downfall of R. E. of H., sign. F 1 b.

She is also mentioned by Drayton:

He from the husband's bed no married woman wan,
But to his mistress dear, his loved *Marian*,
Was ever constant known. *Polyolb.*, xxvi, p. 1175.

In some of the popular ballads called Robin Hood's Garland, she is named Clorinda; but they are of no great antiquity, nor of any authority.

The degraded *maid Marian* of the later morris dance, more male than female, is alluded to in the following passage:

And for woman-hood, *maid Marian* may be the
deputy's wife of the ward to thee. 1 *Hen. IV.*, iii, 3.

And in this:

Not like a queen, but like a vile *maide Marian*,
A wife, nay slave, unto a vile barbarian.

Harringt. Ariosto, xlii, 37.

Robin Hood's *maid Marian* was a huntress, like Diana, chaste as the goddess herself, and very amiable. See Jonson's Sad Shepherd, &c., where she is drawn with some beautiful touches of character.

†**MARIGOLD.** A gold coin.

I'll write it an' you will, in short-hand, to dispatch
immediately, and presently go put five hundred
marri-golds in a purse for you, Come away like an
arrow out of a Scythian bow.

Cowley, Cutter of Coleman Street, 1663.

†**To MARINATE.** To salt or pickle fish.

You spoke to me for a cook, who had seen the world
abroad, and I think the bearer hereof will fit your
ladihips turn. He can *marinat* fish, make gellics,
he is excellent for a pickant sawce, and the haugou;
besides, madame, he is passing good for an ollia.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

MARISH, s. and adj. A marsh, marshy; from *marais*, Fr.; whereas *marsh* is from *mersh*, Saxon. Dr. Johnson has amply illustrated the use of these words; but he has omitted to say that they are both fallen into disuse, and that Milton is the latest writer of eminence that has used them. I shall content myself with a very few instances.

As when a captain doth besiege some hold
Set in a *marish*. *Fairf. Tasso*, vii, 90.
Bring from the *marish* rushes, to o'erspread
The ground whereon to church the lovers tread.

Browne, Brit. Past., I, ii, p. 50.

†It being then of so great importance, wee will enjoy
this sereneitie, in turning towards the east, not cor-
rupted by the fogs, nor vapours of lakes, stands,
marrishes, caves, durt, nor dust.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1613.

It was used also as an adjective:

Then fen, and the quagmire, so *marish* by kind,
And are to be drayned, now win to thy mind.

Tusser's Husb.

MARITIME, for maritime. Whether this be an antiquated form, or a licence of the poet here cited, I have

not discovered. Great liberties, as to rhyme, were thought allowable at that period of the language.

This Cumberland cuts out, and strongly doth confine,
This meeting there with that, both meercly maritime.

Drayt. Polyolt., xxx, p. 1324.

†**MARKET-PENNY.** Money for liquor on the market day.

Crispin falls very lucky this year, for being on a Saturday, they can go to market, buy victuals, and spend the *market penny* in the morning, dine at noon, drink and enjoy themselves all the afternoon, and they that are sober husbands may go to bed at a proper hour nevertheless.

Poor Robin, 1736.

MARKET-STEDE. Market-place; from *market*, and *stede*, a place, Saxon.

And their best archers plac'd

The *market-sted* about. *Drayton, Polyolt.*, xxii, p. 1081.

So home-sted, still in use, and **GIR-DLE-STEAD**, *supra*.

MAROCCO. See **MOROCCO**.

†**To MARLE.** To marvel, or wonder.

And such am I; I alight your proud commands;
I *marle* who put a bow into your hands.

Bandolph's Poems, 1643.

Lead on, I follow you.—I *marle*, my lord,

Our Amazons appear not, with their brace.

Maine's Amorous Warre, 1648.

†**To MARLE.** To manure with marl.

These were in former times digged, as well for the use of the chalk towards building, as for to *marle* or amend their arable lands therewith.

Lambard's Perambulation, 1596, p. 445.

†**MARON.** The large chestnut. Fr.

A. I will cate three or foure chestnuts, what will you do?

P. They like me so, so; they are hot in the first, and dry in the second degree, they doe binde, and if they be *marones* or great chestnuts, they would be the better; and the longer time they are kept, the more savorie and healthfull they are.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1619.

MARQUE, LETTERS OF. See **LETTERS OF MARQUE**.

MARQUESSE, s. Shakespeare has taken the liberty to use *lady marquesse* for marchioness. *Marquesse*, in the early editions, is only equivalent to marquis, which was always the official orthography of the title, and is now again employed.

You shall have

Two noble partners with you: the old dutchesse of Norfolk,

And lady *marquis* Dorset; will these please you?

Hen. VIII., v, 2.

Yet marchioness was then in use, and occurs three or four times in the same play.

†**MARROT.**

Fill full thy sallies, that after-times may know,
What thou to these our times dost friendly shew;
That as of thee the like was never heard,
They crowne thee with a *marrot*, or a *mar*.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

MABROW, s. An equal, mate, or companion; a lover, husband, or wife.

A word still completely in use in the Scottish and northern English dialects. The following account of it is given in the Glossary to Gavin Douglas's Virgil: "The word is often used for things of the same kind, and of which there are two; as of shoes, gloves, stockings: also eyes, hands, feet, &c. Either from the French *camerade*, Angl. *camrad* (i. e., comrade), socius, sodalis, by an aphæresis; or from the French *mari*, Latin *maritus*, in which sence the word is also taken. Thus Scot, a husband or wife is called *half marrow*, and such birds as keep chaste to one another are called *marrows*," &c. Skinner unaccountably derives it from *maraud*, French. The first derivation forming *merade* from *camerade*, and thence *marrow*, is perfectly ridiculous: the second is probable, and was adopted by Dr. Johnson. Minshew give us one from the Hebrew, which is as near as possible in its radical letters, and may be pronounced with the very same sound; מֵרו, *mero*, or *maro*, a companion (from the root מֵרַע), nor do I see why it should be quite rejected.

Birds of a feather, best fly together;

Then like partners about your market goe;

Marrowes adew: God send you fayre wether.

First Part Promos & Cassand., ii, 4, Six pl., i, 21.

Though buying and selling doth wonderful wel,

To such as have skil how to buie and to sel:

Yet chopping and changing I cannot commend,

With thee of his *marrow*, for fear of ill end.

Tusser's Husb., August, § 40.

In the edition of 1744 this is thus explained: "Because it is the common practice of all thieves; and two horse-stealers who live a hundred miles from each other, shall chop and change their stolen goods unpunished for a long time."

Cloze, your doves are very dainty,

Tame pigeons else are very plenty.

These may win some of your *marrowes*,

I am not caught with doves and sparrows.

Drayt. Muses' Elys., Nym. ii, p. 1459.

Coles has, "the gloves are not *marrows*;" which he renders in Latin, "*chirothecæ non sunt pares*." It shows, however, that the phrase was current; otherwise he would not have thought it necessary to translate it.

Marrow is also used for strength, or internal vigour:

Now the time is flush
When crouching marrow, in the bearer strong,
Cries of itself, no more. *Time's of A., v, 5.*
†The moon's my constant mistress,
And the lovely owl my marrow.
Wit and Drollery, 1682, p. 151.

MARRY, interj. In many instances a corruption of *Marie*, as an asseveration confirmed by the name of the Virgin Mary. Thus Coles says, "*Marry* [oath] per Mariam." Such is the origin of *marry come up*, originally *marry guep, gip, or gup*. But of *guep, gip, or gup*, what is the origin? I suspect it to be a corruption of *go up*, which it seems was contemptuous. Thus the children said to Elisha, "*go up*, thou bald-head, *go up*." *2 Kings, ii, 23.*

Marry guep was undoubtedly an interjection of contempt:

Is any man offended? *marry gep*
With a horse-night cap, doth your jadeship skip?
J. Taylor's Motto, p. 44.
I thought th' hadst scorn'd to budge a step
For fear.—Quoth Echo, *marry guep*.
Hudib., I, iii, 303.

Ben Jonson has *marry gip*:

Marry-gip, goody She-justice, mistress French hood.
Barth. Fair, act i.
†Fair and softly son at her, *marry gep*, pray keep
your distance, and make a fine leg every time you
speak to her; besure you behave yourself handsomely.
Unnatural Mother, 1698.

Marry come up, is now used instead of *Mary go up*. See **MARY**.

†*Zru. s.* Give my son time, Mr. Jolly? *marry come up*—
Cowley's Cutler of Coleman Street, 1663.

MARRY TRAP. Apparently a kind of proverbial exclamation, as much as to say, "By Mary," you are caught. It might be particularly used when a man was caught by a bailiff, or nut-hook; but the phrase wants further illustration:

Be aviz'd, sir, and pass good humours; I will say
marry trap, with you, if you run the nuthook's
humour on me. *Merry W. W., i, 1.*

†**MARSHALL.** A common corruption of martial.

His soft, milde, and gentle inclination in his ripe
yeeres, and his indisposition to *marshall* affairs.

Taylor's Works, 1630.
Which when Vespasian and young Titus saw,
They cride kill, kill, use speed and *marshall law*.
Ibid.

MART, s. War. Originally for Mars, the god of war; and so used by Spenser:

Come both, and with you bring triumphant *Mart*,
In loves and gentle jollities array'd,
After his murderous spoils. *F. Q., I, 3, Induct.*

It was always a poetical word, and does not appear ever to have been common otherwise:

And cryd, these foils thurs under foot I tread
That dare contend with me in equal *mart*.
Fairf. Tasso, vi, 36.

My father (on whose face he durst not look
In equal *mart*) by his frand circumvented,
Became his captive. *Mass. Bashf. Low., ii, 7.*
But if thou long for warre, or young Iulus seeke
By many *mart* to purchase praise, and give his foes
the gleeke. *Turberv. Ovid's Ep., F 5 b.*

It was probably this usage of *mart* that led so many authors to use *letters of mart*, instead of *marque*; supposing it to mean *letters of war*, whereas it really comes from *marcha*. Under this persuasion, Drayton put "scripts of *mart*" as equivalent:

All men of war, with *scripts of mart* that went,
And had command the coast of France to keep,
The coming of a navy to prevent.
Battle of Agincourt, P. 12.

But see **LETTERS OF MART**.

To MART, v. To sell or traffic; from the substantive *mart*, a market.

I would have ransack'd
The pedler's silken treasury, and have pour'd it
To her acceptance; you have let him go
And nothing *marted* with him. *Wint. Tale, iv, 3.*
To sell and *mart* your offices for gold. *Jul. Cæs., iv, 3.*

So Marston:

Once Albion lived in such a cruell age,
That men did hold by servile villenage,
Poore brats were slaves, of bone-men that were borne,
And *marted*, sold. *Scurge of Villanie, 1, 2.*

Mr. Todd quotes also bishop Hall for it.

To MARTEL, v. To hammer; from *marteau*, French. Used as a neuter verb.

Her dreadful weapon she to him address,
Which on his helmet *martelled* so hard,
That made him low incline his lofty crest.
Spens. F. Q., III, vii, 42.

MARTERN, s. The animal more commonly called a *martin*. *Marte*, French. A kind of weasel. *Mustela foina*. *Linn.*

The pole-cat *martern*, and the rich-skin'd lucerna,
I know to chase. *B. and Fl. Beggar's Bush, iii, 3.*
†I give unto Humphrey Bouchier, my son, my gown
of tawny damask furred with jennets, and my coat
of black velvet furred with *marterns*.
Tust. Festus., p. 658.

MARTIALIST, s. A martial person, a soldier. This word was once very common, and is amply exemplified by Mr. Todd.

He was a swain whom all the graces kist,
A brave, heroick, worthy *martialist*.
Browne, Brit. Past., i, 5.
And straine the magicke muses to rehearse
The high exploits of Jove-borne *martialists*.
Fitz Geoffrey on Sir Fr. Drake.

MARTLEMAS, s. A corruption of Martin-mas; that is, the feast of St. Martin, which falls on the 11th of November. Falstaff is jocularly so called, as being in the decline, as the year is at that season:

And how doth the *Martlemas* your master.

2 *Hon. IV*, ii, 2.

Martlemas was the customary time for hanging up provisions to dry, which had been salted for winter provision; as our ancestors lived chiefly upon salted meat in the spring, the winter-fed cattle not being fit for use.

And warn him not to cast his wanton eyne

On grosser bacon, or salt haberdine;

Or dried fitches of some smoked beeve,

Hang'd on a withen wythe since *Martin's eve*.

Hall, Sat., B. iv, S. 4.

So Tusser:

For Easter, at *Martlemas*, hang up a beefe;

With that and the like, yer [are] grasse beef come in,

Thy folke shall look cheereily, when others look thin.

Novemb., § 11.

You shall have wafer-cakes your fill.

A piece of beef hung up since *Martlemas*,

Mutton, and veal. *George a Greene*, O. Pl., iii, 48.

At this feast it was common to sell rings of copper gilt, which were given as fairings or love-tokens. These are often alluded to:

Like *St. Martin's rings*, that are faire to the eye, and have a rich outside, but if a man break them asunder and looke into them, they are nothing but brasse and copper.

Compter's Commonw., 1617, p. 28.

I doubt whether all be gold that glistereth, with *saint Martin's rings* be but copper within, though they be gilt without, sayes the goldsmith.

Plain Perciell, cited in *Brand's Pop. Antiq.*, ii, 26, 4to ed.

See in ALCHEMY.

MARVEDI, or MARAVEDI. A small Spanish coin. *Maravedi*, Spanish. Their value was about half a farthing. *Stevens's Dict.*

Refuse not a *marvedie*, a blank.

Middlet. Span. Gipsy, ii, 1.

If you distrust his word, take mine, which will pass in Spain for more *maravedies*, than the best squire's in England for farthing tokens.

T. Heywood's Chall. for Beauty, ii, 1.

MARY, interj. An abbreviated oath, meaning by the Virgin Mary; corrupted afterwards to *marry*, as above. See *MARRY*.

Mario, fie on him, fie!

Body of our Lord, is he come into the countrey?

New Customs, O. Pl., i, 275.

But what shall he learn? *Mary*, to shoot noughtlie.

Dacham, Topogr., p. 115.

†**MARY.** A not uncommon corruption of *marrow*; so we have *mary-bone*.

Age. You knows that the words of God is a two edged sword, and entreteth through (sayeth saith Paulo) even to the dividing asunder of the soule and the spirits, and of the joyntes, and the *maria*.

Northbrooke against Dicing, 1677.

Take and make almond milke with the broth of beafe *mary-bones*, and of a cocke that is well boyled.

Pathway of Health, bl. 1.

Some more devout clownes, partly guessing

When he's almost come to the blessing,

Prepare their staves, and rise at once,

Say'ng Amen, off their *mary-bones*.

Homer a la Mode, 1665.

MARY AMBREE. See *AMBREE*.

MARY-BUDS, s. The flowers of the *mary-gold*, which were remarked to open in the morning, and shut up in the evening.

And winking *mary-buds* begin

To ope their golden eyes. *Cymb.*, ii, 3.

MARY-MAS. The feast of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, the 25th of March. The *Marymas* fast was the preceding day, the 24th, that feast, like others, being preceded by a fast.

At fast or loose, with my Giptian, I meane to have a cast,

Tenne to one I read his fortune by the *Marymas* fast.

First Part of Promos and Cassandra,

ii, 5, 6 Plays, i, 24.

MAS. A colloquial abbreviation of master.

And you, *mas* broker,

Shall have a feeling. *B. Jones. Staple of News*, ii, 4.

Mas Bartolomeu Burst,

One that hath been a citizen, since a courtier,

And now a gamester. *Ibid.*, *New Inn*, iii, 1.

I carouse to Priapus, and brinch you *mas* Sperantius.

Lily's M. Bombsie, ii, 1.

Hence also *maskyp* was used for mastership:

You may perceeve by the wordes he gave

He taketh your *maskyp* but for a knave.

Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 79.

Sir, I beseech your *maskyp* to be

As good as ye can be unto me. *Ibid.*, p. 92.

I find it also in the plural, written *masse*, for masters:

And now to you, gentle-craft, you *masse* shoemakers.

Greene's Quip, &c., *Harl. Misc.*, v, 411.

†**MASH.** *All to mash*, i. e., all to bits.

Hold thy hand, hold thy hand, said Robin Hood,

And let our quarrel fall;

For here we may thrash our bones *all to mash*,

And get no coin at all.

Ballad of Robin Hood and the Tunnor.

†**To MASKER.** To confuse; to stupify.

Where, after they had seized into their hands and carried away household-stuffe of much worth, because they of the house being sodainly taken, and their wits *masked*, had not defended the master thereof, slew a number, and before returne of the day-light departed and went their wayes a great pace.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1606.

MASKERY, s. Masking, masquerading.

And, Celso, pry'thee let it be thy care to-night

To have some pretty show to solemnise

Our high installment; some musick, *maskery*.

Malcontent, O. Pl., iv, 97.

All those presentments

Were only *maskeries*, and were false faces.

Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois, C 2, cit. Cap.

MASKIN. A diminutive of mass; as Malkin of Mall, and Peterkin of Peter, &c.

By the *maskin*, methought they were so indeed.

Chapm. May-day, Anc. Dr., iv, p. 94.

MASKS. Black masks were frequently worn by ladies in public in the time of Shakespeare, particularly, and perhaps universally, at the theatres. They are expressly mentioned here:

We stand here for an epilogue;

Ladies, your bounties first; the rest will follow:

For women's favours are a leading alms.

If you be pleas'd look cheerly, throw your eyes

Out at your *masks*. *B. & P. Beggar's Bush*, act v.

Shakespeare is thought twice to have made the speakers in his drama allude to the *masks* of the audience; but, in the first instance, "these black *masks*" might possibly mean "such as these," supposing Isabella to have one on at the time:

As these *black masks*

Proclaim an ensheild beauty ten times louder

Than beauty could display'd. *Mear. for Meas.*, ii, 4.

These happy *masks* that kiss fair ladies' brows,
Being black, put us in mind they hide the fair.

Rom. and Jul., i, 1.

Hence, if a theatrical company had not a boy or young man, who could perform a woman's part, the character might be performed in a mask, which, being a fashion so much in use, gave no uncommon appearance in the scene. Quince proposes this expedient to Flute, in *Mids. Night's Dr.*:

Fl. Nay, faith, let me not play a woman, I have a beard coming. *Quin.* That's all one; you shall play it in a mask, and you may speak as small as you will. i, 2.

The mistakes of persons, in the comic drama, were often made more probable than they now seem, by this custom. The mask was partly worn to preserve the complexion:

But since she did neglect her looking-glass,
And threw her sun-expelling mask away,
The air hath starv'd the roses in her cheeks,
And pinch'd the lilly-tincture of her face,
That now she is become as black as I.

Two Gentl. of Ver., iii, 3.

Rosaline has a *mask* on, in Love's Labour Lost:

Biron. Now fair befall your *mask*!

Ros. Fair fall the face it covers!

ii, 1.

†**MASTER-PRIZE.** The best trick or move, in wrestling.

It behoved him to play his *master-prize* in the beginning, which he did to the life, for he had divers opinions, humours and affections to grapple with, as well as nations, and 'tis a very calm sea when no billow rises. *Wilson's James I.*

†**MASTER-VEIN.** A principal artery.

To staunch blood when a *maister vaine* is cut.

Pathway to Health, bl. 1.

†**MASTERFUL.** Arbitrary; wilful.

He became a *masterfull* theefe amongst them.

Knoller's Hist. of the Turks, 1608.

†**MASTERY.** To prove mastery, to try who was strongest.

He would often times run, leape, and prove *masteries* with his chiefe courtiers.

Knoller's History of the Turks, 1608.

MASTLIN, or MASLIN. Anything composed of mixed materials, instead of being formed of one kind only; as, metal of different ores united, or bread made of different kinds of grain. Dr. Johnson supposes it to be a corruption of *miscellane*; but it is rather from the Dutch *mastelwyn*: or, if *messelin* was the original form, it might be from the old French *mésler*. Nor brass, nor copper, nor *mastlin*, nor mineral.

Lingua, O. Fl., v, 192.

The tone is commended for grain,

Yet bread made of beans they do eat:

The tother for one loaf hath twain,

Of *mastline* of rie and of wheat.

Tusser, chap. liii, p. 110.

The mixed grain itself was called *mastlin*, before it was made into bread; particularly rye and wheat. See Minshew, &c. Perhaps, therefore, *Tusser* means "a loaf made of *mastline*, and particularly such *mastlin* as is composed of rye and wheat."

†**MASTY.** A mastiff.

So, for their yong our *masty* currs wil fight,
Eagerly bark, bristle their backs, and bite.

Du Barlas.

The true-bred *masty* shows not his teeth, nor opens,
Till he bites. *The Unfortunate Usurper*, 1663.

MATCHLESS, a. Not matched, unlike; perhaps peculiar to this passage:

Als as she double spake, so heard she double,
With *matchlesse* cares deformed and distort.

Spens. F. Q., IV, i, 28.

To **MATE**. *v.* To confound, stupify, and overpower; from *mater*, French, of the same meaning, and that from *mattus*, low Latin for stupid, or *matare*, to confound; which, according to some, is itself derived from the Persian *mat*, meaning dead, or vanquished, and adopted in the expression *check-mate*, in the game of chess, and the corresponding term in other languages. Salmasius shows traces of *mattus*, even in good Latinity. (See *Menage*, in *Mater*.) But Ernestus does not admit the reading of Cicero on which it is chiefly founded. Turnebus found *mattus*, tristis, in a

very old Latin Glossary in MS. *Vid.* Advers., xxviii, 6. To *amate* seems only another form of the same word.

Luc. What, are you mad, that you do reason so?

S. Ant. Not mad, but *mated*; how, I do not know.

Com. of Errors, iii, 2.

Again:

I think you are all *mated*, or stark mad. *Ibid.*, v, 1.

My mind she has *mated*, and amazed my sight.

Macb., v, 5.

For that is good deceit,

Which *mates* him first, that first intends deceit.

2 Hen. VI, iii, 1.

To deject:

Ensample make of him your haplesse joy,

And of myself now *mated*, as ye see.

Spens. F. Q., I, ix, 12.

To terrify:

His eyes saw no terror, nor eare heard any martial sound, but that they multiplied the hideousnesse of it to his *mated* mind.

Pembr. Arcad., III, p. 249.

To baffle or defeat:

Because of their great forces, wisdoms, and good government, they might easily have *mated* his enterprise in Italy.

Comines, by Danet, D d 2, cit. Cap.

To puzzle:

Your wine *mates* them, they understand it not;

But they have very good capacity in ale.

The Wits, O. Pl., viii, 496.

Here it is used with evident allusion to check-mate:

Upon the pagan's brow gave such a blow,
As would, no doubt, have made him *checkt* and *mated*,
Save that (as I to you before rehearst)
His armour was not easie to be peart.

Harringt. Ariosto, xxiv.

†**MATRICULAR-BOOK.** A book in which the names of students were enrolled.

MATRIMONY, s. Wife. See **WEDLOCK**, which was more commonly used in that sense.

Bestore my *matrimony* undefiled.

B. & Fl. Little Fr. Lavy, Act iv.

Matrimonium is used sometimes in Latin for uxor; as, "severiusque *matrimonia* sua viri coercerent, cum nullis dotis frænis tenerentur." *Justin.*, IV, 3. But it is not so used by the purest authors. Suetonius in *Calig.*, 25, is quoted for it.

MATTACHIN, or MATACHIN. "A dance with swords, in which they fenced and struck at one another as in real action, receiving the blows on their bucklers, and keeping time. So called from *matar*, to kill, because they seem to kill one another." *Stevens's Spanish Dictionary*. They who suppose it Italian, have derived it from *matto*; but it is surely Spanish. See *Matassin*, in Menage's French Orignes, and *Matto*, in his Italian.

These dancers were commonly marked; and some Italian dictionaries define it merely as a dance in masks; as, for instance, Antonini. See **MACHACHINA**. Mr. Douce thus speaks of it: "It was well known in France and Italy, by the name of the dance of fools or *matachins*, who were habited in short jackets, with gilt-paper helmets, long streamers tied to their shoulders, and bells to their legs. They carried in their hands a sword and buckler, with which they made a clashing noise, and performed various quick and sprightly evolutions." *Douce, Illustr. of Sh.*, ii, 435.

Do kill your uncle, do, but that I'm patient,
And not a choleric, old, teasy fool.
Like to your father, I'd dance a *mattachin* with you,
Should make you sweat your best blood for't, I would,
And, it may be, I will. *B. and Fl. Elder Brother*, v, 1.
It is evident that by "dancing a *mattachin*," he there means to imply fighting a duel, which sufficiently marks the military nature of the dance.

So also other authorities:

So as whoever saw a *mattachin* dance to imitate fighting, this was a fight that did imitate the *mattachin*: for they being but three that fought, every one had two adversaries striking him, who strook the third, and revenging perhaps that of him which he had received of the other.

Pembr. Arcad., I, p. 63.

It should seem, by the above passage, that three was the number of dancers for the *mattachin*.

One time he daunced the *matachine* daunce in armour, (O with what a gracefull dexterite!) I think to make me see that he had been brought up in such exercises.

Ib., II, p. 116.

Lod. We have brought you a mask.

Flam. A *matachine* it seems, by your drawn swords.

White Devil, O. Pl., vi, 367.

It is there, indeed, erroneously printed *machine*, but the old quarto 1612 has *matachine*, rightly. See Capell's School, p. 115. Drayton speaks of "wanton *matachines*," but he evidently mistook their nature.

Muses' Elys., vi, p. 1493.

†That the citizens of the high court grow rich by simplicitie; but those of London by simple craft. That life, death, and time, doe with short cudgels dance the *matachine*. That those which dwell under the zona torrida are troubled with more damps then those of frigida.

Overbury's Characters, 1616.

†*Asar.* What's this, a masque?

Hind. A *mattachin* you'll find it.

Prince of Friggs Revels, 1658.

†**MAUDLIN.**

And when he had all the juyce out of them, of which he made some pottle of drinke, he caused the sicke gentleman to drinke off a *maudlin* cupfull, and willed his wife to give him of that same at morning, noone, and night.

Jests of George Peele, n. d.

MAUGRE, adv. In spite of. *Malgré*, French. This word has not been very long disused. Spenser wrote it *maulgre*.

I love thee so, that *maugre* all thy pride,
Nor wit, nor reason, can my passion hide.

Not have his sister! Cricca, I will have Flavia,
Maugre his head.

Dr. Jortin thought that Spenser sometimes used it as an imprecation; as here:

Ne deeme thy force by fortune's doome unjust,
That hath (*maugre* her spite) thus low me laid in dust.

Certainly we cannot in that place interpret it "notwithstanding her spite;" for it is, in consequence of her spite. If we may explain it "curse on her spite," the sense is consistent. So here also, where it is interposed singly, according to Spenser's own pointing:

But froward fortune, and too forward night,
Such happiness did, *maulgre*, to me spight.

As a confirmation we may remark, that *maugréer*, in old French, meant to curse. See Roquefort and Lacombe. Elsewhere Spenser employs *maugre* in the common way, as in F. Q., III, iv, 15, VI, iv, 40.

†**MAUGRE, s.** Harm.

I thought no *maugre*, I tolde it for a bourde.

MAVIS, s. The thrush; properly the song-thrush, as distinguished from the screech-thrush or large missel-thrush. See Montagu's Ornithological Dictionary. Hence this distinction.

The thrush replies, the *mavis* descant plays.

So doth the cuckow, when the *mavis* sings,
Begin his witless note apace to chatter.

When to the mirthful merle the warbling *mavis* sings.

It is still a current name for that bird in Scotland:

In vain to me, in glen or shaw,
The *mavis* and the lint-white sing.

Mr. Todd's conjecture that it meant the male thrush is therefore erroneous. See these birds distinguished also in Holmes's Acad. of Armory, B. II, ch. xii, § 73.

†*Turdus. κίχλα, κίχλη.* Grive, tourd oiseau du nette. A thrush: a *maris*: a blackbird.

Nomenclator, 1585.

†His banket, sometimes is greene beanes, and peason,
Nuts, pearces, plumbes, apples, as they are in season.
His musicke waytes on him in every bush,
The *mavis*, bulfinch, blackbird and the thrush;
The mounting lark sings in the lofty sky,
And robin-redbreast makes him melody.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

†The swallow, martin, lennet, and the thrush,
The *mavis* that sings sweetly in the bush.

MAUMET, s. A puppet; a corruption of *mammet*, which seems to have led to the notion that it referred to Mahomet.

O God that ever any man should look
Upon this *maumet*, and not laugh at him.

And where I meet your *maumet* gods, I'll swing 'em
Thus o'er my head, and kick 'em into puddles.

Mr. Tyrwhitt thought that Chaucer used *maumetrie* for Mahometanism; it may, however, mean in that place idolatry in general.

See **MAMMET**.

MAUND, s. A basket. *Mand*, Saxon. The word is also Dutch and old French. See *Mand*, and *Manne*, in Cotgrave.

A thousand favours from a *maund* she drew.
With a *maund* charg'd with household merchandize.

And in a little *maund*, being made of oxen's small,
Which serveth him to do full many a thing withall,
He very choicely sorts his simples got abroad.

Behold for us the naked graces stay,
With *maunds* of roses for to strew the way.

Hence, *Maundy Thursday*, the day preceding Good Friday, on which the king distributes alms to a certain number of poor persons at Whitehall, so named from the *maunds* in which the gifts were contained. See Spelman, and others. *Maundie* is used by the last-cited author for alms.

All's gone, and death hath taken
Away from us
Our *maundie*, thus
The widowes stand forsaken.

To MAUND, v. To beg; perhaps originally from begging with a basket to receive victuals or other gifts.

A very canter I, sir, one that *maunds*
Upon the pad.

To *maund upon the pad* meant, in the cant language, to beg on the highway; nevertheless, it might have originated as above conjectured. See B. & Fl. Beggar's Bush, ii, 1.

To MAUNDER, v. To mutter, or

grumble; supposed by Dr. Johnson to be from *maudire*, French.

The house perfum'd, I now shall take my pleasure,
And not my neighbour justice *maunder* at me.

B. and Fl. Rule a Wife, &c., iii, 1.

Also, in cant language, to beg; from *maund*:

Beg, beg, and keep constables waking, wear out
stocks and whipcord, *maunder* for butter-milk.

B. and Fl. Thierry and Theodoret, act v, p. 192.

Thus we have also a *maunder*, for a beggar; and a *maunderer upon the pad*, a beggar who robbed also:

My noble *Springlove*, the great commander of the
maunders, and king of canters.

Jovial Crew, O. Pl., x, 355.

I am no such nipping Christian, but a *maunderer upon the pad*, I confess. *Roaring Girl*, O. Pl., vi, 108.

See the Glossary at the end of the play.

†As for example, suppose a begger be in the shape or
form of a *maundering*, or wandering souldier, with
one arme, legge, or eye, or some such maim; then
imagine that there passeth by him some lord, knight,
or scarce a gentleman, it makes no matter which,
then his honour, or his worship shall be affronted in
this manner.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

MAUTHER, s. A girl. The word is still used in Norfolk and Suffolk. Spelman derives it from *moer*, Danish. See Ray's South and East Country Words. Sometimes corrupted to *mother*. Its connection with Norfolk is here marked:

P. I am a *mother* that do want a service.

Q. O thou'rt a Norfolk woman (cry thee mercy)

Where maids are *mothers*, and *mothers* are maids.

R. Brome's Engl. Moor, iii, 1.

Written also *modder*:

What? will Phillis then consume her youth as an
ankresse

Scorning daintie Venus? will Phillis still be a *modder*,
And not care to be call'd by the deare-sweete name
of a mother?

A. France's Iyechurch, A 4 b.

Away, you talk like a foolish *mautther*!

B. Jons. Alch., iv, 7.

Kastril says it to his sister.

And Richard says to Kate, in Bloomfield's Suffolk ballad,

When once a gilding *mautther* you,

And I a red-fac'd chubby boy,

†A girl, a wench, as they say in some places, a

mautther, puella.

Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1606, p. 279.

MAW. A game at cards.

Discourse of nations plaid at *maw* and chesse.

Weakest goes to Wall, D 1.

Expected a set of *maw* or prima-vista from them.

Real Friends, cited by Steev. *Hen. VIII.*, v, 1.

Sir John Harington calls it "heaving of the *maw*;" why so, does not appear:

Then thirdly follow'd *heaving of the maw*,

A game without civility or law,

An odious play, and yet in court oft scene,

A sawy knave to trump both king and queene.

Epiqr., iv, 19.

See Strutt, p. 293.

This *heaving* was clearly some grotesque bodily action performed in the game, and deemed characteristic of it. Turberville says:

To checke at chesse, to *heave* at *maw*, at mack to
passe the time,

At cooes or at saunt to sit, or set their rest at *prime*.
Book of Paulconris.

Hence it was, probably, that it was deemed an indecorous game for grave personages:

Yet in my opinion it were not fit for them [scholars]
to play at stoolball among wenchens, nor at mum-
chance or *maw*, with idle loose companions.

Rainold's Overthrow of Stage Plays, 1699.

Many particulars of *maw* are introduced by Chapman in his *May-day*, act v, but none that throw any light upon the preceding expression. It is said as a kind of sarcasm by a nephew to his uncle, who is of an amorous turn,

Methought Lucretia and I were at *maw*; a game,
uncle, that you can well skill of.

The uncle replies, rather pettishly,

Well, sir, I can so.

Act v, p. 108.

Braithwaite says, that "in games at cards, the *maw* requires a quicke conceit or present pregnancy." *Engl. Gent.*, p. 226. Why, he does not say.

†Specially for the giving signes of hys game at *maw*,
a play at cardes growne out of the country from the
meaneest into credite at the courte with the greatest.

Arthur Hall's Account of a Quarrell, 1676.

†A gentleman who did greatly stut and stammer in
his speech, playing at *maw*, laid downe a winning
carde, and then said unto his partener. How sa-ay
ye now, wa-was not this ca-ca-card pa-as-asing we-
we-well la-a-ayd. Yes (answered th'other), it is well
layd, but yet it needes not halfe this cackling.

Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

†Hee is no gamester, neither at dice, or cards, yet
there is not any man within forty miles of his head,
that can play with him at *maw*.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

MAY, s. A maid. A word borrowed from Chaucer and his time.

The fairest *may* she was that ever went,

Her like she has not left behind, I wene.

Spenser, Sh. Kal., Nov., v. 39.

Fayre Britton *maye*,

Wary and wise in all thy wayes,

Never seekinge nor finding peere.

Pittent. Parthen., par. 6.

Syr Cauline loveth her best of all,

But nothing durst he saye,

Ne descewee his counsaile to no man,

But decriye he lovde this *may*.

Percy's Rel., i, p. 48.

In the Glossary Percy says, "*may*, for maid, *rhythmi gratid*;" but it is no such thing. It is an old, authorised word, no less so than maid. In a very old song, printed by Ritson, we read of "The feyrest *may* in

towne" (Anc. Songs, p. 25) ; where no rhyme required it.

MAY-DAY. The custom of going out into the fields early on May-day, to celebrate the return of spring, was observed by all ranks of people. "Edwarde Hall hath noted," says Stowe, "that K. Henry the Eighth, in the 7th of his raigne, on May-day in the morning, with queene Katheren his wife, rode a *Maying* from Greenwich to the high ground of Shooter's hill." *Survey of Lond.*, p. 72. Where some curious sports then devised for him are described. Stowe says also, "In the moneth of May the citizens of London of all estates, lightly in every parish, or sometimes two or thre parishes together, had their several *Mayings*, and did fetch in May-poles," &c. Page 73. The citizens were much attached to this recreation, which was, indeed, a very natural and salutary one.

Pray, sir, be patient ; 'tis as much impossible
(Unless we sweep them from the door with cannons)
To scatter them, as 'tis to make them sleep
On *May-day* morning, which will never be.

Henry VIII., v. 3.

He will not let me see a mustering,
Nor in a *May-day* morning fetch in *May*.
Four Prentices of L., O. Pl., vi, 461.

See Brand's Popular Antiq., chap. xxv. These is a masque for May-day in Ben Jonson's Works, v, 213, Wh. See **ILL MAY-DAY**.

†**MAYOR'S-POSTS.** It was formerly the custom to erect painted posts at the door of the mayor's house. This practice is occasionally alluded to by our old writers.

MAZE IN TUTTLE. See **TUTTLE**.

MAZER, s. A bowl, or goblet. It has usually been derived from *maeser*, which in Dutche means maple, or a knot of the maple wood ; whence it has been concluded to have meant originally a wooden goblet, and to have been applied afterwards, less properly, to those of other and more valuable matter. But Du Cange gives a more curious account of it. According to him, it was in its origin the appellation for cups of value. The amount of what he says is, that *murrhinum*, or *murreum*, the ancient

name for the most valuable kind of cups, made of a substance now unknown, continued in the darker ages to be applied to those of fine glass, which had been at first formed in imitation of the *murrhine*. This word, by various corruptions, became *mardrinum*, *masdrinum*, *mazerinum*, from which latter *mazer* was formed. The French word *madre* is supposed to have the same origin ; and it is applied still to substances curiously variegated ; but at first more particularly to the materials of fine goblets (see Dict. de Vieux Lang., T 2), as *Hanap de madre*, &c. Thus we find "scyphus pretiosi *mazeris*," and "cupa magna de *mazero*, ornata pede alto, duobus circulis, et pornellis argenteis." This much better accounts for the application of the term to cups of value, which seems to always have been the prevalent use. We find, however, wooden *mazer*. *Harl. Misc.*, vi, 166.

So golden *mazor* wont suspicion breed,
Of deadly hemlocks poison'd potion.

Half's Defence to Envy, prefixed to his *Satires*.
A mighty *mazer* bowl of wine was sett,
As if it had to him been sacrifice.

Spens. F. Q., II, vii, 49.

Yet Spenser seems to have adopted the derivation from *maple*, for he speaks of

A *mazor* ywrought of the maple ware.

Shep. Kal., August, v. 26.

Great magnitude seems always one property attributed to them ; as Spenser above, "a mighty *mazer*," and the following passages : so that a *major* bowl might be no improbable conjecture, had we no other derivation established.

All that Hyble's hives do yield
Were into one broad *mazer* fill'd. *B. Jon.*, v, 217.
The muses from their Heliconian spring
Their brimful *mazers* to the feasting bring ;
When with deep draughts, out of those *plenteous*
bowls,

The jocund youth have swill'd their thirsty souls, &c.
Dryd. Nymph., iii, p. 1464.

Johnson has given an instance of the word from Dryden.

†They took away the silver vessel,
And all that they might get,
Pecca, *mazers*, and sponges.

Wolde they non forgette. *Robin Hood*, i, 33.
Ah, Tytirus, I would withall my heart,
Even with the best of my carv'd *mazers* part,
To hear him, as he us'd, divinely shew
What 'tis that paints the divers colour'd bow.
Randolph's Poems, 1643.

MAZZARD, s. A head; usually derived, but with very little probability, from *machoire*, French, which means only a jaw. The very quotation from Shakespeare contradicts it, where the skull is said to be *chappless* (that is, without a jaw), and yet to be knocked over the *mazzard* with a spade. Mr. Lemon, who always supposes our ancestors to have been great Grecians, derives it from *μαρβάτ*, meaning the same as *machaires*; and, as it occurs only in Hesychius, was, to be sure, wonderfully ready for plain Englishmen to adopt! The fact is, that it has always been a burlesque word, and was as likely to be made from *mazer*, as anything else; comparing the head to a large goblet. The two words were often confounded. Sylvester uses *mazor*, for head, in serious language. *Du Bart.*, I, 4. See Todd. It is not yet quite disused in burlesque or low conversation.

Chappless, and knock'd about the mazzard with a section's spade. *Haml.*, v. 1.

Let me go, sir—or I'll knock you o'er the mazzard. *Othello*, ii, 3.

Your brave acquaintance
That gives you ale, so fortified your mazard,
That there's no talking to you.

B. & Fl. Wit without Money, ii, p. 294, vol. ii.

Here it is corrupted to *mazer*:

Break but his pate, or so; only his mazer, because
I'll have his head in a cloth as well as mine.

Honest Wh., O. Pl., iii, 329.
But in they amorous conquests, at the last,
Some wound will slice your mazer.

All Fools, O. Pl., iv, 163.

To MAZZARD, v. To strike on the head. [To knock the brains out.]

If I had not been a spirit, I had been mazzarded.

B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

ME, pron. There was formerly, in colloquial use, a redundant insertion of the pronoun *me*, which now seems very strange. Instances of it occur very frequently in the writings of Shakespeare.

Edmund, seek him out; wind me into him, I pray you.

When then, build me thy fortunes upon the basis of valour. Challenge me the duke's youth to fight with him.

Twelfth N., iii, 2.

It seems originally to have meant, do such a thing for me; but it was afterwards by no means confined to that signification.

They had planted me three demi-culverins just in the mouth of the breach.

B. Jons. Every Man in his H., iii, 1.

Now it was the enemy had planted them.

But as he was by diverse principall young gentlemen, to his no small glorie, lifted up on horsebacke, comes mee a page of Amphialus, who with humble smiling reverence delivered a letter unto him from Clinias.

Pembr. Arcad., B. iii, p. 277.

Johnson notices this usage, but does not remark that it is now obsolete. His instances are all from Shakespeare.

To MEACH, v. To skulk; merely a mis-spelling of *mich*.

Say we should all meach here, and stay the feast now,
What can the worst be? we have plaid the knaves,
That's without question.

B. & Fl. Hon. Man's F., v, 1.

See to MICH.

MEACOCK, s. A tame dastardly fellow, particularly an over-mild husband; for which reason Coles renders it, among other things, "uxorius, uxori nimium deditus et obnoxius." Skinner, and after him, Johnson, derive it from *mes coq*, French; but *mes* is a particle used only in compounds, and such a compound as *mescoq* does not appear in the French of any age. The plain English compound *meek-cock*, is a much more probable account of it; being frequently, and perhaps originally, applied to a hen-pecked husband, a cock that yielded to the hen. It generally implies effeminacy. Skinner's second conjecture of *mew-cock*, is not much better than his first; for who ever heard of a *mew'd-cock*?

'Tis a world to see

How tame, when men and women are alone,
A meacock wretch can make the curstest shrew.

Taming of Shrew, ii, 1.

A woman's well help'd up with such a meacock. I had rather have a husband that would swaddle me thrice a day, than such a one that will be gull'd twice in half an hour. *Decker's Honest Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, 277.

A meacocks is he who dreads to see bloud shed.

Mirror for Magistr., p. 418.
If I refuse their courtesie, I shall be accounted a meacocks, a milksop, taunted and retaunted, with checks and checkmate, flouted and reflouted with intollerable glee.

Euphuus, M 1 b.

MEACOCKE, adj. Dastardly, effeminate.

Let us therefore give the charge, and oncet upon yonder effeminate and meacocks people.

Churchyard's Worthies of Wales, p. 39, ed. 1776.

To MEAL, v. To mingle, or mix with; merely a corrupt form of to *mell*, to meddle, or mix with.

He doth with holy abstinence subdue
That in himself, which he spurs on his power

To qualify in others. Were he *meal's*
With that which he corrects, then were he tyrannous.
Meas. for Meas., iv, 2.

See to MELL.

A MEAL'S MEAT, *i. e.*, a meal of meat. Meat enough for a meal. This phrase, which even now is sometimes heard, in low conversation, does not often occur in books. It was, perhaps, of more dignity formerly than now.

You ne'er yet had
A *meal's meat* from my table, as I remember,
Nor from my wardrobe any cast suit.
B. & P. Honest Man's Fortune, act ii, p. 408.

Meale is still used in the country for the quantity of milk given by a cow at one milking. We find it in Browne's *Pastorals*:

Each shepherd's daughter with her cleanly peale,
Was come a field to milk the morning's *meale*.
B. 1, Song iv, p. 99.

From *meal*, a part, or portion, Saxon. Whence also the common meaning of *meal*, either alone or in compound, as *piece-meal*, &c., and **DROP-MEAL**.

MEAL-MOUTHED, *adj.* Delicate mouthed, unable to bring out harsh or strong expressions. This term, which survives in the form of *mealy-mouthed*, appears to have been the original word. Applied to one whose words are fine and soft as *meal*, as Minshew well explains it. Most frequently applied to affected and hypocritical delicacy of speech. See Mr. Todd's excellent illustration of the word; from which I borrow these examples.

Who would imagine yonder sober man,
That same devout *meale-mouthed* precisian,
That cries good brother, kind sister, &c.
— who thinks that this good man,
Is a vile, sober, damn'd politician?

Marst. Sat., ii, 1598.
Ye hypocrites, ye whitened walls, and painted sepulchres, ye *meal-mouthed* counterfeiters.

Harmar's Bess, p. 315.

To MEANE, *v.* To moan, or lament. In the following passage of Shakespeare, all the early editions read *means*, which the critics changed to moans. We now know, from Dr. Jamieson's Dictionary, that the word is Scotch in that sense, and therefore, probably, northern English also. It signifies also, in Scotch, to intend, or mention, and has therefore been explained as a law-term in that dialect; and the addition of *videlicet* seems to

imply that a burlesque application of a regular form was intended. See Heron's (*i. e.*, Pinkerton's) Letters of Literature.

Lys. She hath spied him already, with those sweet eyes.

Dem. And thus she *means*; *videlicet*:
This. Asleep, my love, &c.

Midsummer N. Dr., v, 1.

To MEAN BY, for to mean of. This phrase occurs in the Merchant of Venice, where Arragon is choosing the casket. The modern editions till lately substituted *of*, but the reading of the folios is this:

What many men desire,—that many may be *meant*
By the fool multitude, that chase by shew.

Act ii, sc. 9.

Thus king James, in his speech about the gunpowder plot:

I did upon the instant interpret and apprehend some dark phrases therein—to be *meant* by this humble form of blowing us all up by powder.

The expression appears to have been very common. See the notes on the first example, ed. 1813. But the following passage of Puttenham is the completest illustration of it. He cites these lines on queen Elizabeth:

Whom princes serve and realms obey
And greatest of Bryton kings begot;
She came abroad even yesterday,
When such as saw her, knew her not.

Here he says, though the name is not mentioned, yet

Any simple judgement might easily perceive by whom it was *meant*, that is, by lady Elizabeth, queen of England, and daughter to king Henry the Eighth; and therein nesteth the dissimulation.

Arte of Engl. Poetrie, B. iii, ch. 18.

MEARE. See MEERE.

MEARE-STONES. Boundaries. *Skinner* and *Minshew*. See MEERE.

He [a bayli] knows how to bounder land, and counts it a haynous offence to remove a *mearestone*.

Saltonstall, Char. 20.

MEASLES, *s.*, originally signified leprosy, though now used for a very different disorder. The origin is the old French word *meseau*, or *mesel*, a leper. Cotgrave has "*meseau*, a *meselled*, scurvy, leporous, lazarous person." *Meselrie* means leprosy, which word Chaucer uses. Dis-tempered, or scurvised hogs, are still said to be *measled*.

So shall my lungs
Coin words 'till their decay, against those *measles*
Which we disdain should fester us, yet sought
The very way to catch them.

Coriol., iii, 2.

A MEASURE, s. A grave solemn dance, with slow and measured steps, like the minuet.

For hear me, Hero; wooing, wedding, and repenting, is as a Scotch jig, a measure, and a cinque pace: the first suit is hot and hasty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantastical; the wedding, mannerly, modest, as a measure, full of state and anticuity. *Much Ado*, ii, 1. But after these, as men more civil grow, He did more grave and solemn measures frame, &c.

Yet all the feet whereon these measures go, Are only spondees, solemn, grave, and slow.

Sir J. Davies on Dancing, St. 65 & 66.

Hence the phrase was *to tread a measure*, as we used also to say, *to walk a minuet*:

Say to her, we have measur'd many a mile
To tread a measure with her on this grass.

Love's L. L., v, 2.

I have trod a measure, I have flatter'd a lady, &c.

As you like it, v, 4.

As these dances were of so solemn a nature, they were performed at public entertainments in the inns of court; and it was not unusual, nor thought inconsistent, for the first characters in the law to bear a part in *treading the measures*. See Dugdale's *Origines Juridiciales*. Sir Christopher Hatton was famous for it.

None o' your dull measures; there's no sport but in your country figaries.

Bird in a Cage, O. Pl., viii, 253.

MEASURE FOR MEASURE, which forms the title of one of Shakespeare's comedies, seems to have been a current expression, equivalent to *like for like*, denoting the law of retaliation, or equal justice. Thus, in a play which probably is not his:

From off the gates of York fetch down the head,
Your father's head which Clifford placed there;
Instead whereof let *his* (Clifford's) supply the room.
Measure for measure must be answered.

5 Hen. VI, ii, 6.

Thus the title of Shakespeare's comedy implies that the same law should be enforced against Angelo which he enforced against others.

A MEASURING CAST, met., from the game at bowls. A cast of one bowl so like to that of another, that it cannot be determined which is nearest to the jack, or mistress, but by measuring.

Hast thou done what is disputable, whether it be well done? It is a measuring cast whether it be lawful or no. *Fuller, Good Thoughts in Worse Times*, p. 28.

†**MECHAL**. Adulterous. From the Latin.

That done, straight murder
One of thy basest grooms, and lay you both

Grasp'd arm is arm in thy adulterate bed,
Men call in witness of your mechall sin.

Rape of Lucrece, O. Pl.

To MEDDLE, v. To mix; from *mealer*, French. Whence also to **MELL**.

More to know

Tempest, i, 2.

He cut a lock of all their hearts,
Which, meddling with their blood and earth, he threw
Into the grave. *Spens. F. Q.*, II, i, 61.
The red rose meddled, and the white yfere,
In eyther cheek depeinten lively cheere.

Ibid., *Shep. Kal.*, April, v. 68.

Chaucer used the word in this sense. See the *Persones's Tale*, vol. iii, p. 146, ed. Tyrw. For other instances, see Johnson.

MEDICINABLE, a. This word was formerly used to signify medicinal, or useful as medicine; though, by the analogy of its formation, it should mean capable of being relieved by medicine. Shakespeare has it several times.

Any bar, any cross, any impediment will be medicinal to me: I am sick in displeasure with him, and whatsoever comes athwart his affection, ranges evenly with mine. *Much Ado*, ii, 2.

Some griefs are medicinal; that is one of them,
For it doth physic love. *Cymbel.*, iii, 2.

Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum. *Othello*, v, 2.

Old oil is more clear and hot in medicinal use.

Accept a bottle made of a serpentine stone, which gives any wine infused therein for four and twenty hours, the taste and operation of the spaw water, and is very medicinal for the cure of the spleen. *Wotton*.

And it is observed by Gesner, that the jaw-bones, and hearts, and galls of pikes are very medicinal for several diseases, or to stop bloud, to abate fevers, to cure agues, to oppose or expel the infection of the plague, and to be many ways medicinal and useful for the good of mankind.

Isaac Walton, Complete Angler, p. 147, ed. 1661.

Sir J. Hawkins has changed it to *medicinal* in both places. See his edit., p. 159. Minshew has the word in this sense. See also Johnson.

†**MEDICINE**. Chapman uses this word in the sense of bait for fish, or rather perhaps as a preparation for ground-bait.

And as an angler *med'cine*, for surprize
Of little fish, sits pouring from the rocks
From out the crooked born of a fold-bred ox.

Odys., xti.

†**MEDLER-CORN**. "Provender or medler corne, farrago." *Withale's Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 158.

To MEECH, v. The same as *meach*, and *mich*. A mere variation of spelling. See to **MICH**.

MEED, s. Reward. Saxon. A word long obsolete in conversation and in

prose, but always more or less used in poetry. Few instances are necessary, of a word so well known and defined.

Vouchsafe me for my *meed*, but one fair look.
Two Gent. of Verona.
Where death the victor had for *meed* assign'd.
Fairfax, Tasso, ii, 31.

2. It is much less known, that it sometimes meant also *merit*; as *laus*, in Latin, signified sometimes *desert*.
Virg. Æn., i, 461.

Each one already blazing by our *meeds*.
8 Hen. VI, ii, 1.

The above is erroneously explained by Johnson; though he adds, *meed* is likewise merit; and yet, as if diffident of both expedients, he proposes *deeds* as a plausible substitution.

My *meed* hath got me fame. *Ibid.*
But in the imputation laid on him by them, in his *meed* he's unflow'd.
Hamlet, v, 2.

This Johnson explained, "in his excellence;" yet in his Dictionary he totally omitted this sense, nor is it supplied by his excellent editor; but the following passage is still given, as meaning *present*, or *gift*:

Is but his steward; no *meed* but he repays
Sevenfold above itself. *Timon*, i, 1.
Thou shalt be rich in honour, full of speed,
Thou shalt win foes by fear, and friends by *meed*.

Look about you, 1600, cit. by Steevens.

Minshew refers to *merit*, as a synonym to *meed*.

To MEED, *v.* To deserve; from the second sense of the substantive.

And yet thy body *meeds* a better grave.
Hrywood's Silver Age, 1613, cit. St.

Sir John Hawkins found the following curious lines, designed to read alike backwards and forwards, as an instance of this verb; but the first exemplifies this sense of the verb:

Deem if I *meed*,
Dear madam read.

†MEERE.

Of which the first is Peace, the island abovesayd, the second Naracustoma, the third Calonostoma, the fourth Pseudostoma; as for the fifth Boreonostoma, and the sixth Sthenostoma, they be farre lesse than the rest: the seventh is a mightie great one, and in manner of a *meere*, blacke.
Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

MEERE, written also *meare*. A boundary. *Mære*, Saxon.

And Hygate made the *meare* thereof by west.
Spens. F. Q., III, ix, 46.

To MEERE, *v.* To divide; from the preceding.

At such a point
When half to half the world oppos'd, he being
The *meered* question. *Antony and Cleop.*, iii, 11.
That is, he being the defined or

limited question. Spenser also uses it:

The Latin name,
Which *meard* her rule with Africa and with Byzance.
Ruins of R., St. 22.
For bounding and *mearing*, to him that will keepe it
justly, it is a bond that bridleth power and desire.
North's Pl., L 55, D.

After all, this is not quite satisfactory as to the word in Shakespeare. Can it be an old law verb? *Meer*, for right, is given in all the law dictionaries. "*Meered* question," therefore, might mean "question of right." I give this entirely as conjecture. See Jacob's Law Dict., &c.

†MEERE-STONE. A boundary stone. *Meere-tree*, a tree used for the same purpose.

Terminalis lapis, qui in agrorum finibus ponitur.
répua. Borne. A *meere stone*: a land mark: a stone set and placed in the ends of land or fields.

Nomenclator, 1585.
Arbre assis és bornes. A *meere tree*: a tree which is for some bound or limit of land. *Ibid.*

MEESE, or MEES, for meads, or fields. See Skinner and Kersey.

And richly clad in thy fair golden fleece
Doo'st hold the first house of heav'n's spacious *meese*.
Sylv. Du Bart., I, iv.

To MEET WITH, signified sometimes to counteract.

We must prepare to *meet* with Caliban.

Tempest, iv, 1.
The parson knows the temper of every one in his house, and accordingly, either *meets* with their vices, or advances their virtues.

Herbert's Country Parson, cit. by Johnson.

You may *meet*
With her abusive malice, and exempt
Yourself from the suspicion of revenge.
Stephens's Cynthia's Revenged, 1613, cit. by Steevens.
I know the old man's gone to meet with an old wench that will *meet* with him, or Jarvis has no juice in his brains.
Match at Midn., O. Pl., vii, 401.

This is explained, in the notes, "be even with him."

To be *meet* with, similarly meant to be even with, to have fair retaliation.

Faith, niece, you tax signior Benedick too much; but he'll be *meet* with you, I doubt it not. *Much Ado*, i, 1.
Well, I shall be *meet* with your mumbling mouth one day.
B. Jons. Barthol. Fair, ii, 3.
Well, Ile prevent her, and goe *meet* her, or else she will be *meet* with me. *Holiday's Technogamia*, i, 1.

†MEET. To put or place. Fr. *mettre*. He to her heart did a dagger *meet*.

The Three Knights, an old ballad.
†MEET-ROD. A measuring rod.

A *meat-rod* to measure the land with, arbor pertica.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 60.

†MEETELY. Moderately.

Shee promiseth thee *meetely* well.
Terence in English, 1614.

MEINT, or MEYNT, *part.* Mingled. A word of Chaucer's time, but adopted by a few later poets. It is the

participle of the verb to *menye*, of Saxon origin.

Till with his elder brother Themis
His brackish waves be *meint*.

Spens. July, ver. 83.

And in one vessel both together *meint*.

Fletcher's Purple Is., iv, St. 21.

Till both within one bank, they on my north are
meint,

And where I end they fall at Newark into Trent.

Drayt. Polyolb., xxvi, p. 1166.

MEINY, or MENIE, s. A company belonging to, or attending upon, a superior person; from *mesnie*, old French, which Roquefort defines, "famille, maison, tous ceux qui la composent." [Properly, the attendants of the household collectively.] Often confounded with the English word many. See **MANY**.

On whose contents,

They summon'd up their *meiny*, strait took horse.

Lear, ii, 4.

Small Fidan, with Clelaugh increase her goodly
meinie,

Short Kebly, and the brook that christneth Aber-
genny. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, iv, p. 729.

So should I quickly, without more ado,
Famish myself and all my *meynie* too.

Hon. Ghost, p. 110.

They were set and served plentifully with venison
and wine, by Robin Hood and his *meynie*, to their
great contentment. *Stowe, Survey*, p. 73.

Here erroneously spelt *many*:

That this faire *many* were compell'd at last
To fly for succour to a little shed.

Spens. F. Q., III, ix, 11.

And, with my manie's blood,
Imbrad their fierce devouring chaps.

Warner, Alb. Eng., I, v, p. 16.

Cotgrave exemplifies the French word by old French proverbs: "De telle seigneur, telle *mesnie*;" which he translates, "Like master, like *meynie*."

MELANCHOLY, A solemn, and even melancholy air was affected by the beaux of queen Elizabeth's time, as a refined mark of gentility. This, like other false refinements, came from France.

Methinks, no body should be sad, but I:

Yet I remember, when I was in France,

Young gentlemen would be as sad as night,

Only for wantonness.

King John, iv, 1.

How do I feel myself? why, as a nobleman should
do. O how I feel honour come creeping on! My
nobility is wonderful melancholy: Is it not most
gentlemanlike to be melancholy?

Life and Death of Lord Cromwell, iii, 2, Suppl. to

Shakesp., ii, 406.

Why, I do think of it; and I will be more proud, and
melancholy and gentlemanlike, than I have been, I'll
insure you.

B. Jons. Every Man in his Hum., i, 3.

Again:

I, truly, sir, I am nightly given to melancholy.
Mat. Oh, its your only fine humour, sir, your true
melancholy breeds your perfect fine wit, sir: I am
melancholy myself, divers times, sir, and then do I

no more but take pen and paper presently, and over-
flow you half a score, or a dozen of sonnets at a
sitting. *Ibid.*, iii, 3.

Melancholy! many gap. Is melancholy a word for a
barber's month? thou shouldst say heavy, dull, and
doltish: *Melancholy* is the crest of courtiers' arms,
and now every base companion, being in his mumble-
fables, says he is melancholy. *Petol.* Motto, thou
shouldst say thou art lumpish. If thou encroach
upon our courtly tearmees weele trounce thee.

Lyly's Midas, v, 2.

An excellent picture of one of these
fashionable melancholics is drawn by
sir John Davis, in the 47th of his
epigrams, entitled *Meditations of a
Gull*:

See yonder melancholic gentleman,

Which hood-winked with his hat alone doth sit;

Think what he thinks, and tell me if you can,

What great affaires trouble his little wits.

He thinks not of the war 'twixt France and Spaine,

Whether it be for Europ's good or ill; &c. &c.

But he doth seriously bethinke him, whether

Of the gul'd people he be more esteemed
For his long cloake, or for his great blacke feather,
&c. &c.

See the whole, which is full of hu-
mour, in *Cens. Lit.*, viii, p. 126.

Pills to purge melancholy, which
D'Urfey afterwards took as a title to
his collection of ballads, had long
been a kind of proverbial phrase:

But I have a pill,

A golden pill to purge away this melancholy.

B. Jons. Staple of News, ii, 4.

Madam, I think a lusty handsome fellow,

If he be kind and loving, and a right one,

Is ev'n as good a pill to purge this melancholy,

As ever Galen gave. *B. and Fl. Pilgrim*, i, 1.

Melancholy of Moor-ditch. Though
we have at present no direct proof of
it, I am strongly inclined to think
that some melancholy madman, well
known at that time to frequent the
neighbourhood of Moorditch, was the
subject of the allusion. The cer-
tainty of this cannot, perhaps, now be
recovered. See 1 *Hen. IV.*, i, 2.

My body being tyred with travell, and my mind
attired with moody, muddie, *Moor-ditch melancholy*.

Taylor's Penitencie Pilgrimage, p. 139.

See **MOOR-DITCH**.

MELICOTTON. See **MALE-COTOON**.

MELL, s. Honey. *Mel*, Latin.

Ev'n such as neither wanton seeme, nor waiward,
mell, nor gall. *Warner, Alb. Eng.*, 1612, p. 97.

Used also by Sylvester, *Du Bart.*,
p. 457, ed. 1621.

†By thee, we quench the wilde and wanton fires,

That in our soules the Paphian shot inspires;

And taught (by thee) a love more firm and fitter,

We find the *mell* more sweet, the gall less bitter.

Du Bartas

†That mouth of hers which seem'd to flow with *mell*.
Gascoigne's Works, 1587.

To **MELL**. To meddle, or be concerned
with. *Meler*, French.

Men are to *mell* with, boys are but to kiss.
All's Well, iv, 3.
 Not fit 'mongst men that doe with reason *mell*,
 But 'mongst wild beasts and salvage woods to dwell.
Spens. F. Q., V, ix, 1.
 That every matter was worse for her *melling*.
Ibid., V, xii, 35.
 Wherewith proud courts in greatness scorn to *mell*.
Drayton, Ecl., ix, p. 1430.

See also Idea 39.

†**MELLISONANT.** Sweet-sounding, used rather as a burlesque word.

Mop. Betwether of knighthood, you shall bind me to you.

Io. I've have't no more a sheep-bell; I am knight Of the *mellisonant* tingle-tangle.

Mop. Sure one of my progeny; tell me, grations brother,

Was this *mellisonant* tingle-tangle none Of old Acteon's hounds? *Randolph's Amyntas*, 1640.

MELL-SUPPER. A north-country expression for the harvest-home feast. After much dispute on its derivation, it seems most natural to deduce it from the Scottish *mell*, a company, according to Dr. Jamieson, especially as it is confessedly northern English. See Grose, &c. See also the quarto edition of Bourne's Popular Antiquities, where all the discussions of its origin are collected in the notes. Vol. i, p. 447, et seq.

To **MEMORIZE.** To render memorable, to record.

I persuaded me, from her Will fall some blessing to this land, which shall In it be *memoria'd*. *Henry VIII*, iii, 2.
 Which to succeeding times shall *memorize* your stories,
 To either country's praise, as both your endless glories.
Drayton, Polyol., v, p. 753.
 In vain I think, right honourable lord,
 By this rude rhyme to *memorize* thy name.
Spenser, Sonnet to Lord Buckhurst, prefixed to *F. Qu.*

MEMORY, s., for memorial.

O my sweet master, O you *memory* As you like it, ii, 3.
 Of old sir Rowland. *As you like it*, ii, 3.
 Those weeds are *memories* of those worse hours,
 I prythee, put them off. *Learn*, iv, 7.
 Th' abundance of an ydle braine
 Will judg'd be, and painted forgery,
 Rather then matter of just *memory*.
Spens. F. Q., ii, Intr., 1.

†**TO MENAGE.** To manage. Fr.

For wisdom he was esteemed a second Titus, the sonne of Vespasian; for the glorious *menaging* and carriage of his warres, like for all the world to Trajanus. *Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

†**MENGLE.** For mingle, a mixture or heap.

Accervatim, adverb, on heapes, without ordre, in a *mengle*. *Elitotes Dictionary*, 1559.

†**MENIALTY.** The lower class of people.

The vulgar *menialty* conclude therefore it is like to increase, because a hearnshaw (a whole afternoon together) sate on the top of Saint Peter's church in Cornhill.

Nash, Christ's Teares over Jerusalem, 1613.

Hall uses *menalty* for the middle classes.

Which was called the evyll parliamente for the nobilitie, the worse for the *menalties*, but worse of all for the commonaltie. *Hall's Union*, 1548.

MEPHOSTOPHILUS. A fanciful name of a supposed familiar spirit, mentioned in the old legend of Sir John Faustus, and consequently a principal agent in Marlowe's play of Dr. Faustus; but there he is *Mephostophilis*:

Come not Lucifer,

I'll burn my books: O *Mephostophilis*! Act v.
 And thence current in Shakespeare's time as a term of jocular invective:

Pistol. How now, *Mephostophilis*! *Merry W. W.*, i, 1.
 'Sblood, why what! thou art not lunatic, art thou?
 an thou be'st, avoid, *Mephostophilus*!

B. Jons. Case is *Altor'd*, ii, 7.
 Then he may pleasure the king, at a dead pinch too,
 Without a *Mephostophilus*, such as thou art.

B. and Fl. Wife for M., v, 1.

He is introduced also by Massinger, and most of the early dramatists.

To **MERCE.** To amerce, or punish by fine.

Then hath he the power

To *merce* your purse, and in a sum so great
 That shall for ever keep your fortunes weak.

Mis. of Inf. Mar., O. Pl., v, 23.
 Justice shall *merce* thee. *Law Tricks*, G 3 b.

†**MERCEMENT.** A fine.

Multa, vel multa, Cic. Pecuniaria poena. Amende.
 A fine: a penalitie: a *mercement*, or forfeit.

Nomenclator.

MERCHANT, s. Familiarly used, as we now say a chap (with much the same meaning, being only a contraction of *chapman*), a saucy chap, or the like.

I pray you, sir, what saucy *merchant* was this that was so full of his ropery? *Rom.* and *Jul.*, ii, 4.

But, if I had had the boy in a convenient place,
 With a good rodde or twaine, not past one howre's space,

I would have so scourged my *merchant*, that his breech should ake. *New Cast.*, O. Pl., i, 256.

I knew you were a crafty *merchant*, you helped my master to such bargains upon the exchange last night. *Match at M.*, O. Pl., vii, 438.

The crafty *merchant* (what-ever he be) that will set brother against brother, meaneth to destroy them both. *Latimer's Sermon*, p. 115, b.

Those subtle *merchants* will no wine,
 Because they cannot reach the vine.

Turberville, in Chalm. Poets, ii, 603.

MERCIABLE, adj., for merciful. One of Spenser's Chaucerian words. See Todd.

MERCIFY, v. To pity. A word not found, except in the following line of Spenser:

Whilst she did weep of no man *mercifde*.

F. Q., VI, vii, 32.

MERCURIUS-GALLOBELGICUS. See GALLO. GICUS.

MERCURY. A name originally given by the alchemists to quicksilver, and still in use. Several washes, and other preparations of it, were formerly employed as cosmetics; the making of which was a source of gain to the empirical chemist.

And Mercury,—has he to do with Venus too? *T. A little with her face, lady, or so. B. Jons. Post., iv, 3.*

MERD, s. Dung, or excrement. A word formed either from Latin or French, but never, I believe, in current use. Jonson introduces it, in ridicule of the farrago of an alchemist:

Burnt clouts, chalk, *merds*, and clay,
Powder of bones, scalings of iron, glass,
And worlds of other strange ingredients
Would burst a man to name. *Alchem., act ii.*
To dispute of gentry without wealth is to discuss the origin of a *merd*. *Burl. Anat., p. 321.*

These examples are in Todd.

MERE. A lake. *Mere*, Saxon. Still used in Cheshire, and elsewhere, for the lakes of the country,

Our weaver here doth will
The muse his source to sing, as how his course he steers;
Who from his natural spring, as from his neighb'ring *meres*
Sufficiently supply'd, shoots forth his silver breast.

Drayt. Polyolb., xi, p. 861.
Then Crock, from that black ominous *mere*,
Accounted one of those that England's wonders make,
Of neighbours Black-mere nam'd, of strangers Brereton's lake. *Ibid., and passim.*

MERE. Simple, absolute decided.

Upon his *mere* request. *Mens. for Mens., v, 1.*
Engaged my friend to his *meer* enemy. *Id. of Ven., iii, 2.*
Who though my *meere* revenues be the train
Of milk-white sheep. *Brownes, Brit. Past., i, 1.*

MERE, s. A boundary. Johnson says, from *μείρω*; but it is rather from *μείρος*, a derivative from the verb. Written also *meare*. [See **MEERE**.]

To guide my course aright,
What mound or studdy *meere* is offered to my sight.
Drayt. Polyolb., i, p. 659.
The furious team, that, on the Cambrian side,
Doth Shropshire as a *meare* from Hereford divide. *Ibid., p. 807.*

Meare-stones are often spoken of, meaning what we call land-marks. See Johnson.

MERELY. Simply, absolutely.

We are *merely* cheated of our lives. *Temp., i, 1.*
Miserous, who besides he was *merely* unacquainted in the country, had his wits astonished with sorrow. *Pemb. Arc., p. 6.*

†To **MERIT**, is used by Chapman in the sense of to reward.

The king will *merit* it with gifts. *Il., ix, 959.*

MERLE. A blackbird. *Merle*, French. *Merle*, Saxon.

Where the sweet *merle* and warbling *merle* be. *Dr., p. 1299.*

MERLIN, s. The *falco æsalon* of Linnaeus, a small species of hawk; sometimes corrupted into *murleon*. It was chiefly used to fly at small birds; and Latham says it was particularly appropriated to the service of ladies.

A cast of *merlins* there was besides, which flying of a gallant height over certain bushes, would bate the birds that rose down unto the bushes.

Pemb. Arc., p. 108.
Masse, cham well beset, here's a trimme caste of *murleons*. *Dam. and Pithias, O. Pl., i, 218.*
The *merlin* is the least of all hawks, not much bigger than a black-bird.

Holmes, Acad. of Arm., B. II, ch. xi, § 57.

Latham calls it *marlion*. Though he speaks of it as a hawk fit for a young lady to employ, he disdains to treat of it:

Let me curiously crave pardon and favor, to leave the lady and her hawk together, as birds with whom I never had nor have skill to deal at all.

Falconry, Book ii, chap. 33.

MERMAID, s. Used as synonymous with syren.

O train me not, sweet *mermaid*, with thy note,
To drown me in thy sister's flood of tears;
Sing *syrens* for thyself. *Com. of Errors, iii, 2.*

In several other places where it occurs in Shakespeare, it seems clearly more applicable to the syren, than to the common idea of a *mermaid*. See particularly *Mids. N. Dr., ii, 2*, where the "*mermaid* on a dolphin's back" could not easily have been so placed, had she had a fish-like tail, instead of legs.

A *merman*, the male of this imaginary species, is mentioned by the water-poet:

A thing turmoiling in the sea we spide
Like to a *meawman*. *Taylor's Works, P. ii, p. 92.*
Mermaids in Homer were witches, and their songs enchantments. *Holl. Plin., Index.*

It was also, says Mr. Gifford, "one of the thousand cant terms for a strumpet." *Mass. Old Law, iv, 1.*

2. The sign of the *Mermaid* was a famous tavern, where Shakespeare, Jonson, and other wits of the time, used to assemble. It was situated in Cornhill:

The *Mermaid* in Cornhill, Red Lion 't' th' Strand.
News from Bart. Fair.

It is spoken of like Button's, and the other places of resort for wits in later times:

A pox o' these pretenders to wit! your Three Cranes,
Mitre, and *Mermaid* men! not a corn of true salt—
among them all. *B. Jons. Bart. F., i, 1.*

Your eating
Pheasant and god-wit here in London! haunting
Your Globes, and *Mermaids*!

B. Jons. Dev. an Ass, iii, 8.

I had made an ordinary,
Perchance, at the *Mermaid*.

City Match, O. Pl., ix, 884.

What things have we seen

Done at the *Mermaid*!

Beaum. Ep. to B. Jons., vol. x, p. 367.

†The carriers of Bunpton doe lodge at the *Mermaid*
in Carter lane, and there also lodge the carriers of
Buckland, they are there on Thursdaies and Fridaies.

Taylor's Cosmographie, 1637.

[3. The name of a dance.]

†The *Mermaid*.—The leaders-up change sides, then
turn each the other's partner, till they come into
their places; then cast off and turn round once; then
the figure of 8 turn, *Newest Academy of Compliments*.

MERRY, prov. 'Tis merry in hall, when
beards wag all. A proverb very current
in old times. See Ben Jons.
Masque of Christmas, vol. vi, p. 2;
Ray's Prov., p. 135. It was also in
an old song, sung by master Silence:
Be merry, be merry, my wife has all,
For women are shrews, both short and tall,
Tis merry in hall, when beards wag all.

2 Hen. IV., v, 3.

It is cited by Heywood in his *Epi-*
grams. See Warton, *Hist. Poet.*,
vol. iii, p. 90.

†**MERRY ANDREW.** A stage clown or
fool.

Those blades indeed are cripples in their art,
Mimick his foot, but not his speaking part.
Let them the traitor, or Volpone try;
Could they—

Rage like Cethegus, or like Cassius die,
They ne'er had sent to Paris for such fancies,
As monsters heads and *Merry-Andrew's* dances.

Rochester's Poems, 1710, p. 56.

MERRY-MAKE. Sport, junketing.

Thenot now nis the time of merry-make.

Sp. Sh. Kal., Nov., 9.

With fearless merrie-make, and piping still.

Fletch. L'arp. Isl., i, 27.

†**MESLING.** Mixed corn, usually wheat
and rye.

Furrago, Quod ex pluribus satis pabuli causa datur
jumentis. Dragée à chevaux. *Mesceline*: provender
for cattell. *Nomenclator*.

But the miller ought to take but one quart,
for grinding of one bushel of hard corn; and if he fetch
and carrie back the grist to the owner, he may take
two quarts of hard corn; and this hard corn is
intended of wheate, rye, and *meslin* (which is wheate
and rye mixed). And for mault, the miller shall take
but halfe so much toll, as he taketh for hard corn,
(*sc.* one pinte in the bushel) for that mault is more
easily grownd than wheate, or rye.

Dalton's Country Justice, 1620.

Rie in divers places is mixed with wheat, and a kind
of bread made of them, called *mesling-bread*, for it
is lesse obstructive, nourisheth better, and lesse
fillethe the body with excrements.

Venner's Via Recta, 1637.

MESPRISE, s. Mistake; a French
word, hardly altered, which occurs
several times in Spenser, but in no
other author that I have seen. See
Todd.

MESS, s. A party dining together, a set.

Not noted—

But of the finer natures; by some severals
Of head-piece extraordinary; lower *messes*
Perchance are to this business purblind.

Wint. T., i, 2.

Uncut up pies at the nether end filled
With moss and stones, partly to make a shew with,
And partly to keep the lower *mess* from eating.

B. & Pl. Woman Hat., i, 2.

As at great dinners of feasts the com-
pany was usually arranged into fours,
which were called *messes*, and were
served together, the word came to
mean a set of four, in a general way.

Lyly says expressly,

Four makes a *messe*, and we have a *messe* of masters
that must be cozened, let us lay our heads together.

Mother Bombe, ii, 1.

Hence Shakespeare says,

You three fools lacked me fool to make up the *mess*.

L. L. L., iv, 3.

Where are your *mess* of sons?

3 Hen. VI., i, 4.

Namely, his four sons, Edward,
George, Richard, and Edmund earl
of Rutland.

Penelop's fame though Greekes do raise,
Of faithfull wives to make up three,
To think the truth, and say no lesse,
Our *Avisa* shall make a *messe*.

A. Emel's Verses prefixed to Avis.

Lucretia and Susanna were the pre-
ceding two, therefore Penelope and
Avisa made up the *mess*.

A vocabulary, published in London,
1617, bears this title:

Janua linguarum quadrilinguis, or a messe of tongues,
Latine, English, French, and Spanish. Neatly served
up together for a wholesome repast, &c.

The editor also says that, there being
already three languages, he translated
them into French, "to make up the
messe." *Address to Engl. Reader*.

MESSEL. A leper, an outcast; evi-
dently for *mesell*, which is French,
and is explained by Cotgrave, "a
meselled, scurvy, leporous, lazarous
person."

Press me, I devy; press scoundrels, and thy *messels*.

London Prod., ii, 1.

Abaffed up and down the town for a *mesel* and take
a scoundrel.

Ibid., ii, 4.

Mesel, for a leper, and *meselrie*,
leprosy, occur in Chaucer. See
MEAZLES.

†**MESSING-FAT.** A mashing-vat?

Ten barreils, one *messinge fatt*, one cowle, two doughs
kivers, with other necessaries there.

MS. Inventory, 1658.

†**MESTFUL.** Sorrowful?

Among all other birds

Moste *mestful* birde am I:

Among all feathered foules

I first complaine and crie.

Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

MET, s. A limit, or boundary. *Meta*, Latin. A word, perhaps, hazarded by the following author:

Untimely never comes the lives last met,
In cradle death may rightly claime his det.

J. Dolman, in Mirr. Mag., p. 432.

METE, v., to measure, can hardly be said to be disused, as it still occurs in many passages of the authorised translation of the Bible. Creech is cited for it in Johnson. In one passage it is used as a participle:

Lands that were *mete* by the rod, that labour's spared.
Rever. Tr., O. Pl., iv, 338.

Also for to aim, to measure with the eye:

Let the mark have a prick [point] in 't to *mete* at.
L. L. Lost, iv, 1.

In the older editions it is printed *meat*. [See MEETE.]

METE-WAND, and METE-YARD. Both used for a tailor's yard measure or wand.

Take thou the bill,
Give me thy *mete-yard* and spare not me.

Tam. Shr., iv, 3.

See also Levit., xix, 35.

A true touch stone, a sure *mete-wand* lies before
their eyes. *Achan's Schoolm.*

Burke is quoted for *met-wand*. See Todd. Perhaps it is still in use in Ireland, and so pronounced.

METREZA, s. A mistress. Probably meant as Italian; but only Frenchified Italian, made from *maitresse*.

Why methinks I see that signor pawn his foot-cloth;
that *metreza* her plate; this madam take physic, &c.
Malcontent, i, 3. O. Pl., iv, p. 19.

MEVE, or MEEVE, v., for to move. This occurs only in the older writings.

I could right well
Ten tymes sooner all that have beleived,
Than the tenth part of all that he hath *meved*.

Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 91.

A pledge you did require when Damon his suit did
meve. *Damon and Pythias, O. Pl., i, 204.*

O mightie kinge, let some pittie your noble harte
meve. *Ibid., p. 242.*

Also in p. 243.

MEVY, s. Thrush, for MAVIS. [Or perhaps the sea-mew.]

About his sides a thousand sea-gulls bred,
The *mevy*, and the halcyon. *Brownie, Brit. Past.*

MEW, v. To moult, or shed the feathers. *Muer*, French.

Whose body *mevs* more plaisters every month
Than women do old faces.

B. & Pl. Thierry & Th., ii, 1.

Hence a very clear emendation in their play of Wit without Money, where the person addressed had lost his clothes:

How came you thus, sir, for you're strangely *mew'd*.
iii, 4.

In the old edition it had been printed *mov'd*; which Mr. Weber restored, thinking that it made sense, which can hardly be granted.

†I may welcome you home, as doubting your country
may have *mew'd* that relation in so long an absence;
she having exposed her noble issue, being conviction
enough to make you disclaim her. *Cleveland's Works.*
[It is said also of stags shedding their
horns:]

†Of Galatea.

The stag, 'tis said, his horns doth yearly *mew*:
Thine husband daily doth his horns renew.

Owen's Epigrams, 1677.

Also, to keep shut up; from the substantive, *mew*:

More pity that the eagle should be *mew'd*,
While kites and buzzards prey at liberty.

K. Rich. III., i, 2.

MEW, s. A place in which falcons were kept; also, metaphorically, any close place. Probably because birds were confined in them while moulting.

Forth coming from her darksome *mew*,
Where she all day did hide her hated *bew*.

Spens. F. Q., i, v, 20.

To be clapt up in close and secret *mew*.
Fairf. Tasso, v, 43.

See also the authorities in Johnson.

MICH, v. To skulk, or act by stealth; thence to indulge in secret amours. The etymology seems uncertain. Written also *meach*, and *meech*.

Not for this *micching* base transgression
Of truant mecheance. *Wid. Tears, O. Pl., vi, 212.*
Say we should all *meach* here, and stay the feast.

B. & Pl. Hen. M. Fort., v, 1.

Sure she has

Some *meeching* rascal in her house.
Ibid., Scornful Lady, v, 1.

My truant was *nicht*, sir, into a blind corner of the tomb.
Wid. Tears, O. Pl., vi, 225.

What made the gods so often to trewant from heaven,
and *nich* here on earth. *Euphues, p. 29.*

Therefore *micching* malicho, in Hamlet, iii, 2, probably meant concealed mischief. See MALICHO.

MICHALL, a., if a right reading, must be derived from *nich*, truant, adulterous. [It is only a corrupt form of MECHAL, or *mæchal*, adulterous.]

Pollute the nuptial bed with *nichall* sinne.
Hryw. Eng. Trav., F. 1.

The editor of the reprint, in the Anc. Drama, changes it to *mickle*, vol. vi, p. 161; but doubts of his own correction, and indeed with reason.

MICHER, s. A truant, one who acts by stealth. It is frequently united with the notion of a truant boy.

Shall the blessed sun of heaven prove a *micher* and eat blackberries?
1 Hen. IV., ii, 4.

How tenderly her tender hands between
In ivory cage she did the *micher* bind. *Sidney.*

See Johnson.

What, turn *micker*, steal a wife, and not make your old friends acquainted with it? *Mis. of Inf. Marr.*

MICKLE, a. Great. Saxon. In Scotland *muckle*. Hardly obsolete.

O, *mickle* is the powerful grace that lies
In plants, herbs, stoues, and their true qualities.
Rom. and Jul., ii, 3.

See also the authorities in Johnson.

MIDSUMMER ALE. See **ALE**.

And now next *Midsommer ale*, I may serve for a fool.
Antiquary, O. Pl., x, 91.

MIGHTFUL, a. Full of might, powerful. A word formed quite conformably to the analogy of our language, but not occurring except in this passage:

My lords, you know, as do the *mightful* gods.
Tit. Andron., iv, 4.

MIGNIARD, a. Tender, delicate; from the French *mignard*. Apparently used only by comic licence.

Love is brought up with those soft *migniard* handlings.
His pulse lies in his palm. *B. Jons. Devil an Ass*, i, 4.

MIGNIARDIZE, s. Delicacy. French, except that the second *i* is inserted. It is probably used as an affected word.

And entertain her, and her creatures too,
With all the *migniardize* and quaint carresses
You can put on them. *B. Jons. Staple of N.*, iii, 1.

The speaker is understood to be a courtier, from this speech.

MIGNON, v. To flatter; from the French.

For though the affection of the multitude, whom he did not *mignon*,—discerned not his ends.

Daniel's Works, Philotas, p. 255.

MIHIL, or MIHEL. For a long time the current and familiar pronunciation of the Christian name Michael. Hence we find Mr. *Mihil Crowwill* in R. Brome's comedy of the Convent Garden Weeded; and hence the burlesque title to one of John Taylor's works, "Tub Lecture, by *Myheel Mendsole*," i. e., Michael Mendsole. *Mihil Mumchance* is the title of a piece sometimes attributed to R. Greene, on the "art of cheating in false dyce-play." *Cens. Lit.*, viii, 390.

The name appears, even now, on a tombstone near St. Martin's, Westminster: "Mr. *Mihill* Slaughter, d. Octob. 17, 1817, æt. 37." It is on the south side, as you go from Lancaster-court, Strand.

Noble, in his continuation of Granger, vol. iii, p. 294, says that *Michael*

Mattaire wrote his name *Mikell*. He probably wrote it *Mihell*, which has been mistaken for the other.

This is partly a French pronunciation. St. Michel, on the Meuse, near Verdun, is still currently called *S. Mihel*, or *Mihiel*.

MIHELMAS. Michaelmas; conformably to the preceding account.

Have millions at *Mihelmas*, parsneps in Lent.
Tusser's Husb., March, edit. 1557.

MILAN SKINS. Some article of fashionable elegance in dress. I think they were fine gloves manufactured at Milan.

I mark them,
And by this honest light, for yet tis morning,
Saying the reverence of their gilded doublets
And *Milan skins*—they shew'd to me directly
Court crabs that creep a side way for their living.
B. & F. Valent., ii, 2.

MILL (or rather milled) SIXPENCES.

Milled money was invented by Antoine Brucher, in France; and the first so struck in that country was about 1553. Elizabeth of England coined milled money from about 1562 to 1572, when the use of the mill was discontinued, on account of its expense, till about 1623. After 1662 it remained completely established, on account of many advantages which more than compensated for the cost. Master Slender alleges that his pocket was picked of

Seven groats in *mill-sixpences*, and two Edward shovels-boards.

Merry Wives, i, 1.

It seems that they were sometimes kept as counters:

A few *mill'd sixpences*, with which
My purser casts account.

Sir W. Dav. News from Plim., loc.

MILLINER. This is one of the few occupations which females have latterly gained from the other sex. A milliner was originally a man, and we may presume, from *Milan*, whence he imported female finery.

He was perfumed like a *milliner*. *1 Henry IV*, i, 3.
To conceal such real ornaments as these, and shadow their glory, as a *milliner's wife* does her wrought stomacher, with a smoky lawn or a black cyprus.

B. Jons. Ev. Man in H., i, 3.

MILL-STONES, prov. To weep *mill-stones* was proverbially said of a person not likely to weep at all; *q. d.*, "he will weep *mill-stones*, if anything." Gloucester says to the murderers

Your eyes drop mill-stones when fools' eyes drop tears.

Rich. III., i, 3.

Which expression is repeated afterwards by one of the men :

Cl. Bid Glo'ster think on this, and he will weep.

I M. Aye, mill-stones, as he lessen'd us to weep.

Scene 6.

He, good gentleman,

Will weep when he hears how we are used.

I Serj. Yes, mill-stones. *Cesar and Pompey*, 1607.

In Troilus and Cressida it is applied to tears of laughter, but equally in ridicule of the idea of their being shed at all. Act i, sc. 2.

[To look through a mill-stone, to be very sharp sighted.]

†Then, Fidas, since your eyes are so sharp that you cannot only look through a millstone, but cleave through the minds, and so cunning that you can level at the dispositions of women whom you never knew.

Lilly's Euphues and his England.

†MIMETIC. Capable of mimicking.

But Fucus, lead by mimetick apes,

Could not denie don Fucus's antick shapes.

Whiting's Alvaro and Beldana, 1638, p. 9.

MINCE, *v.* To walk in an affected manner, by cutting the steps small, or mincing them.

Away, I say; time wears: hold up your head and mince.

Merry W. W., v, 1.

See also the examples, and other senses, in Johnson. Among the rest, *Isai*, iii, 16.

All the senses are evidently derived from the primitive meaning of cutting small. Hence, *mincing*, is used for *affected*, *delicate*. See MALICHO.

MINE, *s.* Appears to be used in the following passage for *magnet*, or mineral.

The mine

Which doth attract my spirit to run this marshall course,

Is the fair guard of a distressed queen.

Dumb Knight, O. Pl., iv, 429.

The annotators tell us, that in Kent the iron stone is called *mine*, quasi mineral. [A common local use of the word.]

MINE, *s.* The old orthography of *mien*, countenance; being that of its etymology, *mine*, French. It seems to have been altered for the sake of pronunciation, to avoid giving the foreign sound to the *i*. But *mein* would still better express the sound, and more suitably to the analogy of our language.

I will possess him with yellownesse, for this revolt of mine is dangerous.

Merry Wives, i, 3, 4to of 1630.

This the modern commentators rightly explain, "change of countenance."

Know you that fellow that walketh there? He is an alchemist by his mine, and hath multiplied all to moonshine.

Eliot, 1593, quoted by Dr. Farmer.

MING, or MINGE, *v.* To mix.

Which never minges

With other stream.

Sir A. Gorge's Lucan.

And so together he would minge his pride and povertee.

Kendall's Poems, 1577, G 1.

She carves it fyne and minges it thicke.

Drant's Trans. from Hor., Malone Q.

Warburton, with his usual courage, made a substantive of it, and would have forced it into a passage of Shakespeare (*All's W.*, i, 1); but as a substantive I believe it cannot be found.

Hall seems to use it for to mention; but it may mean to mix in conversation:

Could never man work thee a worsser shame Than once to minge the father's odious name.

Book iv, 8. 2.

MINGLE, *n. s.* Contraction for *mine* ingle. See INGLE.

Because it is a common thing to call *cue*, and *mingle*, now a days, all the world over.

Honest W., O. Pl., iii, 307.

Sometimes also *mingle*:

Horace, my sweet *mingle* is always in labour when I come.

Decker's Satirom., Or. Dr., 3, p. 103.

Also *passim* in the same play.

MINGLE, *s.* Mixture.

He was not sad, for he would shine on those

That make their looks by him. He was not merry,

Which seem'd to tell them his remembrance lay

In Egypt, with his joy; but between both.

O heavenly *mingle*.

Ant. and Cleop., i, 5.

Trumpeters,

With brazen din blast you the city's ear;

Make *mingle* with our rattling tabournes,

That heav'n and earth may strike their sounds together.

Ibid., iv, 8.

MINGLE-MANGLE, *s.* A confused mixture, an irregular medley; from *mingle* and *mangle*, being at once mixed and mutilated.

Germany was visited twenty years with God's word, but they did not earnestly embrace it, nor in life follow it, but made a *mingle-mangle* and a hotch potch of it.

Latimer, Serm., fol. 49 b.

Latimer has the expression not unfrequently, and even as a verb, "to *mingle-mangle* the word with man's inventions." *Ibid.*, 91 b.

It is exemplified also from Hooker and Hartlib. See Todd.

If we present a *mingle-mangle*, our fault is to be excused.

Lyly's Mydas, Prologue.

See Decker, *Gul's Hornb.*, p. 52, Nott. See also Puttenham, p. 211.

†Now that is the fact they find fault withal, and reason of it, saying, that a *mingle mangle* should not be made of comedies; but verily in shewing themselves to be so wise, they manifest their follie.

Terrence in English, 1614.

†These *mingle mangle*, motly toys they spend The time, till night doth make them homeward wend.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

†How pitteous then mans best of wit is martyr'd,
In barrous manner tatter'd, torne, and quarter'd,
So *mingle-mangled*, and so hack't and hew'd,
So scurvily bescurvide and bemew'd. *Ibid.*

†**MINGLER**. One who mingles. Applied specially to persons who mixed wools of different qualities previous to their being carded.

We cannot properly wade into the abuses of measuring, unless we begin our enquiry from the originals of clothing, which rests upon such as mingle, card, and spin wools. The *minglers* are usually in great fault, for whereas by the statute, clothing is to be made of fleece wooll onely, nevertheless they mingle fell wools and lambs wools.

The Golden Fleece, 1657.

MINIKIN, *a.* Small, delicate. A diminutive of *min*, which means small in German, Scotch, &c. See Jamieson's Dictionary.

And for one blast of thy *minikin* mouth,
Thy sheep shall take no harm. *K. Lear*, iii, 6.

The word *feat* is explained by Baret, "proper, well fashioned, *minikin*, handsome." *Alvearie*, in loc.

Minikin seems sometimes to have meant *treble* in music, being directly opposed to *base*:

Yet servants, knowing *minikin* nor base,
Are still allowed to fiddle with the case.

Lovelace's Poems, p. 41; *To Etinda's Glove*.

'Stoot what *treble minikin* squeaks there?

Marston's Antonio and Melinda, Anc. Dr., ii, 150.

Min, *moins*, and all this family of words, seem to come from *minor*.

MINIMUS, or **MINIM**, *s.* Anything very small. The word is Latin, but came into use probably from the musical term *minim*, which, in the very old notation, was the shortest note, though now one of the longest. The old musical notes were the *long*, the *breve*, the *semi-breve*, and the *minim*. The *long*, and the *breve*, are now disused (except that the latter appears sometimes in the church music); and the *semi-breve* remains the longest note (corrupted to *sembreve*, or *semibref*); the *minim* the next, then *crotchets*, *quavers*, &c., &c.; all invented to suit the constantly increasing rapidity of musical performance and composition.

Get you gone, you dwarf,
You *minimus*, of hindring knot-grass made.

Mids. N. Dr., iii, 2.

Milton used the word *minim*:

Not all

Minims of nature, some of serpent kind
Woodrous in length and corpulence.

Par. L., vii, 481.

And Spenser:

To make one *minime* of thy poor hand-mayd.

P. Q., VI, x, 28.

†**MINION**, *s.* and *a.* Anything delicate, small, or pretty. From the *Fr. mignon*.

Abrodictus, a delicate person, a *minion*.

Elotes Dictionary, 1559.

His hynes lykthe your *mynyon* howes so well, that he purposythe not to departe so shortly from thens, as he apoyntyd, and as I late wrote unto your grace.

State Papers, i, 307.

Anger made great Alexander (like the least part of himselfe) kill his *minionized* friend Clytus: for, had it been drunkenness, hee would have tapt out his hart blond before he heard him speake: for, drunkenness is an afternoones madness, and can do nothing advisedly.

Rich Cabinet Furnished with Varietie of Excellent Discriptions, 1616.

He wolde kepe goodly horses, and live *mynyon* and elegantly.

Taverner's Adagies, 1552.

†**MINISTRESS**. A female servant.

The olde foxes cruell and severe *mynistresse*,
Will learne the enterer never to come forth.

The Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

MINIVER, *s.*, or **MINIVER**. A kind of fur. Thus defined by Cotgrave: "Pellis est cujusdam albæ bestiolæ, qua utuntur academicii senatores et juridici, ad duplicanda superhumeralia, togas, et stolas purpureas." So Fortescue: "Capitium ejus non alio quam *menevero* penulatur." *De Laud. Leg. Angl.* Where, says Du Cange, "expressit Gallicum *menuvair*." It was, according to Cotgrave, the fur of the small weasel, *menu-vair*.

A velvet hood, rich borders, and sometimes
A dainty *miniver* cap. *Masing. City Mad.*, iv, 4.
Perdie by this *miniver* cap, and according to his majesty's leave.

Decker's Satiromast., Or. Dr., iii, 125.

According to some authors, it was the soft fur from the belly of squirrels, weasels, &c. So, Wilkins, *Real Char.* Alph. Dict., in loco. Others suppose it the skin of a Russian animal.

MINNOCK, or **MINNICK**, *s.* A word which occurs in the first quartos of the *Midsummer Night's Dream*, for which the folio substitutes *mimmick*. Dr. Johnson was inclined to suppose the word genuine, and derived from the same source as *minx*. Thus, *minnock*, masc.; *minnix*, or *minx*, fem.

Anon his Thiebs must be answered,
And forth my *minnock* comes.

Mids. N. D., iii, 2.

If *minnock* was ever in use, it must be found somewhere. *Mimick* certainly makes sense; but it seems very improbable that any printer should blunder at so common a word, to make one which never existed.

†**MINUITY.** A trifle. This word occurs in the History of Don Quixote, 1675, f. 64.

MINUTE-JACKS, in Shakespeare's *Timon*, have been generally interpreted to mean the same as **JACKS OF THE CLOCK HOUSE**; but how they can be called *minute-jacks*, whose office is only to strike hours or quarters, is not easily explained. If any automaton were alluded to, it must surely be some whose actions were impelled by the minute hand or the pendulum. But I rather think that no more is meant by minute-jacks, than "fellows that watch their minutes to make their advantage, time-servers."

You fools of fortune, trencher friends, time's flies,
Cap and knee slaves, vapours, and *minute-jacks*!
Timon, iii, 6.

There is no doubt that by the "Jack that keeps the stroke," Rich. III, iv, 2, is meant the "Jack of the clock-house."

MIRABLE, *a.*, for admirable.

Not Neoptolemus so *mirable*,
On whose bright crest Fame with her loud'st O Yes
Cries, "this is he," could promise to himself
A thought of added honour torn from Hector.
Tro. and Cress., iv, 6.

The word is uncommon, and perhaps may be considered as a poetic licence in that passage.

MIRABOLAN, *s.* The proper form of the word above noticed under **MARABLANE**. The fact is, that it was a kind of plumb; though the kernels of the stones were probably also used in medicine. The fruit was the object of the confectioner, and the following is an old receipt for preparing it:

To preserve *mirabolans* [clearly an error for *mirabolans*] or *male-caladonians*.—Take your male-caladonians, stone them, perboyle in water, then pill off the outward skin of them; they will boyle as long as a peece of beefe, and therefore you need not feare the breaking of them; and when they are boyled tender, make sirup of them, and preserve them as you do any other thing, and so you may keep them all the yeare.
Warner's Antiq. Culinarie, p. 92.

There is a long article upon them in Johnson's *Gerard*, p. 1500, which enumerates five species. Of their qualities, it says,

All the kinds of *mirabolans* are in taste astringent and sharpe, like to the unripe *sorbus* or service berries. The yellow and *Bellerice*, taken before meat, stop the laake, and help the weak stomach, as *Garcias* writeth.
P. 1501.

The figures represent them as not unlike figs.

†**MIRACLIST.** A narrator of miracles.

Hear the *miracelist* report it, who himselfe was an actor.
Declaration of Popish Impostures, 1603.

†**MIRISH.** Miry.

In times of tumult thou amongst the Irish,
Hast made them skip o'r bogs and quagmires *mirish*.
Taylor's Works, 1830.

MIRKE, *s.* Darkness; commonly written *murk*, especially in modern editions. *Mirce*, tenebræ, Saxon.

Ere twice in *murk* and occidental damp,
Moist *Hesperus* hath quench'd his sleepy lamp.

All's Well, ii, 1.

The word, and all its derivatives, are still current in the Scottish dialect, and are abundantly exemplified in Dr. Jamieson's excellent Dictionary.

MIRKE, *a.* Dark.

By whose means the bottaile was resumed againe,
whiche lasted till that *mirke* night parted them in summer.
Holins. Descrip. of Scott., C 6, col. 1. a.

Such myster saying me soemeth all too *mirke*.

Sp. Sh. Kal., Sept., 13.

Murky is still a poetical word, and not unfrequently used.

MIRKESOME, *n. a.* Dark.

Through *mirksome* aire her ready way she make.

Spens. F. Q., I, v, 28.

And there in silent, deaf, and *mirksome* shade,
His characters and circles strange he made.

Fairf. Tasso, xiii, 5.

MIRROR. Among the fantastic fashions of his day, ridiculed by Ben Jonson and others, was that of wearing mirrors or small glasses, in various ways, as ornaments. Even in men's hats.

Where is your page? call for your casting-bottle, and place your *mirror* in your hat, as I told you.

B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev., ii, 1.

This, we may suppose, was the very height of affectation, by the manner in which it is introduced; but there is no doubt, to use the words of Mr. Gifford, that both sexes wore them publicly, the men as brooches, or ornaments in their hats, and the women at their girdles, or on their breasts; nay, sometimes in the centres of their fans. For the latter circumstance he quotes *Lovelace*, who makes a lady say,

My lively shade thou ever shalt retaine,
In thy inclosed feather-framed glasse.

See **LOOKING-GLASSE**.

MIRROR OF KNIGHTHOOD. The name of a Spanish romance, translated into English at the end of the sixteenth century, and then very popular. See **LINDABRIDES** and

DONZEL DEL PHEBO. It formed a part of Don Quixote's collection :

The barber taking another book, said, this is the *Mirror of Knighthood*. I know his worship well, quoth the curate.

Hence Butler gives that title to his hero :

A wight he was, whose very sight would
Entitle him *Mirror of Knighthood*.

Hudibr., I, i, 15.

A MISCELLANY MADAM. A female trader in miscellaneous articles ; a dealer in trinkets and ornaments of various kinds, such as kept shops in the New Exchange. So at least I conclude from the following passages ; and I have not met with the term elsewhere :

Now I would be an empress, and by and by a dutchess ; then a great lady of state ; then one of your *miscellany madams* ; then a waiting-woman, &c.

B. Jon. Cynthia's Rev., iv, 1.

As a waiting woman, I would taste my lady's delights to her ; as a *miscellany madam*, invent new tires, and go visit courtiers. *Ibid.*

† MISCHIEF. *With a mischief*, a common old phrase, sufficiently explained in the following examples.

Abi in malam rem, go hence with a *mischief*.

Eliotes Dictionary, 1559.

When the simpring scornfull pusse, the supposed mistress of the house (*with a mischief*) who is, indeed, a kinde of creature retired for a while into the country to escape the whip in the city.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

But above all, her skill is much credited to helpe yong women breed and fructife, so that if shee be as barren as a stockfish, yet the matronly medicines and instructions of this wise cunning woman, will in a little time make her encrease with a vengeance, and multiply with a *mischief*. *Ibid.*

† MISDIET. Bad or injurious diet.

Now for the body, it as well levels at it ; for those who distemper and *misdiet* themselves with untimely and unwonted surfeiting.

Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

† MISDIETER. One who follows an injurious diet.

If consorting with *misdieters*, he bathes himselfe in the muddy streames of their luxury and ryot, he is in the very next suburbs of death it selfe. *Ibid.*

MISER, s. A miserable wretch ; used without any reference to avarice, to which worst wretchedness it has been confined in more modern usage.

Decrepit miser ! base, ignoble wretch !

1 Hen. VI., v, 5.

Those pains that make the *miser* glad of death Have seiz'd on me. *Tamer. and Gism.*, O. Pl., ii, 198. And so this *miser*, at the same verie point, had like chance and fortune.

Holins., p. 760.

He staid his steed for humble *miser*'s sake.

Spens. F. Q., II, i, 9.

Does not yet disdain to carrie with thee the wofull words of a *miser* now despairing.

Sidney's Arcad., p. 117.

† MISER'S GALLON. A very small measure.

Her ordnance are gallons, pottles, quarts, pints, and the *miser's gallon*. *Taylor's Works*, 1630.

† MISERABLE. Covetous, miserly.

Which the king thankfully receiving, noting his *miserable* nature, and that his gift rather did proceed from hope of gain than good will.

Pasquil's Jests, &c., 1604.

MISERERE. A lamentation ; the beginning of the 51st, or fourth penitential psalm, "*Miserere mei, Deus.*" Often, says Kersey, presented by the Ordinary to such malefactors as have benefit of clergy allowed them.

No more ay-mees and *misereres*, Tranio.

B. & F. Tamer Tamed, iii, 8.

Certainly the right reading. The first edition has "*miseries*;" the second, absurdly, "*mistrisses*;" but the metre points out the true reading. Thus also :

Would sing a woful *miserere*, Pedro.

Ibid., v, 2.

Not *misereri*, as the old editions have it, and Sympson after them.

† MISEXPENCE. Reckless expense.

O wretched end of idle vanity,

Of *misexpence* and prodigality.

The Beggar's Apo., c. 1607.

† MISHMASH. A confused heap.

Chaos, Ovid. Lactantio, confusio atque congeries rerum omnium, et informis materia, quam poetas invexerunt, ex ea extitisse omnia fabulantes. *χλός*, Orphoe. Confusion universelle de toutes choses. A confused or disordered heape of all things together : a *mishmash*.

Nomenclator.

And these are so full of their confused circumlocutions, that a man would thinke he heard Theriacs with a frapping and bawling clamor to come out with a *mishmash* and hotchpotch of most distastfull and unsavory stuffe.

Holland's Amianthus Marcellianus, 1609.

MISKIN, s. A dunghill ; properly *mizen*, Saxon. A provincial word, which is still in use in some parts. Grose has *mix-hill* as a Kentish word, which is only a corruption.

And would you mellow my young pretty mistress

In such a *miskin*.

B. & P. Night-Walker, iii, 1.

Erroneously printed *mis-ken*, from not being understood.

MISKIN, s. A little bagpipe, so explained in the margin.

Now would I tune my *miskins* on this green.

Drydt., *Rel.* 2, p. 1388.

Noticed also by Phillips, Kersey, &c.

† To MISKNOW. Not to know, to ignore.

A serving-man I in cast clothes have seen,
That did himselfe so strangely overweene,
That with himselfe he out of knowledge grew,
And therefore all his old friends he *misknows*.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

† MISKNOWLEDGE. Ignorance, or misinterpretation.

For I shall never (with Gods grace) be ashamed to make publick profession thereof upon all occasions, lest God should be ashamed of me before men and

angels; especially lest at this time men might presume further upon the *mis*knowledge of my meaning to trouble this parliament than were convenient.

Wilson's James I.

†MISLIN.

Come sit thee downe, and with a *mislyn* charme

Cease my incircled arme,

Till lockt in fast embraces wee discover

In every eye a lover.

Beaumont's Poems, 1641.

MISON, s. Apparently for *mistion*, or mixture. [Supposed to be a sort of pancake.]

They may crumble it [their bread] into water well enough, and make *mison* with it.

Nashe's Unf. Trav., 1594; *Cumberl. Observ.*, p. 65.

I have not seen the word elsewhere.

MISPENSE, s. Bad expense, evil employment.

May reasonably be deemed nothing more than a wilful *mispense* of our time, labour, and good humour.

Barrow's Sermons, xxix, Edinb. ed., p. 254.

The word was used by Hall, and other old divines. See the examples given by Todd.

MISPROUD, a. Improperly or unjustifiably proud.

Impairing Henry, strength'ning *misproud* York.

8 Hen. VI, ii, 6.

To MISQUEME. To displease. See QUEME.

MISRULE, LORD OF. The master of revels at Christmas, in any nobleman's or other great house.

First, at Christmase, there was in the kinge's house, wheresoever hee was lodged, a *lord of misrule*, or mayster of merie disporters, and the like had ye in the house of every noble man, of honor or good worshippe, were he spirituall or temporall.—These lordes, beginning their rule on Alhollon eve, continued the same till the morrow after the feast of the Purification, commonly called Candlemas day. In all which space there were fine and subtilie disguisinges, maakes, and mummeries, &c.

Blowe's London, p. 79.

No Epi, love is a *lord of misrule*, and keepeth the Christmas in my corps.

Lyly, Court Com., F I.

In Ben Jonson's masque of Christmas, *misrule* is thus described: "*Misrule*, in a velvet cap, with a sprig, a short cloke, a great yellow ruff, like a reveller," &c. This *lord of misrule* was sometimes styled the *Christmas prince*, of which a remarkable instance has been already noticed. See CHRISTMAS PRINCE. There is little doubt that all these contrivances for encouraging and enlivening the sports of Christmas, were derived from the more ancient feast of the *Boy-Bishop*, which being found superstitious, and liable to various abuses, was put down by proclamation, in 1542. See *Archæologia*, vol. xviii, p. 313.

MISSELDEN, s. A name for *missel-*

toe, and nearer to the original, *mistellan*, Saxon.

They bruise the berries of *misselden* first, and then wash them, and afterwards seeth them in water, whereof bird-time is made.

Transl. of Pliny, quoted in *Baret's Alvearie*.

Cotgrave has it *misseldinc*. It was called also *missel*, whence the *missel-thrush*, from feeding upon its berries.

MISSELTOE, s. The peculiar and somewhat mysterious production of this parasitical plant has always made it an object of superstition. The high estimation in which it was held by the Druids is well known; but in the times here to be illustrated, it was chiefly used for Christmas decoration. The custom longest preserved was the hanging up of a bush of it in the kitchen, or servants' hall, with the charm attached to it, that the maid, who was not kissed under it at Christmas, would not be married in that year.

MISTER, s. Kind, or sort of; said to be from *mestier*, French. A word of Chaucer's time, but continued in use by Spenser and others.

Such *myster* saying me seemeth to mirke.

Sp. Shep. Kal., Sept., l. 103.

Where Spenser's own Glossary explains it by the word "manner." Hence we easily understand the "*mister wight*" of Spenser and his contemporaries, "manner of person."

What *mister wight* she was, and whence i-brought?

Fairf. Tasso, iv, 28.

What *mister-chance* hath brought thee to the field
Without thy sheep?

Browne, Shep. F., Eccl. 7.

That is, "what kind of chance?"

So Drayton:

These *mister* arts been better fitting thee.

Eclogue 7, ed. 1598.

The later editions read, "Like hidden arts."

To MISTER, v. To signify, or be of consequence; or rather, perhaps, only impersonal, "it *mistreth*." Found hitherto only in this passage.

As for my name it *mistreth* not to tell,

Call me the squire of dames, that me beseemeth well.

Spens. F. Q., III, vii, 61.

Mr. Todd, who quotes Upton's right explanation at the place, has misinterpreted it in the Dictionary.

MISTERY, s. An art, or a trade. Warburton says, very rightly, on the following passage, that in this sense

the word should properly be spelt with *i*, not *mystery*; being derived, not from the Greek *μυστήρια*, but the French *mestier*. Perhaps, however, it is rather from *maistery*.

Painting, sir, I have heard say is a *mistry*, but what *mistry* there should be in hanging, if I should be hanged I cannot imagine. *M. for M.*, iv, 2.

And that, which is the noblest *mystery*,
Brings to reproach, and common infamy.

Spens. Moth. H. T., 221.

He speaks of the profession of a soldier. The term is still technical. An apprentice is bound that he may learn the "art and mistry" of such a trade.

†**To MISTHANK.** To do the contrary to thanking.

I had (in harbour) heav'd mine anchor o're,
And ev'n already set one foot a-shoar;
When lo, the dolphin, beating 'gainst the bank,
'Gan mine oblivion moodily *mis-thank*. *Du Bartas*.

†**MISTLE.** *Misseltoc*. Called also *mistledeine*. See *MISSELDEN*. "*Mistle or mistledeine, viscus.*" *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 93, "the parts of the trees."

Mistle which groweth upon apple trees and crab-trees, is a great number of white or yellow berries, viscum.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 96.

The first day, of the powder of the scull of a man burned, one dramme at once, and the next day of the *mistle* of the oke, made in powder, one dramme, and the third day the powder of piony roots, one dramme.

Barrorrh's Method of Physick, 1624.

MISTRESS. The small ball at the game of bowls, now called the *Jack*, at which the players aim.

So, so, rub on, and *kiss the mistress*.

Tro. and Cr., iii, 5.

Rub is still a term at the game, expressive of the movement of the bowls, and they are said to *kiss*, when they touch gently.

Zelmune using her own bias, to bowl near the *mistresse* of her own thought. *Pembr. Arc.*, p. 281.

Lake one

That rubs the *mistress* when his bowl is gone.

Panish. Lus., ix, 71.

I hope to be as near the *mistress* as any of you all.

Weakest goes to W., 4to, G 3.

The speaker has declared that he was going to play at bowls. So Brome:

Rather than to have my head bowl'd at her, though I were sure it should kiss the *mistress*.

Queen and Concubine, ii, 8.

See more examples in *Malone's Suppl.*, vol. i, p. 241.

MITRE TAVERN. A famous place of resort in the time of Shakespeare and Jonson. It was in Bread-street, Cheapside.

The *Mitre* in Cheape, and then the Bull Head,

And many like places, that make noses red.

News from Bartl. Fair, 4to.

Come we'll pay at bar, and to the *Mitre* in Bread-street, we'll make a night on't.

Match at Midn., O. Pl., vii, 387.

Why this will be a true feast, a right *Mitre* supper.

A Mad World, O. Pl., v, 386.

This tavern was afterwards removed to Fleet-street, where one of the name remained till very lately:

Meet me strait

At the *Mitre* door in Fleet street.

Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 450.

†**MITRIDATE.** *Mithridate*, a celebrated antidote.

There in my knapsack, (to pay hungers fees)

I had good bacon, basket, nestes-longue, cheese,

With roses, barberries, of each conserve,

And *mitridate*, that vigorous health preserves.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**To MIZEL.** To rain small; to drizzle.

Effeminatenesse is an enemy to good huswiferie, when either the man dares not plow, because it *mizella*, nor the wife rise, for that it is a cold morning.

Rich Cabinet furnished with Varietie of Excellent Discriptions, 1616.

MO, or MOE. Formerly a common abbreviation of *more*; so common that, in the public version of the Bible, it was continued so late as the edition of 1717, Oxon., and perhaps later.

The children of Israel are *mo* and mightier than we. *Exod.*, i, 9.

The black-letter, quarto, of 1584, has, in the same passage, "*greater and mightier than we.*"

And goue the stations all a row,

St. Peter's shrine and many *mo*.

Four Ps., O. Pl., i, 50.

The *moe* the stronger if they gree in one.

Ferrex and Porrex, O. Pl., i, 116.

I will bring seven times *moe* plagues upon you, according to your sinnes.

Levit., xxvi, 21.

In Lyncolnes inne and Temples twayne,

Graves inne and other *mo*,

Thou shalt them fynde whose painfull pen,

Thy verse shall flourish so. *Heyw. Thyestes*, 1560.

At the same period *mo*, and *more*, were both used, and it does not appear why one or the other was preferred in any particular passage, except when it favoured a rhyme.

MOBILE. An adopted Latin word, from *mobilis*, moveable. Now entirely disused, being superseded by its contraction *mob*, the vulgar, the fickle herd. Dr. Johnson has exemplified it twice from prose authors. But there are also poetical authorities.

Fall from their sovereign's side to court the *mobile*,

O London, London, where's thy loyalty?

T. Dufry's Song of London Loyalty.

Tho' the *mobile* baul,

Like the devil and all,

For religion, property, justice, and laws.

Song of an Orange, State Poems, iii, 257.

Thus it appears that all the three syllables were pronounced, as in the Latin

word, which proves that it is not from the French.

The progress from *mobile* to *mob*, is seen in two of Dryden's prefaces. In that to Don Sebastian, he writes,

That due preparation which is required to all great events; as in particular, that of raising the *mobile* in the beginning of the fourth act. Publ. 1690.

In the preface to Cleomenes:

Yet, to gratify the barbarous part of my audience, I gave them a short rabble-scene, because the *mob* (as they call them) are represented by Plutarch and Polybius, with the same character of baseness and cowardice, which are here described. Publ. 1692.

Here he evidently considers the word *mob* as not established English.

MOBLE, *v.* To veil or cover the head close; either from *mob*, a close cap, still in use, or that from this. Written also *mable*.

But who, a woe! had seen the mobled queen.
Hamlet, ii, 2.

The moon doth *mobble* up herself.

Shirley's Gent. of Venice.

There heads and faces are *mobled* in fine linen, that no more is seen of them than their eyes.

Sandy's Travels, p. 69.

The first folio of Shakespeare reads *inobled*, clearly an error of the press; the second, *mobled*; the quarto of 1611, the same.

MOCCAGE, *s.* Mocking; more commonly written *mockage*, from *mock*.

But all this perchaunce ye were I speake half in *moccage*.

Sir Thos. Chaloner's Morie Enc., 4to, 1549, M 3.

A mere *moccage*, a counterfeit charm to no purpose.

Barton, Anat. of Mel., p. 721.

†**MOCK-BEGGAR**. An inhospitable and uncharitable person. Hence the term *Mock-beggar's Hall*, for a mansion, ill kept up, and where no hospitality was practised; a mansion very fine outwardly, but ill furnished within. It was given as a name to some old mansions; one at Wallasey, in Cheshire, was so named, and another near Ipswich, in Suffolk.

A gentleman without means is like a faire house without furniture or any inhabitant, save onely an idle housekeeper; whose rearing was chargeable to the owner, and painfull to the builder, and all ill bestowed, to make a *mock-begger* that hath no good morrowe for his next neighbour.

Rich Cabinet furnished with Varietie of Excellent Discriptions, 1616.

No times observ'd nor charitable laws,

The poore receive their answer from the dawes,

Who in their caying language call it plaine

Mockbegger manour, for they came in vaine.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

MOCK-WATER, *s.* A jocular term of reproach used by the Host, in the Merry Wives of Windsor, to the French Dr. Caius. Considering the

profession of the Doctor, and the coarseness of the Host, there can be no doubt, I think, that he means to allude to the *mockery* of judging of diseases by the *water*, or urine, which was the practice of all doctors, regular and irregular, at that time, and the subject of much, not ill-placed, jocularity. *Mock-water* must mean, therefore, "you pretending water-doctor!" A very few speeches before, the same speaker calls Dr. Caius *King Urinal*, and, twice in the following scene (act iii, sc. 1), sir Hugh threatens to knock his *urinals* about his costard," or head. Can anything be more clear? This is, in substance, Dr. Johnson's interpretation.

A word, monsieur *mock-water*. *Mer. W. W.*, ii, 3.

Mr. Steevens's interpretation, relating to the *water* of a jewel, would be good, if anything had led to the mention of a jewel, or the alluding to it.

MOCKADO, *s.* A stuff made in imitation of velvet, and sometimes called *mock-velvet*.

Who would not thinke it a ridiculous thing, to see a lady in her milke-house with a velvet gowne, and at her bridall in her cassock of *mockado*.

Puttenham, p. 238.

Hee weares his apparell much after the fashion; his means will not suffer him to come too nigh; they afford him *mock-select*, or *satinisco*.

Overbury, Char., M 6 b.

Sherwood has *moccado*, which he renders in French by *mocayart*, *moncarde*. There was also a silk *mockado*, which is probably meant here:

Imagine first our rich *mockado* doublet
With our cut cloth of gold sleeves.

Ford, Lady's Trial, ii, 1.

MODERN, *adj.* In a sense now disused; common, trivial, worthless. I remember a very old lady, after whose death, a miscellaneous paper of trifles was found among her property, inscribed by herself, "odd and *modern* things."

Full of wise saws, and *modern* instances.

As you l. it, ii, 7.

Betray themselves to every *modern* censure, worse than drunkards.

Ibid., iv, 1.

Where sighs, and groans, and shrieks that rent the air,

Are made, not mark'd; where violent sorrow seems

A *modern* ecstasy. *Macb.*, iv, 3.

The instances in Shakespeare are very numerous. See Johnson. The following is perhaps in ridicule of that usage:

Alas! that were no *modern* consequence,
To have cothurnal buskins frightened hence.

B. Jons. Poetast., act v.

†MODICUM. A small repast?

One surfetting on sin, in morning pleasures, noone
banquets, after riots, night moriscoes, midnights
modicoms, and abundance of trash trickt up to all
turbulent revellings. *Armin, Nest of Ninnies*, 1608.
There was no boote to bid runne for drams to drive
down this undigested *moddicombe*. *Ibid.*

MOE, or MOWE, *s.* A distortion of the
face, made in ridicule. It has been
doubted whether *mops* and *mowes*,
which are usually joined together, be
not a colloquial corruption of *mocks*
and *mouthe*; and Spenser has actually
written *mocks* and *mowes*, which seems
to give his authority for it. Mr. Todd
says (J. Dict.) that Spenser has also
mop and *mowe*; but that, I believe,
was an error in copying from his own
note upon the following lines; for I
have not found such a passage:

And otherwhiles with bitter *mockes* and *mowes*
He would him scorne. *F. Q.*, VI, vii, 49.

Abraham Fleming also, in his Vocabu-
lary (1585), has the phrase thus:

Such a one as wryeth his mouth and maketh *mocks*
and *mowes* like an autike. *V. Sanniones*, p. 530.

But *mop* has been derived from the
Gothic, *mopa*, to ridicule, and so fre-
quently occurs, that it can hardly be
an error. See *Mop*.

Apes and monies

*Twist two such shes, would chatter this way, and
Contemn with *mowes* the other. *Cymb.*, i, 7.

Enter the shapes again, and dance with *mops* and
mowes. *Temp.*, Stage direction, iii, 3.

Found nobody at home but an ape, that sat in the
porch, and made *mops* and *mowes* at him.

Nash's Apol. of Pierce Pen., 1563.

Yea, the very subjects came together against me
unawares, making *mowes* at me, and ceased not.

Pr. xxxv, 15, old edition.

Whether to *make mouthe* be an original
expression also, or was at first a cor-
ruption of making *mowes*, may not be
easily determined. They certainly
existed together.

To MOE, *v.*, from the preceding. To
make *mowes*; or, in modern phrase,
to make *faces* at any one.

Sometimes like apes that *moe* and chatter at me.

Temp., ii, 2.

And make them to lye and *mowe* like an ape.

Old Mystery of Candlemas Day, 1512.

Hence Flibbertigibbet is called the
dæmon of *mopping* and *mowing*.
K. Lear. Making *mops* and *mows* is
particularly attributed to apes. See
Mop.

†MOIDERED. Confused; bothered.

Skep. I've been strangely *moyder'd* e're sin 'bout this
same news oth' French king. I conno believe 'tis
true. *Wit of a Woman*, 1705.

MOILE, *s.* A mule. Probably only a
corruption of *mule*.

In worse case seeme than Pallas old growne *moile*,
Th' Athenian's foster'd at their publike cost.

Daniel's Philot., 193.

Agrippa desires you to forbear him till the next week;
his *moils* are not yet come up. *Ben. Jons. Poet.*, i, 2.

This is right,

Th' old emblem of the *moyle* cropping of thistles.

B. & Ft. Scornf. L., ii, 1.

Lawyers of the first eminence, as
judges and sergeants, rode to West-
minster hall on mules; whence it is
said of a young man studying the
law:

Well, make much of him; I see he was never born to
ride upon a *moyle*. *Ibid.*, *Every M. out of H.*, ii, 3.

That is, he will never be eminent in
his profession.

†*Phulas*.——trot behind me softly,
As it becomes a *moil* of ancient carriage.

The Broken Heart, Ford, iv, 2.

†*Spadous*. 'Twould wind-break a *moil*, or a ringed
mare, to vie burthens with her.

The Fancies Chaste and Noble, Ford, ii, 2.

[Mules are still called *moiles* in the
West.]

†Whom he did turne into a fower legg'd asse,
Who nowe with *moyles* and jades doth feede on grasse.

The Newes Metamorphosis, MS. temp. Jac. I.

2. There was also a kind of high shoe
called a *moyle*, or *moile*. See Thoma-
sius, and Fleming's Nomenclator, in
Mulleus. Also Phillips's World of
Words. Probably from carrying the
wearer, like a mule.

Thou wear'st (to wear thy wit and thrift together)

Moyles of velvet to save thy shoes of leather.

J. Heywood's Works and Epigr.

MOILE, *v.* To toil and labour; pro-
bably from *moile*, a mule, being an
animal very useful for labour.

In th' earth we *moile* with hunger, care, and paine.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 76, ed. 1610.

And *moileth* for no more than for his needful hire.

Ibid., p. 278.

This verb, in the old and newer ways
of spelling, formed two anagrams,
recorded by Howell; one on *William*
Noy, attorney-general, who was a mere
plodding lawyer, but very learned, *I*
moyle in law; the other on a judge,
of whom he says, "If an *s* be added,
it may be applied to my countryman,
Judge Jones, an excellent lawyer too,
and a far more genteel man, *I moile*
in laws." *Howell's Letters*, B. I,
§ 1, l. 17. The late sir W. Jones
was too much a genius for it to suit

him; he *moiled*, indeed, but he did much more by mental energy.

†Though thou art a master, thou shalt be always a servant, *mojling* for a mite, and watching to save a pennie. *Man in the Moone*, 1609.

MOLDWARP, s. A mole. Saxon. From turning the mould. Sometimes *mouldiwarp*.

Sometimes he angers me
With telling me of the *moldwarp* and the ant.
1 *Hen. IV.* iii, 1.
And, like a *moldwarp*, make him lose his eyes.
Harr. Ariosto, xxxiii, 16.

Comfort thyself with other men's misfortunes—as the *mouldiwarp* in *Esop*e told the fox complaining for want of a tail—you complain of toies, but I am blind, be quick. *Burt. Anat. Met.*, p. 310.

See also Johnson's authorities, under **MOULDWARP**.

MOLL CUTPURSE. See **FRITH, MARY**.

†**MOLLAND.** High ground.

Sw. There is no difficultie in it: for *molland* is upland, or high ground, and the contrary is feuland, low ground, a matter ordinary, where they use to distinguish between these two kinds.

Norden's Surveiors Dialogue, 1610.

†**MOLY.** A plant known chiefly to the poets, who ascribed to it fabulous virtues. It is known to general readers by the allusion to it in the *Comus* of Milton.

But as the hearbe *moly* hath a flower as white as snow, and a roote as blacke as inke, so age hath a white head, shewing pittie, but a blacke heart, swelling with mischiefe.

Lydie's Euphues and his England.

MOME. A blockhead; sometimes a buffoon.

Mome, malt-horse, capon, coxcomb, idiot, patch.
Com. of Err., iii, 1.

See the note.

Parnassus is not clome
By every such *mome*.

Drayton, Skelloniad, p. 1373.

I dare be bold awhile to play the *mome*,
Out of my sacke some other faults to lease.

Mirr. for Mag., 466.

Momes will in swarms be buzzing about thee.

Decker, Gull's Horns, Proem.

The derivation given by Johnson in his Dictionary, after Hanmer, from *momon*, is very improbable, as taken from a French custom little known in England. It is more likely to be formed from *Momus*. The third example, it may be observed, suits this derivation. How it took the other sense, may be doubted; probably from the contempt attached to the character of a buffoon, and confounding it with the *fool* of those times. Cotgrave has *mome*, as a French word for a buffoon. There was also *momer*, to go in disguise, &c.,

whence our *mummary*. See **Roquefort**.

†**MOMENTALLY, adv.** For a moment, at any moment.

Why but a man must necessarily eate and drinke, because without these two offices, either sound or sick can continue: for the bodies of living creatures remaying in a daily ebbing and flowing, so that *momentally* the corporall spirits are dissolved and consumed, as also in like manner, the humours, and solide parts. *Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1619.

MOMENTANY, adj. Lasting for a moment. It seems to have been in very common use.

Making it *momentany* as a sound,
Swift as a shadow, short as any dream.
Mids. N. Dr., i, 1.

Johnson quotes Hooker, Bacon, and Crashaw, for this word.

MONARCHO. A fantastical Englishman, affecting the airs of an Italian, possibly King by name.

But now he was an insulting monarch, above *Monarcho*, the Italian, that wore crownea in his shoes, and quite renounced his natural English accents and gestures, and wrested himself wholly to the Italian punctilios, &c. *Nash's Have with you, &c.*

He is probably alluded to in

A phantom, a *Monarcho*, and one that makes sport.
Love's L. L., iv, 1.

Neither do they gaze after any other thing but vaine praise and glorie; as in our age Peter Shakerlye of Pauls, and *Monarcho* that lived about the court.

Mores, cited by Dr. Farmer.

MONCHATO, s. I suppose, for *mous-tachio*.

The ranter breathes not
Who with his peck'd *monchato* may not brave him,
Baffle, nay baste him out of his possessions.

Lady Alimony, sign. D 2.

Perhaps only a mis-print, for *mouchato*.

†**MONETH.** The older form of month.

I spent diverse *moneths* in this manner, during which time he saw me every day, and tormented me perpetually.

Hymen's Praludia, 1668, p. 60.

†**MONGING.** Mixing.

Repent you, marchantes, your strange merchandises
Of personages, prebends, avowsons, of benefices,
Of landes, of leases, of office, of fees,
Your *monging* of vitayles, corne, butter, and cheese.

The Funerall of King Edward the Sixt, 1560.

†**MONIFFED.** Appears to signify *monneyed*, in the following passage.

Nature did well in giving poor men wit,
That fools well *moniffed* may pay for it.

Witts Recreations, 1654.

To MONISH. To admonish. A word very common in earlier times. See Todd.

I write not to hurt any, but to profit some; to accuse none, but to *monish* such. *Asch. Scholern.*, p. 49.

†**MONNETS.** Small deformed ears.

Little ears denote a good understanding, but they must not be of those ears which being little, are withall deformed, which happens to men as well as cattel, which for this reason they call *monnets*; for such ears signifie nothing but mischief and malice.

Baunders' Physiognomie, 1663.

†**MONOMACHY.** A single combat; a duel.

This monomachy lasted not, for yonder Comes Saturne on the part of Ganimed. Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

†**MONOPOLITAN.** A monopolist; one who speculated on obtaining patents.

Hee was no diving politician, Or project-seeking monopolitian. Taylor's Workes, 1630.

MONOPOLY. See **PATENT.**

MONSIEUR'S DAYS. The time when the duke of Anjou, whose title was *Monsieur*, resided in England, to court queen Elizabeth, i. e., about 1581.

It was suspected much in Monsieur's days. Mad W. O. Pl., v, 371. That old reveller velvet, in the days of Monsieur. Blacks Booke, 1604.

Cited on the above passage.

MONTANTO, s. An old fencing term. Your punto, your reverso, your stoccala, your imbrocata, your passada, your *montanto*, &c.

B. Jons. Es. Man in his H., i, 1. Shortened into montant:

Thy reverse, thy distance, thy montant. Merr. W. W., ii, 3.

Hence Beatrice jocularly calls Benedict *signor Montanto*, meaning to imply that he was a great fencer. *Much Ado*, i, 1.

†**MONTEITH.** A vessel used for cooling wine-glasses.

When the table was clear'd and readorn'd with fresh bottles, silver monteiths, and christal glasses. The Pagan Prince, 1690.

MONTERO, s. A kind of huntsman's cap; *montera*, Spanish. See Minshew's Spanish Dictionary.

He had (for a montera) on his crown, The shell of a red lobster overgrown. Fansh. Lus., vi, 17.

Sterne introduces the *montero* cap into his *Tristram Shandy*, so that it cannot be esteemed quite obsolete; yet it is little known. See Johnson.

MONTH'S-MIND, s. A celebration in remembrance of dead persons, a month after their decease. See Blount's Glossogr., voc. *Minning-days*.

Is busied now with trentall obsequies, Masse, and month's-minde, dirge, and I know not what,

To ease their sowles in painful purgatory. Old Play of King John, Part I, sign. F 1. Keeping his month's-minde, and his obsequies, With solemn intercession for his soule.

Ibid., Part II, sign. A 4. "Persons in their wills often directed," says Mr. Douce, "that in a month, or any other specific time from the

day of their decease, some solemn office for the repose of their souls, as a mass or dirge, should be perform'd in the parish church, with a suitable charity or benevolence on the occasion." *Illustr. of Shakesp.*, vol. i, p. 38.

On this occasion also it was common to have what is now called the funeral sermon preached; the more to do honour to the memory of the deceased. This was done for that great benefactress to learning Margaret countess of Richmond, &c. The title of the sermon, as first printed by Wynkyn de Worde, and reprinted in 1708, by T. Baker, the Cambridge antiquary, is this:

Hereafter followeth a mornyng remembrance, had at the *moneth minde* of the noble prynces Margarete, countesse of Richmond, and Darbye, moder unto king Henry the Seventh, and grandame to our sovereigne lorde that now is. Upon whose soul Almighty God have mercy. Compyled by the reverend lader in God, Johan Fisher, byshop of Rochester.

The *month's mind* was also a feast:

In the church-warden's accounts of St. Helen's in Abingdon, Berkshire, these *month's minds*, and the expenses attending them, are frequently mentioned. *Stevens on Two Gent. Ver., i, 2.*

We find also in the quotation from Strype by Dr. Grey, that the *month's mind* of sir W. Laxton was on one day, and the mass and sermon the day after. *Ibid.* In Fleming and Higin's Nomenclator (1585, 12mo) we have, under "*Inferias annua religione alicui instituere*," this explanation: "Anniversaries: yearly rites and ceremonies used in remembrance of the dead: a *twelve moneth's mind*." P. 312.

In the Gentleman's Magazine, Suppl., 1765, is an extract from the will of Thomas Windsor, Esq., 1475, giving orders for his *moneth's minde*. See Selections from that work, vol. i, p. 244.

One of Nash's Pamphlets is entitled, "Martin's *month's minde*, that is, a certaine report and true description of the death and funerall of old Martin Marprelate, the great make-bate of England." See Longman's Cat. for 1816, No. 5544.

From Brady's *Clavis Calendaria*, we

learn too that *month's-minds* are still celebrated, as of old, among the Papists of Ireland; and that sums have been left by will, for that purpose, within a very short period. Vol. ii, p. 197, 2d ed.

But *month's-mind* is much more commonly used, and is not yet quite disused, in the sense of "an eager desire, or longing." Between these two significations there is no imaginable connection; for even granting that the funeral feast might be an object of eager desire, to those who were to attend the celebration, yet no use of language would lead persons to say, that they *had a month's mind*, when they only meant to say, that they were desirous to have it, or to be at such a ceremony. Some other explanation of the phrase, in the latter sense, must therefore be required; and it seems to have been well supplied by the ingenious conjecture of a gentleman, who published a few detached remarks on Shakespeare, John Croft, Esq., of York. He explains it to allude to "a woman's longing; which," he says, "usually takes place (or commences, at least) in the first month of pregnancy." *Rem.*, p. 2. Unfortunately he gives no authority for it, and I have endeavoured in vain to find it, in that mode of application. Yet it accords so perfectly with this second sense, that I have no doubt of its being the true explanation. It is in this latter sense it is used by Shakespeare in the *Two Gentlemen of Verona*:

I see you have a *month's mind* to them. Act i, sc. 2.
Yet the commentators refer to the *other kind of month's-mind*, to illustrate the passage.

So also in Hall:

And sets a *month's mind* upon smiling May.
Satires, B. iv, s. 4.

Fuller also has it:

The king [Henry VII] had more than a *month's mind*, (keeping 7 years in that humour) to procure the pope to canonize Henry VI for a saint.
Church Hist., B. iv, § 23.

And Hudibras:

For if a trumpet sound, or drum beat,
Who hath not a *month's mind* to combat.
P. I, Cant. ii, v. 111.

Now what possible connection can any of these have with the celebration of the dead? To give a ludicrous sense to a combination common on more solemn occasions, might have been one inducement to adopt the latter phrase; but it must have been founded on something, that made it proper in the lighter sense, and something also that authorised the speaker to say you *have* such a mind. And what more probable origin can be imagined, than the longing of a woman in the first month of pregnancy, a subject of such common remark? "You long for it like a woman with child."

MONTURE, s. Any beast employed to ride upon. A French word, never naturalised among us.

And forward spurred his *mounture* fierce withall,
Within his arms longing his foe to strain.
Poet. Tasso, vii, 96.
An elephant this furious giant bore,
He fierce as fire, his *mounture* swift as wind.
Ibid., xvii, 28.

Spelt *mounture* in the first edition.

MOOLES. Perhaps for mules. I confess I do not understand the line in which this word occurs. [It clearly means moles; mads is still a common word in different dialects for earth-worms.]

Content the [thee], Daphnes, *mooles* take mads, but
men know *mooles* to catch.
Warner's Alb. Engl., B. ii, p. 41.

Perhaps, "Mules take mad fits, but yet men know how to catch them."

MOON, phr. To strain beyond the, to make an extravagant rhapsody.

Whither art thou rapt
Beyond the moon, that strivest thus to strain?
Drayt. Eccl., 5.

Thus to cast beyond the moon, was to make an extravagant conjecture, or to calculate very deeply:

Why, master Gripe, he casts beyond the moon, and
Churns is the only man he puts in trust with his
daughter. *Wily Beguiled*, Orig. Eng. Dr., iii, 359.

See to CAST BEYOND THE MOON.

MOONCALF, s. An old name for a false conception; *mola carnea*, or *fœtus imperfectly formed*. *Partus lunaris* (Coles), being supposed to be occasioned by the influence of the moon. See Ab. Flem. in *Mola*, p. 436, b.

A false conception, called *mola*, i. e. a *moone-calf*, that is to say, a lump of flesh without shape, without life.
Holland's Pliny, vii, ch. 15.

And then democracy's production shall
A *moon-calf* be, which some a *mole* do call;
A false conception, of imperfect nature,
And of a shapeless and a brutish feature.

State Poems, vol. ii, p. 106

Trinculo supposes Caliban to be a *moon-calf*:

I hid me under the dead *moon-calf's* gaberdine.

Temp., ii, 2.

Sometimes used as a term of reproach, to signify a living monster, lumpish, stupid, and heavy. Drayton's *Moon-calf*, in his poem so called, is there supposed to have been produced by the world herself in labour, and engendered by an incubus. It is intended as a satirical representation of the fashionable man of his time.

†**MOONED.** Crescent-shaped?

Goe, cut the salt fume with your *mooned* keeles,
And let our galleons feeble even child-birth panges.
Decker's Whore of Babylon, 1607.

†**MOONFLAW.** *To have a moonflaw in the brain*, to be a lunatic.

I fear she has a *moonflaw* in her brains;
She chides and fights that none can look upon her.
Brome's Queen and Concubine, 1659.

MOONLING, *s.* Probably the same as *mooncalf*.

I have a husband, and a two-legged one,
But such a *moonling*, as no wit of man,
Or roses, can redeem from being an ass.
B. Jons. Dev. an Ass, i, 3.

Mr. Gifford says, that it is "a pretty expression for a fool or lunatic, which should not have been suffered to grow obsolete."

MOONSHINE, *phr.* *A sop o' the moonshine*. Probably alluding to some dish so called. There was a way of dressing eggs, called "eggs in moonshine;" for which the following is the receipt:

Break them in a dish upon some butter and oyl, melted or cold, strow on them a little salt, and set them on a chafing-dish of coals, make not the yolks too hard, and in the doing cover them, and make a sauce for them of an onion cut into round slices, and fried in sweet oyl or butter, then put to them verjuice, grated nutmeg, a little salt, and so serve them.

May's Accompl. Cook, p. 437.

Three other methods are subjoined. To this dish there is evident allusion in the following verses:

Could I those whitely stars go nigh,
Which make the milky way i' th' skie,
I'd punch them, and as *moonshine* dress,
To make my Delia a curious mess.

Howell's Letters, B. ii, Lett. 22.

To sir Thomas Haw (probably *Hawk*, as in Letter 13, *Ibid.*) Some editions have "at moonshine;" which is clearly wrong.

So Kent says to the Steward, in *Lear*:
Draw, you rogue; for though it be night the moon shines; I'll make a *sop o' th' moonshine* of you.

Act ii, sc. 2.

A sop in the moonshine must have been a sippet in the above dish of eggs.

†**MOONWORT.** A plant which was supposed to have the quality of drawing the shoes from the feet of horses.

And horse that, feeding on the grassy hills,
Tread upon *moon-wort* with their hollow heels;
Though lately shod, at night goe bare-foot home,
Their maister musing where their shooes become.
O *moon-wort*! tell us where thou hid'st the smith,
Hammer, and pincers, thou unshoo'dst them with?
Alas! what lock or iron engine is't
That can thy subtle secret strength resist,
Sith the best farrier cannot set a shoo
So sure, but thou (so shortly) canst undo?

Du Bartas.

MOOR-DITCH. A large ditch in Moorfields, through which the waters of that once fenny situation were drained. It was very near Moorgate, in which situation it is not extraordinary that, after a time, it became much clogged with filth of the worst kinds. To this Decker alludes:

Though to purge it will be a sorer labour than the cleansing of Augeas' stable, or the scouring of *Moorditch*.

'Twill be at Moorgate, beldam; where I shall see thee in the ditch, dancing in a cucking-stool.

W. Rowley's New Wonder, act ii, *Anc. Dr.*, v, 266.

MOORFIELDS. Used as a place of resort, or public walk in summer, as St. Paul's in winter.

Paulus is his [a corrauto-coiners] walks in winter, *Moorfields* in summer. *Citius's Whimzies*, p. 17. The flourishing citie-walkes of *Moorfields*, though delightful, yet not so pretious or beautifull as he, [a metall-man, i. e. an alchymist] will make them.

Ibid., p. 93.

[Moorfields was a similar place of resort for recreation and amusement as Greenwich park, with the advantage of being nearer London.]

†Now Whitsun-holidays come on, and as it happens in the summer time, abundance of people will take a ride, some in their coach or chaise, or they that have neither, ride out on horseback; and again, they that have neither chaise nor horse walk out on foot; or if they must ride, may go to the wooden machines in *Moorfields*, and ride there with this advantage, that if they stay late in the evening they have never the further home for all their riding; and some that have been troubled with itching fingers, and cry'd stand when they should have said go, will take a ride to Tyburn, and ride so long there that they will never see the way back again.

Poor Robin, 1731.

†**MOOT.** To discuss a point of law, as was formerly practised on stated days, in the inns of court.

When he should be *mooting* in the hall, he is perhaps mounting in the chamber, as if his father had only sent him to cut capers.

Lentons's Characterismi, Char. 29.

See Cowell's Interp.

He talks statutes as fiercely as if he had *mooted* seven years in the inns of court.

Earle's Microcosm., § 36, p. 106, ed. Bliss.

Hence the expression still used of a *moot-point*, that is, a disputable question :

There is a difference between *mooting* and pleading, between fencing and fighting.

B. Jons. Disc., vol. vii, 84.

A MOOTING. A disputation in the inns of court.

By the time that he [an inns-of-court-man] hath heard one *mooting* and scene two plays, he thinks as basely of the universitie, as a young Sophister doth of the grammar schoole.

Ooverbury's Characters, K. 4.

†A *mooting* might brings wholesome smiles,

When John an Okes, and John a Stiles,

Doe graze the lawyers satin.

Cartwright's Ordinary, 1661.

†To MOOTCH. To steal?

The eagle more mindfull of prey than honour, did one day *mootch* from the thunder which lame Vulcan had made, as crooked as himself, for almighty Jupiter.

History of Francion, 1655.

†MOOTER. Moulture, the fee taken for grinding corn.

Fellow Bateman, farwell, commend me to my old windmill at Rudington. Oh the *mooter* dish, the miller's thumb, and the maide behinde the hopper.

The Vow-breaker, or the Payre Maid of Clifton, 1636.

MOP, or MOPPE, s. A grimace, a look assumed in derision and ridicule; from *mopa*, Gothic, to deride. Usually joined with *mowe*. See the examples under *MOE*.

What *mops* and *mowes* it makes! heigh, how it frisketh!

Is 't not a fairy? or some small hob-goblin?

B. and Fl. Pilgrim, iv, 2.

In Massinger's *Bondman*, the stage direction says, "Assotus makes *moppes*;" imitating an ape; iii, 3.

Truly, said the mayor, there is witness enough within, that have seen him make *mops* and *mowes* at her, as if she were not worthy to wipe his shooes.

J. Taylor's Wit and Mirth, Tale 101.

We find also mops and motions :

And heartily I hate these travellers,

These grimcracks, made of *mops* and *motions*.

B. and Fl. Wildgoose Ch., iii, 1.

Tb MOP, v. To make grimaces; from the substantive.

I beleeve hee hath robb'd a jackanapes of his jesture; marke but his countenance, see how he *mops*, and how he *mowes*, and how he straines his lookes.

Barn. Rich. Faulls and nothing but F., p. 7.

Yet did I smile to see how th' rest did grin,

And *mop* and *mow*, and fount and feere at him.

Braikie. Hun. Ghost, p. 118.

†MOPE-EYED. Short-sighted.

†On an old Batchelour.

Mope-ey'd I am, as some have said,

Because I've liv'd so long a maid;

But grant that I should married be,

Should I one jot the better see?

No, I should think that marriage might

Rather than mend me, blind me quite.

Witte Recreations, 1654.

MOPPE, s. A diminutive, distinguishing some young creatures from the full grown of the same species. See **WHITING-MOPS**. Often used to girls also, by way of endearment. It is fully explained in the following passage :
As in our triumphals, calling familiarly upon our muse,
I called her *moppe*,

But will you weete,

My little muse, my prettie *moppe*,

If we shall aligates change our stoppe,

Chose me a sweet.

Understanding by this word *moppe* a little pretty lady, or tender young thing. For so we call little fishes that be not come to their full growth *moppes*, as *whiting-moppes*, *gurnard-moppes*.

Pultenkh. Aris of Engl. Poes., p. 184.

Hence came, as a further diminutive, **MOPPET**. Used in the same way as *moppe*, and hardly yet obsolete.

Moppet, you shall along too. [To Mirtilla.]

Mass. Guard., iv, 2.

From the same is made *mopsy*.

†MOPSY. A familiar term for a woman.

These mix'd with brewers, and their *mopsies*,

Half dead with timpanies and dropsies.

Hudibras Redivivus, Part x, 1708.

Leon. Ah woman! foolish, foolish woman!

San. Very foolish indeed.

Jacin. But don't expect I'll follow her example.

San. You would, *mopsie*, if I'd let you.

The Mistake, a Comedy, 1708.

MORAL, s., in the sense of meaning. Probably from the custom of sub-joining a *moral* by way of explanation to a fable.

Why, Benedictus, you have some *moral* in this, Benedictus.

Much Ado, iii, 4.

He has left me here behind to expande the meaning, or *moral*, of his signs and tokens.

Tam. Shr., iv, 4.

The *moral* of my wit

Is plain and true, there's all the reach of it.

Troil. and Cress., iv, 4.

Moral was also sometimes confounded with *model*, and used for it; and I believe still is, by the ignorant :

Fooles be they that inveigh 'gainst Mahomet,

Who's but a *moral* of love's monarchie.

H. Const. Decad. 4, *Sonn.* 4.

MORE, in the sense of greater.

To make a *more* requital to your love. *K. John*, ii, 1.

How, that's a *more* potent. Can he endure no noise,

and will venture on a wife? *B. Jons. Epic.*, i, 2.

Might be dispos'd of to a *more* advantage.

Nabbes, Han. and Scip., E 3.

Hence *more* and *less* seems to stand for great and small :

Now when the lords and barrens of the realm

Perceiv'd Northumberland did lean to him,

The *more* and *less* came in with cap and knee.

1 Hen. IV, iv, 8.

And *more* and *less* do flock to follow him.

2 Hen. IV, i, 1.

More, as redundant, with an adjective in the comparative degree, has been already exemplified under **COMPARATIVE**. We may add the following: These kind of knaves I know, which, in this plainness, Harbour *more* craft, and *more* corrupter ends,

Then twenty silly, ducking observants,
That stretch their duties nicely. *Learn*, ii, 2.
Away, he grows more weaker still. I'll do it,
Or heaven forget me ever. *B. and Fl. Mad Lover*, iv, 4.

†**MORE-CLACKE.** A common corruption of the name of Mortlake, in Surrey.

Besides all these, 'tis always meant,
To furnish rooms to her content;
With *Morclack* tapstry, damask bed,
Or velvet richly embroidered.

The London Ladies Dressing Room, 1705.

Behind a hanging in a spacious room,
The richest work of *Mortclakes* noble loom,
They wait awhile their wearied limbs to rest,
Till silence should invite them to their feast.

Cowley's Several Discourses, ed. 1680, p. 110.

MOREL, or MORRELL. A name for the *Solanum dulcamara*, or wood nightshade; *morelle*, French. Thou seest no wheat helleborus can bring,
Nor barley from the madding *morell* spring.

Sylvestre [Du Bartas]

The madding nightshade, or *morell*, is described in Lyte's *Dodoëns*, Book iii, ch. 92. Also in Gerard.

†**MORFOND.** A disease to which horses and sheep were subject.

I *morfonde* as a horse dothe that wexeth styffe by taking of a sodayne colde, je me *morfonas*. *Palegrave.*

Of the Sturdy, Turning-evill, or More-found.

These diseases proceed from rankenesse of blood, which offendeth the brayne and other inward parts. The cure then is to let the sheepe blood in the eye veines, temple veines, and through the nostrils, then to rubbe the places with young nettles bruised.

Treatise on Diseases of Cattle.

MORGLAY. The sword of sir Bevis, of Southampton; so famous that it became a general name for a sword.

Talk with the girdler or the mill'ner [milliner]
He can inform you of a kind of men,
That first undid the profit of those trades
By bringing up the form of carrying
Their *morglays* in their hands.

B. and Fl. Honest M. Fort., i, 1.

Had I been accompanied with my toledo or *morglay*.

Every Woman in her Hum., sign. D 4.

And Bevis with a bold harte

With *morglay* assayed Ascarpet.

Guy of War., bl. 1, k 2.

It meant the sword of death, *glaive de la mort*. *Mordure* was the sword of king Arthur, *tizona* of Ruy Dias, &c.

†Have you not heard the abominable sport

A Lancaster grand jury will report?

The souldier with his *morglay* watcht the mill,

The cats they came to feast, when lusty Will

Whips off great pusses leg, which by some charm

Proves the next day such an old womans arm.

Cloveland's Poems, 1651.

MORION, French. A plain steel cap or helmet, without a beaver. Shelton writes it *morrior*, but he explains the thing:

For they wanted a helmet, and had only a plain *morrior*; but he by his industry supplied that want and framed with certain papers pasted together, a beaver for his *morrior*.

Transl. of Don Qu., Part I, ch. 1.

Dryden used it for an ornamented helmet. See Johnson. [See **MUR-BION**.]

MORISCO, s. A dancer in a morris-dance, originally meant to imitate a Moorish dance, and thence named. The bells sufficiently indicate that the English morris-dancer is intended.

I have seen him

Caper upright, like to a wild *morisco*,

Shaking the bloody darts, as he his bells.

2 Hen. VI, iii, 1.

Also the dance itself:

Your wit skips a *morisco*.

Morison's What you will.

Written also *morisk*:

For the night before the day of wedding—were made *moriskes*, comedies, daunces, interludes, &c.

Guy of Warw. Kn. of Swan., B 1.

Blount says that in a *morisco*, there were usually "five men, and a boy dressed in a girl's habit whom they call the *maid Marrior*." *Glossogr.*, in voc. But this particularly referred to the morris-dance of May-day. See **MAID MARIAN**.

MORKIN, or MORKING. "A deer, or other wild [or tame] beast that dies by mischance, or sickness." *Kersey*. "Animal infortunio aut morbo emortuum." *Coles*.

Could he not sacrifice

Some sorry *morkin* that unbidden dies?

Half's Sat., iii, 4.

Minshew cites the statute 3 Jac. I, cap. 8, for the word, but supposes it corrupted from *mortling*, and that from *mort*. Mr. Todd refers it to the Swedish *murken*, rotten.

MORMAL, or MORT-MAL. An old sore; probably for *mort-mal*, a deadly evil.

And the old *mort-mal* on his shin.

Ben Jon. Sad Sheph., ii, 6.

A quantity of the quintessence shall serve him to cure kibes, or the *mormal* o' the shin.

Ibid., *Maque of Mercury*.

The word occurs in Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, v. 388, and there also refers to a complaint on the shin:

That on his shynne a *mormal* had he.

MOROCCO, or MAROCCO. The name of Banks' wonderful horse, celebrated by all the writers of his day. He was the subject of a curious tract, of about 26 pages, published in 1595, and entitled, "*Maroccus Extaticus*, or Bankes's Bay Horse in a Trance. A Discourse set down in a merry Dia-

logue between Bankes and his Beast; anatomizing some of the Abuses and Tricques of this Age, &c." Of this some specimens are given in the Poetical Decameron of Mr. J. P. Collier, vol. i, p. 163. See BANKS' HORSE.

MOROSOPH, s. A philosophical or learned fool; from *μωρός* and *σοφός*. An old compound both in Greek and English.

Hereby you may perceive how much I do attribute to the wise foolery of our *morosoph*, Triboulet.

Rabelais, Ozell, B. iii, ch. 46.
Our unique *morosoph*, whom I formerly termed the lunatic Triboulet.

Ibid., ch. 47.
I mark'd where'er the *morosoph* appear'd
(By crouds surrounded, and by all rever'd),
How young and old, virgins and matrons, kiss'd
The footsteps of the blest *gymnosophist*.

Cambridge's Scribleriad, B 1, sub fin.

This word has some how escaped the exemplary diligence of my friend Todd. It may be added, that Dr. *Morosophos*, of the same family, figures both in the Memoirs of Scriblerus, and in the Pursuits of Literature. See Mem., chap. 1, and Pursuits Dial., iv. By a little further licence, the latter author speaks of the *Morosophists* of a certain learned society; not as constituting the society, but as being some of them in it.

MORPHEW, s. A leprous eruption; *qu. mort-feu?*

The *morpheu* quite discoloured the place,
Which had the pow'r to attract the eyes of men.

Drayt. Ecl. 2d.

Of the Bath waters, Higns says:

The bathes to soften sinews vertue have,
And also for to cleanse and skowre the skin
From *morpheues* white and black.

Mirror for Magist., p. 55, ed. 1610.

Langham's Garden of Health, recommends nearly thirty different herbs to cure the *morpheu*. See under *Barley*, No. 32, &c. Quarles speaks of it as difficult to cure:

'Tis the work of weeks

To purge the *morpheu* from so foul a face.

Sheph. Oracle, p. 31.

It was used also as a verb. See Todd.

MORPION. An insect, of the louse kind; enumerated by Butler among the talismans of Sidrophel, in mere contempt. The word is mere French. [It was commonly known in English as a *crab-louse*.]

And stole his talismanic louse, &c.
His flea, his *morpion*, and punese.

Hudibr., III, i, 437.

Punese is equally a French word, *punaise*, Anglicised.

MORRIS-DANCE, i. e., Moorish dance, called also MORISCO, q. v. These dances were used on festival occasions, and particularly on May-day, at which time they are not even now entirely disused in some parts of England.

As fit as ten groats for the hand of an attorney, as
or a *morris* for May-day.

Alps Well, ii, 2.

It appears that a certain set of personages were usually represented in the May-day morris-dance, who have been thus enumerated. 1. The Bavian, or fool. 2. Maid Marian, or the queen of May, the celebrated mistress of Robin Hood. 3. The friar, that is friar Tuck, chaplain to the same personage. 4. Her gentleman-usher, or paramour. 5. The hobby-horse. 6. The clown. 7. A gentleman. 8. The May pole. 9. Tom Piper. 10, 11. Foreigners, perhaps Moriscos. 12. The domestic fool, or jester. See these illustrated in Mr. Tollet's account of a painted window in his possession; subjoined to the first part of Henry IV, in Steevens's edition 1778. It is not to be supposed that all these personages were always there, but allusions to all, or most of them, are found in various places. It is difficult to trace any part of these dances clearly to Moorish origin, and the presumption is chiefly founded upon the names, *Morris* and *Morisco*.

Stowe speaks of each sheriff having his *morris-dance*, in the Midsummer Watches in London, p. 76.

How like an everlasting *morris-dance* it looks,
Nothing but hobby-horse and maid-marrion.

Mass. Very Woman, iii, 2.

Maid Marian was very frequently personated by a man. In Randolph's *Amyntas*, act v, the stage direction is, "Jocastus with a morrice, himselfe *Maid-marrion*."

MORRIS-PIKE, s. A formidable weapon, used often by the English mariners, and sometimes by soldiers. Supposed to be also of Moorish origin. Warburton and Johnson are

both mistaken in their notes on the following passage:

To do more exploits with his mace than a *morris pike*.
Com. of Err., iv, 3.

The English mariners laid about them with brown bills, halberts, and *morris-pikes*.

Reynard's Deliv., &c., quoted by Dr. Farmer. They entered the gallees again with *morris-pikes* and fought.

Of the French were beaten down *morris-pikes* and bowmen.
Heyw. K. E. IV, quoted by Stevens.

MORT. In the old cant language of gipsies and beggars, a female.

Male gipsies all, not a *mort* among them.

Ben Jons. Masque of Gipsies.

And enjoy

His own dear dell, doxy, or *mort* at night.

B. & Pl. Beggar's Bush, ii, 1.

Marry, this, my lord, says he: Ben *mort* (good wench), shall you and I heave a bough, &c.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, p. 110.

See also the Jovial Beggars, O. Pl., x, 367, &c. All the cant terms are explained in Decker's Belman. I have not noticed these terms in general, but this is of most frequent occurrence.

†**MORT.** A great number.

Then they had a *mort* o' prisoners, with boys and girls, some two, some three, and others five a piece.

Plautus made English, 1694.

MORT OF THE DEER, i. e., death of the deer. A certain set of notes usually blown by hunters on that occasion.

And then to sigh, as 'twere

The *mort* o' the deer. *Wint. Tale*, i, 2.

He that bloweth the *mort* before the death of the buck, may very well miss of his fees.

Greene's Card of Fancy, 1608, quoted by St.

Directions at the death of a buck or hart.—The first ceremony when the huntsman come in at the death of a deer is to cry *Ware haunch*, &c.—then having blown the *mort*, and all the company come in, the best person that hath not taken say before is to take up the knife.

Gentl. Recreat., *Hart. Hunt.*, 3, p. 76, 8vo.

Some of the books give the notes that are to be sounded on this occasion.

MORTLAKE TAPESTRY. The weaving of tapestry was introduced into England about the end of the reign of Henry VIII, by William Shelton, esq. (*Dugd. Warw.*, 584). But the manufactory set up at *Mortlake*, in the reign of James I, obtained the greatest celebrity.

Why, lady, do you think me

Wrought in a loom, some Dutch piece weav'd at *Mortlake*. *City Match*, O. Pl., ix, 300.

It was famous to the time of Oldham:

There a rich suit of *Mortlake tapestry*,

A bed of damask or embroidery.

Imit. of 3d Sat. of Juvenal.

This manufacture was ruined by the civil wars.

MORTLING, s. A sheep or other animal dead by disease.

A wretched wither'd *mortling*, and a piece
Of carrion, wrapt up in a golden fleece.

Fasciculus Florum, p. 35.

Coles, and other dictionary-makers, define it a lock of wool pulled from a fleece, "*Lana melotâ evulsa*;" but I have not seen it used in that sense. In the above passage it seems quite synonymous with *morkin*.

†**MORY.**

But when the active pleasures of their love
Which fill'd her womb, had taught the babe to move
Within the *mory* mount, preceding pains.

Chamberlayne's Pharonnida, 1659.

MOSE, v. To *mose* in the chine, a disorder in horses, by some called mourning in the chine.

Possess'd with the glanders, like to *mose* in the chine.

Tam. of Shr., iii, 1.

Ger. Markham has a chapter entitled, "*Of the running Glaunders, or Mourning in the Chine*," by which it seems to be considered as the same disorder. *Way to get Wealth*, B. i, ch. 14.

MOSSE AND HIS MARE, prov. "To take one napping, as *Mosse* took his mare." Who *Mosse* was, historians have not recorded, but it is plain enough, from the drift of the saying, that he took his mare when asleep, because she was too cunning or too nimble for him when awake.

Say on a tree she may see her Tom rid from all care,

Where she may take him napping, as *Mosse* took his mare.

Ballet of Shepherd Tom, Wit Rest., p. 207, repr.

The English translator has helped Rabelais to this burlesque simile:

The merry fifes and drums, trumpets and clarions,
hoping to catch us as *Moss* caught his mare.

B. iv, ch. 36.

We have one authority for its being a gray mare:

Till days come catch him as *Mosse* his gray mare,
napping. *Christmas Prince*, p. 40.

†**MOSSY.** In the sense of covered with down or hair.

A stripling, that having passed 14 yeares, beginneth to have a *mossie* beard. *Nomenclator.*

Stud. Woe is the subject. *Phil.* Earth the loathed stage,

Whereon we act this fained personage.

Mossy barbarians the spectators be,

That sit and laugh at our calamity.

Returne from Parnassus, 1606.

MOST, adv. of comparison, denoting the superlative degree. It is well known that this was often redundantly used by our old authors, with

the superlative form of the adjective itself; in the same manner as *more* with the comparative. See **MORE**.

To take the *basest* and *most poorest* shape.

K. Lear, ii, 3.

But that I love thee best, O *most best*, believe it.

Hamlet, ii, 2.

This was not at all peculiar to Shakespeare:

Oh 'tis the *most wickedst* whore, and the *most treacherous*.

B. & F. Woman Pleas'd, iii, 4.

So in *Acolastus*, a comedy, cited by Steevens:

That same *most best* redress or reformer, is God.

See **SUPERLATIVE, double**.

MOST, a. Greatest.

But always resolute in *most extremes*.

1 Hen. VI, i, 1.

And during this their *most obscurities*

Their beams shall ofte break forth.

Spens. F. Q., III, iii, 44.

I do possess the world's *most* regiment.

Spens. Mutab., vii, 17.

And now the *most* wretch of all,

With one stroke doth make me fall.

Bevis of South., cited by Todd.

Hence the phrase *most and least*, meaning highest and lowest, or the like. See **LEAST AND MOST**.

'Gainst all, both good and bad, both *most and least*.

Spens. F. Q., VI, vi, 12.

Envenoming the hearts of *most and least*.

Fairf. Tasso, viii, 78.

Most an end, a phrase that seems to imply continuation:

Sure no harm at all,

For she sleeps *most an end*.

Mass. Very Wom., lii, 1.

Mr. Gifford found the expression in Warburton:

He runs on in a strange jumbled character, but has *most an end* a strong disposition to make a farce of it.

Dedic. to Div. Legat.

Here it seems to mean *generally*.

MOST-WHAT, adv. For the most part. Dr. Johnson exemplifies it from Hammond:

Those promises being but seldom absolute, *most-what* conditional.

Hammond.

I have not noted other examples, though doubtless many may be found.

MOT. See **MOTT**.

MOTE, v., for might; properly belongs to a more ancient time than that to which this work refers.

Now *mote* ye understand.

Spens. F. Q., VI, viii, 46, and *passim*.

Moth, the antiquary, uses it in the play of the Ordinary. O. Pl., x, 235.

And it is common in the Ancient Ballads.

Fairfax has *mought*, which is still provincial:

Yet would with death them chastise though he *mought*.

F. Tasso, xiii, 70.

†**MOTE.** An assembly; a meeting.

The monk was going to London ward,

There to holde grete *mote*. *Robin Hood*, i, 46.

MOTH, s. A mote, or atom, any very small object; clearly a corruption of *mote*, which is so spelt in some of these examples.

A *moth* it is to trouble the mind's eye.

Hamlet, i, 1.

So it stands in the quarto of 1611.

So in King John, the folio of 1623, where *mote* was evidently meant, has in this beautiful passage:

O heaven! that there were but a *moth* in yours, A grain, a dust, a gnat, a wandering haire, Any annoyance to that precious sense. Act iv, sc. 1.

The same also is clearly intended in another exquisite thought:

Therefore should every souldier in the warres doe as every sick man in his bed, wash every *moth* [mote] out of his conscience; and dying so, death is to him advantage; or not dying the time was blessedly lost, wherein such preparation was gayned. *Henry V.*, iv, 1 They are in the aire, like atoms in the sole, *mothes* in the sun.

Lodge's Inc. Dev. Pref.

"*Festucco, a moth, a little beam.*"

Florio, Ital. Dict.

MOTHERING, s. A rural ceremony, practised on Midlent Sunday.

I'll to thee a simnel bring,

'Gainst thou goest a *mothering*.

Herrick, p. 378.

Said there to be "a ceremony in Gloucester." It is supposed to have been originally a visiting of the *mother* church, to make offerings at the high altar. See Cowel. But it ended in being a friendly visit to a parent, carrying her furnety, and other rural delicacies. See Brand's Popular Antiq., 4to, I, p. 92.

†**MOTION.** A proposal; an offer.

She blush'd at the *motion*; yet after a pause,

Said, yea, sir, and with all my heart.

Then let us send for a priest, said Robin Hood,

And be married before we do part.

Ballad of Robin Hood and Clorinda.

An impulse.

So over-joyd he was, that a marquis who had so honourable a train, did call him cousin of his own *motion*, hoping it would be sufficient to prove his nobility against all contradiction.

History of Francion, 1656.

MOTION, s. A puppet-show. The chief part of the fifth act of Ben Jonson's Bartholomew Fair, relates to a *motion*, or puppet-show.

Then he compassed a *motion* of the prodigal son, and married a tinker's wife.

Wint. Tale, iv, 2.

She'd get more gold

Than all the baboons, calves with two tails,

Or *motions* whatsoever. *Ram Alley*, O. Pl., v, 418.

D. Where's the dumbe shew you promis'd me?

L. Even ready, my lord; but may be called a *motion*;

for puppets will speak but such corrupt language
you'll never understand.

Knave in Graine, 1640, sign. L 4.
The motion says, you lie, he is called Dionysius.

B. Jons. Bart. Fair, v, 5.

†**MOTIONER**. One who moves a proposal; a mover, as we should now say.

After this, when many words had passed to and fro,
and the woman pitifully bewailing the horrible hard
fortune of her husband, these *motioners*, as hot as
they were for the betraying and yielding up of the
towne, inclined to mercie, and changed their minds.

Holland's Ammianns Marcellinus, 1609.

†**MOTIST**. One who produces effect in art.

Howbeit a man is much more mooved by seeing, then
by hearing: whence I holde it most convenient for
that painter, which would prove a cunning *motist*,
to be curiously precise in diligent observing of the
above named rules. *Lomatius on Painting*, 1698.

MOTLADO, *s.* A kind of mottled stuff.

Their will *motlado* is,
Of durance is their hate.

Wit's Interpr., p. 10.

In a song which compares women to
various kinds of stuff.

MOTLEY, *s.* A habit composed of
various colours, the customary dress
of a domestic fool.

Invest me in my *motley*; give me leave to speak my
mind, and I will through and through.

As you L. it, ii, 7.

For, but thyself, where, out of *motley's*, he
Could save that line to dedicate to thee.

Ben Jons., Epigr. 53d.

That is, "Where is he, not being a
downright fool, who could," &c.
Foolishly interpreted by Whalley,
who talks of the pointing, though it
is the same in the first edition as he
has given it.

Men of motley is equivalent to fools:

Never hope
After I cast you off, you *men of motley*,
You most undone things, below pity, any
That has a soul and sumpence dares relieve you.

B. & Pl. Wit without Money, iii, 4.

Motley occurs, in this kind of use, so
frequently in all our old dramatists,
that it is perfectly superfluous to
multiply examples.

MOTT, for motto; written also **MOT**.

From the French, *mot*.

Non merens morior, for the *mot*, inched was beside.

Warner, Alb. Engl., II, 9, p. 48.

With his big title, and Italian *mot*. *Hall, Sat.*, V, ii.

I cannot quote a *motte* Italianate.

Or brand my satyres with some Spanish terme.

Marst. Sat., Proaemium to B. 2.

The word, or *mot*, was this, untill he cometh.

Harr. Ariost., xli, 30.

Nor care I much what's ever the world deeme,
This is my *mott*: "I am not what I seeme."

Hon. Ghost, p. 229.

Also a saying, or apophthegm:

The *mot* of the Athenians to Pompey the Great,
"Thou art so much a god, as thou acknowledgedst
thyself to be a man," was no ill saying.

Braithw. Engl. Gentlem., p. 383, fol. 2d.

†**MOVALL**. The act of moving.

Whereat he by and by
Put forth his strength, and rous'd it from the root,
And it remov'd; whose *movall* with loud shout
Did fill the echoing aire. *Virgil, by Vicens*, 1639.

MOUCHATO, for moustachio. A lock
of hair on the upper lip.

Erecting his distended *mouchalos*, proceeded in this
answers. *Hon. Ghost*, p. 46.

†**MOUGHT**. Might.

S. O poore wretch, is this it I pray thee thou hast
enquired after? *so mought* thou live after me and my
husband Chremes, as thou art his and mine.

Terence in English, 1614.

After I had gathered together this simple worke
(which lay far abroad), and had so finished this
treatise, I mused with my selfe unto what patron I
mought best direct the same.

Northbrooke against Dicing, 1677.

There was no cave-begotten damp that *mought*.
Abuse her beams. *Quarles's Emblems*.

MOULDIWARP. See **MOLD-WARP**.

MOUNT-SAINT, or **-CENT**. A game
at cards; also called *cent*. This
dialogue takes place upon it in the
Dumb Knight. See **CENT**. Thought
to be piquet.

Q. Come, my lord, take your place, here are *cards*,
and here are my crowns. *P.* And here are mine;
at what game will your majesty play? *Q.* At *mount-
saint*.

Soon after it is said,

It is not *saint*, but *cent*, taken from hundreds.

O. Pl. iv, 483.

Four kings are afterwards mentioned
as of value in the same.

Were it *mount-cent*, primero, or at chesse,
It want with most, and lost still with the lasse.

Wits, O. Pl. viii, 419

In Spanish called *cientos*, or a hun-
dred, the number of points that win
the game. *Strutt's Sports*, p. 293.

MOUNTAINEER. Robbers and outlaws
often having their haunts in moun-
tainous countries, this word seems to
have been almost a synonymous term.

Who called me traitor, *mountaineer*. *Cymb.*, iv, 2.
No savage fierce, bandite, or *mountaineer*,
Will dare to soil her virgin purity. *Comus*, 426.

Mr. Todd cites also Blount's Voyage
for it.

MOUNTANT. Rising up, a real, or
mock, term of heraldry; *montant*,
French. Still an heraldic term in
that language.

Hold up, ye aluts.

Your aprons *mountant*, you're not oathable,
Although I know you'll swear. *Timon*, iv, 3.

MOUNTENANCE, or **MOUNTANCE**, *s.*
The value, height, length, or distance
of any object. From the old French
montance, of the same meaning: a
word belonging to the age of Chaucer,

Gower, &c., but retained by Spenser.

This said, they both a furlong's *moutenance*
Betwixt their steeds, to run in even race.

F. Q., III, viii, 18.

So also "the *moutenance* of a shot" in III, xi, 20; and "the *moutenance* of a flight," that is, of a flight-arrow, or flight-shot, in V, vi, 36. Chaucer has used both *moutenance* and *moutance*.

†MOUNTERE. A sort of cap. See MONTERO.

There frugally weare out your summer suite,
And in frize jerkin after beagles toote,
Or in *mountere* caps at field far shoot.

Covent Garden Drillery, 1673, p. 14.

MOUNTIE. In hawking, the act of rising up to the prey, that was already in the air; *montée*, French.

But the sport which for that day Basilus would principally shew to Zelmane, was the *mountie* at a heerne, which getting up on his wagling wings with paine, &c.

Pembr. Arcad., p. 108.

Also a military man.

MOUNTURE. See MONTURE.

MOURNE of a lance. *Morne*, French. The part where the head unites with the wood.

Yet so were they colour'd, with hookes near the *mourne*, that they prettily represented sheep-hookes.

Pembr. Arcad., p. 179.

MOURNIVAL. A term at the game of gleeck, meaning four cards of a sort, as four aces, &c. Perhaps from *mornifle*, French, a trick at cards, according to Cotgrave; but which now means only a slap on the face.

A *mournival* is either all the aces, the four kings, queens, or knaves, and a gleeck is three of any of the aforesaid.

Complete Gamester, 12mo, 1680, p. 68.

In Poole's English Parnassus, the elements, from being four, are called:

The messe of simple bodies;

Nature's first *mournival*, —

The distastefull of nature's harmony,

Nature's great tetrarchy. Voc. Elements.

See MESS.

A *mournival* of protests, or a gleeck at least.

B. Jones, Staple of News, 4th intermean.

Give me a *mournival* of aces, and a gleeck of queens.

Greene's Tu Quoque, O. P., vii, 44.

See *Murnival*, in Kersey's Dictionary. As a *mournival* and a *gleeck* make up seven, a singularly quaint writer, applying the terms of card-playing to religious use, has advised that we should

Even every common day

So gratically dispose, that all our weeks

Be full of sacred *murnivals* and *glecks*.

G. Tooke, Anna Dicata, p. 108.

†What may wise men conceive, when they shal note,
That five unarm'd men, in a wherry boat,
Nought to defend, or to offend with stripes,

But one old sword, and two tobacco-pipes;

And that of constables a *murnival*;

Men, women, children, all in generall,

And that they all should be so valiant, wise,

To feare we would a market towne surpise.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

†*Murnival* of knaves, or Whiggiam plainly displayed;

a satirical poem, 1685.

†It can be no treason to drink or to sing

A *mournival* of healths to our true crowned king.

The Loyal Garland, 1686.

MOUSE. Used as a familiar term of endearment, from either sex to the other.

What's your dark meaning, *mouse*, of this light word?

L. Lab. L., v, 2.

Pinch wanton on your cheek, call you his *mouse*.

Hamlet, iii, 4.

Come, *mouse*, will you walk?

Julia to Lazarillo, in B. & P. Woman Hater, v, 2.

Shall I tell thee, sweet *mouse*? I never looke upon thee but I am quite out of love with my wife.

Menachmus, 6 pl., i, 118.

God bless thee, *mouse*, the bridegroom said, and

smakt her on the lips. Warner's Alb. Eng., p. 47.

And who had mark'd the pretty looks that past,

From privy friend unto his pretty *mouse*.

N. Breton, in Ellis, Specim., ii, p. 248.

Mouse piece of beef, a particular joint so called to this day. It is the piece below the round, as appears by that learned work, the Domestic Cookery.

But come among us, and you shall see us once in a morning have a *mouse* at a bay. M. A *mouse*? un-

properly spoken. Cr. Aptly understood, a *mouse* of

beef. Lily's Sepho & Phaon, i, 3.

†*Mouspiece* of an ox, *mouse*. Palgrave.

†There is a certain piece in the beef, called the *mouse-*

piece, which given to the child, or party so affected,

to eat, doth certainly cure the thrush.

Aubrey's Miscellanies, p. 144.

MOUSE-HUNT, s. A hunter of mice; but evidently said by lady Capulet with allusion to a different object of pursuit; such as is called *mouse* only in playful endearment:

Aye, you have been a *mouse-hunt* in your time,

But I will watch you from such watching now.

Rom. & Jul., iv, 4.

On which Capulet exclaims, "A jealous hood!" The commentators say that in some counties a weasel is called a *mouse-hunt*. It may be so; but it is little to the purpose of that passage.

†MOUSE-PIECE. See MOUSE.

MOWE, s. A grimace. See MOE.

MOWE, v. To make faces like a monkey. See MOR, and MOE.

O idiot times,

When gaudy monkeys *mowe* ore sprightly rhimes!

Marston, Sc. of Vill., Sat. 9.

Ape great thing gave, though he did mowing stand.

Pembr. Arc., p. 399.

MOY, s. A piece of money; probably a contraction of *moitore*, or *moedore*,

a Portuguese piece of gold, value one pound seven shillings.

Moy shall not serve, I will have forty *moys*.

Hen. V, iv, 4.

And in the same scene :

Fr. O pardonnez moy.

Pist. Say'st thou me so? is that a ton of *moys*?

I have not seen it elsewhere, as a separate word.

MOYLE. See MOILE.

MUBBLEFUBBLES. A cant term for any causeless depression of spirits. An undefined disorder similar perhaps to that described by the more modern terms *mulligrubs*, or rather *blue devils*.

Melancholy is the crest of courtiers' arms, and now every base companion, being in his *mubblefubbles*, says he is melancholy. *Lyly's Mydas*, v, 2.

Whether Jupiter was not jovial, nor Sol in his *mubblefubbles*, that is long clouded, or in a total eclipse. *Gayton's Festin. Notes*, p. 46.

Our Mary Gutierrez, when she was in the *mubblefubbles*, do you think I was mad for it? *Ibid.*, p. 145.

A remedy for this disorder is prescribed by the same author :

He that hath read Seneca and Boethius is very well provided against an ordinary mishap, but to have by heart Aratus's Parthenia, or the dolorous madrigals of the poets in the Arcadia, or the unfortunate loves of Probus and Thibbe, shall be sure never to be *mubblefubbed*. *Ibid.*, p. 16.

And *Probus* gives *mubblefubbles* :

And *Probus* gives *mubblefubbles* :
And *Probus* gives *mubblefubbles* :
And *Probus* gives *mubblefubbles* :

With cares of state and troubles,

We'll come in kindness to put your highness

Out of your *mubblefubbles*.

Misc. Antig. Angl. in *X. Prince*, p. 55.

†MUCE. See MUSE.

For having gotten licence to nominate whom he would, without respect of calling and degree, as tainted with unlawfull and forbidden arts, like to an hunter skillfull in marking the secret tracts and mazes of wild beasts, enclosed many a man within his lamentable net and toyle.

Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

MUCH, THE MILLER'S SON. One of the companions or attendants of Robin Hood. In Jonson's *Sad Shepherd* he is called, "Robin Hood's bailiff or acater." In the ballads of Robin Hood he is called *Midge*.

As I am *Much*, the miller's son,
That left my mill to go with thee.

George a Greene, O. Pl., iii, 41.

MUCH, *adv.* A sort of contemptuous interjection of denial.

What with two points on your shoulder? *much*!

2 Hen. IV, ii, 4.

That is, far from it, by no means.

To charge me bring my grain unto the markets,

Aye, *much*! when I have neither barn nor garner.

B. Jons. Every Man out of H., i, 3.

See other passages quoted by Steevens.

Hence also the adjective *much* is similarly used :

How say you now? Is it not past two o'clock?

And here's *much* Orlando!

As you l. ii, iv, 3.

That is, here is no such person! So,

Much wench! or *much* son!

B. Jons. Every Man in H., iv, 4.

And to solicit his remembrance still

In his enforced absence. *Much*, 't faith!

True to my friend in cases of affection,

In women's cases, what a jest it is.

Ibid., *Case is Altered*, iii, 1.

†So-MUCH. Enough; sufficient.

But I had so *much* wit to keep my thoughts

Up in their built houses.

Tourneur's Evengens Tragedie, 1608.

MUCH-WHAT, *adv.* For the most part, or almost; very much. Like MOST-WHAT.

This shews man's power, and its way of operation to be *much-what* the same in the material and intellectual world. *Locke*, II, xii, § 1.

See the examples in Johnson.

MUCHELL, *a.* The same as *mickle*, or *muckle*; from the Saxon *mochel*, much or great. *Much* is only an abbreviation of it.

I learnt that little sweet

Of tempered is, quoth she, with *muckell* smart.

Spens. F. Q., I, iv, 46.

Fall many wounds in his corrupted flesh

He did engrave, and *muckell* blood did spend.

Ibid., III, vii, 32.

The second and third folios, we are told, change this into, "much ill blood."

†MUCK. A jocular term for money.

Not one in all Ravenna might compare

With him for wealth, or match him for his *muck*.

Turberville's Tragical Tales, 1587.

He married her for *mucke*, she him for lust;

The motives fowle, then forly live they must.

Davies, Scourge of Folly, 1611.

MUCKINDER, *s.* A jocular term for a handkerchief; from *muck*, dirt.

Be of good comfort, take my *muckinder*,

And dry thine eyes.

B. Jons. Tale of T., iii, 1.

We'll have a bib, for spoiling of thy doublet,

And a fringed *mucktender* hang at thy girdle.

B. & Pl. Capt., iii, 5.

†They will bring me my cradle, my *muckinder*, and

my hobbyhorse garnished with pretious stones, which

will add faith to the nobility of my race.

History of Francion, 1655.

MUCKITER, *s.* Seems to be a corruption of the same word.

Onely upon his *muckiter* and band he had an F,

By which I did suppose his name was Ferdinand.

Weakest goes to Wall, sign. I & b.

Muckster, wiping thing.

Wilkins, Real Char. Alph. Dict.

In Baret's *Alvearie*, *mucketter* is referred to *bib*; but Cotgrave says, a "muckender is a bavarette, or *mucketer*."

†MUDDING.

Or like a carpe that is lost in *mudding*,

Nay more, like to a black-pudding,

For as the pudding the skin lyes within
So doth my mistress beauty in a taffy gin.
Academy of Compliments, 1654.

†MUFF. A fool.

Those stiles to him weare strange, but they
Did scote them on the backe-borne *muff*, and him as
king obay. *Warner's Albions England.*

MUFFLER, s. A sort of veil, or wrapper, worn by ladies in Shakespeare's time, chiefly covering the chin and throat.

He might put on a hat, a *muffler*, and a kerchief, and
so escape. *Merry W. W., iv, 2.*

Mons. Thomas, in the comedy of that
name, disguising himself as a female,
says,

Tho. On with my *muffler*.

To which his sister says,

Ye're a sweet lady! come let's see your courtesie.
Act iv, sc. 6.

Mufflers of several kinds are delineated in Mr. Douce's Illustrations of Shakespeare, some of which show only the eyes. See vol. i, p. 75.

†MUG-HOUSES. Pot-houses. The mug-houses of London were very celebrated in the political agitation of the earlier part of the last century.

On king George's accession to the throne, the Tories had so much the better of the friends to the Protestant succession, that they gain'd the mobs on all publick days to their side. This induced a set of gentlemen to establish *mugg-houses* in all the corners of this great city, for well affected tradesmen to meet and keep up the spirit of loyalty to the Protestant succession, and to be ready upon all tumults to join their forces for the suppression of the Tory mobs. Many an encounter they had, and many were the riots, till at last, the parliament was obliged by a law to put an end to this city-strife, which had this good effect, that upon the pulling down of the *mugg-house* in Salisbury-court, for which some boys were hanged on this act, the city has not been troubled with them since. *Journey through England, 1724.*

†MUGGLE. The following is a very curious description of the drinking practices at the beginning of the seventeenth century.

I myselfe have seen and (to my grief of conscience) may now say have in presence, yea and amongst others, been an actor in the businesse, when upon our knees, after heathes to many private punkes, a health have been drunke to all the whoores in the world. . . . He is a man of no fashion that cannot drinke supernaculum, carouse the hunters hoop, gaffe upsey-freese croose, bowse in Pernoysaunt, in Pimlico, in Crambo, with heathies, gloves, numpes, frolicks, and a thousand such domineering inventions, as by the bell, by the cards, by the dye, by the dozen, by the yard, and so by measure we drink out of measure.—There are in London drinking schooles; so that drunkenness is professed with us as a liberall arte and science. . . . I have scene a company amongst the very woods and forests [he speaks of the New Forest and Windsor Forest], drinking for a *muggle*. Sixe determined to trie their strengths who could drinke most glasses for the *muggle*. The first drinkes a glasse of a pint, the second two, the next three, and so every one multiplieth till the last taketh sixe. Then the first beginneth againe and taketh seven, and in this manner they drinke thrice a peece

round, every man taking a glasse more than his fellow, so that he that drunke least, which was the first, drank one and twentie pints, and the sixth man thirty-six. *Young's England's Bane, 1617.*

MULCT, s. In the sense of blemish or defect.

No *mulct* in yourself,
Or in your person, mind, or fortune.

Mass. Maid of Hon., i, 2.

†MULE. To shoe one's mule, to help oneself out of the funds trusted to one's management.

He had the keeping and disposall of the moneys, and yet shod not his mule at all.

History of Francion, 1656.

†MULL. A popular name for a cow.

Tedious have been our fasts, and long our prayers;
To keep the Sabbath such have been our carcs,
That Cissy durst not milke the gentle mulls,
To the great damage of my lord mayors fools.

Satyr against Hypocrites, 1689.

MULLED. Softened, like mulled wine. Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy; *mull'd*, deaf, sleepy, insensible.

Coriol., iv, 5.

†MULTILOQUY. Talkativeness. Lat.

Multiloquy shews ignorance: what needs
So many words when thou dost see the deeds?

Owen's Epigrams, 1677.

†MUM. A sort of strong beer, introduced from Brunswick, and hence often called *Brunswick mum*.

The clamorous crowd is hush'd with mugs of *mum*,
Till all, tun'd equal, send a general hum. *Pope.*

†MUMBLE-FUBBLE. Low spirits. See MUBBLEFUBBLES.

†MUMBLEMENT. Muttering and grudging?

Such his *mumblement* being overheard came afterwards in question to his danger, as seeming to proceede of a treasonable discontent with the present state.

Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

MUM-BUDGET. A cant word, implying silence. It is the watch-word proposed by Slender in the Merry Wives of Windsor:

I come to her in white, and cry *mum*; and she cries *budget*, and by that we know one another.

Merry W. W., v, 2.

But *mumbouget* for Carisophus I espie.

Damon and Pith., O. Pl., i, 191.

Nor did I ever winch or grudge it,

For thy dear sake: quoth she, *mum budget*.

Hudib., I, iii, v, 207.

MUM-CHANCE. A sort of game, played with cards or dice.

But leaving cards, lett's go to dice awhile,
To passage, treitrippe, hazards, or *mum-chance*.

MacKisell's Dogg., 1617, sign. B.

Silence seems to have been essential at it; whence its name:

And for *mumchance*, howe'er the chance do fall,
You must be *mum* for fear of marring all.

Ibid., cited in O. Pl., xii, 493.

I he' known him cry, when he has lost but three shillings at *mumchance*. *Joviall Crew, O. Pl., x, 583.* Cards are fetcht, and *mumchance* or decoy is the game. *Docker's Bellman, sign. F. 3.*

Used, in later times, as a kind of proverbial term for being silent.

†Whoso listeth not to put much in hazard playeth at *mum-chance* for his crown with some one or other.

Northbrooke against Dicing, 1577.

†I am so lame, every foot that I set to the ground went to my heart; I thought I had been at *mum-chance*, my bones rattled so with jaunting.

Westward Hoe, 1607.

[At a later period the word was used to signify a person who stood dumb, and had not a word to say for himself.]

†Why stand ye like a *mum-chance*? What are ye tongue-y'd?

Plautus made English, 1694.

†*Mut.* (*holds up his stick*) Sarrah, you will not leave your prating till I set old crabtree about your shoulders.

Chas. What, would you have a body stand like *mum-chance*, as if I didn't know better than your old mouldy chops how to car my self to a gentlewoman.

Unnatural Mother, 1698.

To MUMM, MUMMING, MUMMERY.
See Johnson.

MUMMY, *s.* Egyptian mummy, or what passed for it, was formerly a regular part of the *Materia Medica*. The late dean of Westminster, in his *Commerce, &c.*, of the Ancients, says that it was medical, "not on account of the cadaverous, but the aromatic substance." Vol. ii, p. 60, n. This is true, so far as it can be supposed to have real efficacy, but its virtues seem to have been chiefly imaginary, and even the traffic fraudulent. Chambers thus speaks of it in his *Encyclopædia*:

Mummy is said to have been first brought into use in medicine by the malice of a Jewish physician; who wrote, that flesh thus embalmed was good for the cure of divers diseases, and particularly bruises, to prevent the blood's gathering and coagulating. It is, however, believed that no use whatever can be derived from it in medicine; and that all which is sold in the shops, whether brought from Venice or Lyons, or even directly from the Levant by Alexandria, is factitious, the work of certain Jews, who counterfeited it by drying carcasses in ovens, after having prepared them with powder of myrrh, caballin aloes, Jewish pitch, and other coarse or unwholesome drugs.

See also the excellent account, taken from Dr. Hill's *Materia Medica*, in Johnson's Dictionary.

Hence the current idea that bodies might be rendered valuable, by converting them into *mummy*. Shakespeare speaks of a kind of magical preparation under that name:

And it was dy'd in *mummy*, which the skillful
Conserv'd of maiden's hearts. *Othello*, iii, 4.

Make *mummy* of my flesh, and sell me to the apothecaries. *Bird in a Cage*, O. Pl., viii, 214.

And all this that my precious tomb may furnish
The land with *mummy*. *Muse's L. Gl.*, O. Pl., ix, 214.

†To MUMP. To be sulky.

There's nothing of him that doth hanging skip,
Except his ears, his nether teeth, and lip;
And when he's crost or sullen any way,
He *mumps*, and lowes, and hangs the lip, they say.
That I a wise man's sayings must approve,
Man is a tree, whose root doth grow above.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

To beg.

Here Wharton wheels about, till *mumping* Lidy,
Like the full moon, hath made his lordship giddy.
Cleveland's Poems, 1651.

†MUMPER. A beggar. A cant term.

Since the king of beggars was married to the queen of sluts, at Lowry-hill, near Beggars-bush, being most splendidly attended on by a ragged regiment of *mumpers*.

Poor Robin, 1694.

Here, said I, take your *mumper's* fee,
Let's see one; thank you, sir, said she.

Hudibras Redivivus, Part 4, 1706.

MUMPSIMUS, *s.* An old error, in which men obstinately persevere; taken from a tale of an ignorant monk, who in his breviary had always said *mumpsimus*, instead of *sumpsimus*, and being told of his mistake said, it might be so for what he knew, but *mumpsimus* was what he was taught, and that he should continue to say. Often used in controversy.

Some be so obstinate in their old *mumpsimus*, that they cannot abide the true doctrine of God.

Latimer, Sermon, fol. 326.

Henry VIII is said to have told the above story.

†MUNDICATIF. A cleansing medicine.

For a wound in the head a good *mundicatif*.—Take honey of roses, two unces, oyle of roses an unce, meddle them together, and put it warme into the wound with lint, and a plaster upon it: it is good a *mundicatif*.

Pathway of Health, bl. 1.

†MUNDIFY. To make oneself clean or adorn oneself.

Or at least forces him, upon the ungrateful inconvenience, to steer to the next barber's shop, to new rig and *mundify*.

Country Gentleman's Fade-memum, 1699.

†MUNDUNGO. A name for tobacco.

Now steams of garlick whiffing through the nose,
Stank worse than Luther's socks, or foot-boys toes.
With these *mundungo's*, and a breath that smells
Like standing pools in subterranean cells.

Satyr against Hypocrites, 1689.

†MUNGY. Damp and cloudy.

For neither we the light of starres did see,
No nor the starrie pole discern'd could be:
But *mungy* clouds o'respread the skie most black,
And the dark night made us moon-light to lack.

Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

Disperse this plague-distilling cloud, and clear
My *mungy* soul into a glorious day.

Quarles's Emblems.

†To MUNIFY. To fortify.

But now (it being proper to tyrants to feare) they minde nothing but the building of fortresses, to *munify* cittadels and (gold prevailing above either the force of many or the sword) to lay up treasures.

The Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

MURDERING PIECE, *s.* A very destructive kind of ordnance, calculated

to do much execution at once, having a wide mouth, and discharging large stones. In *Rabelais*, B. ii, ch. 1, *Canon pevier* is translated by sir T. Urquhart, "*murdering piece*." Now *pevier*, says Du Chat, "is synonymous with *perrier*, or *pierrier*, more modern terms; that is, pieces for discharging great stones. The stones would often break into many fragments by the explosion, and consequently murder in many places, as Hamlet says." Du Chat adds, that it is the *περόβολον* of the Greeks. He forgot that they had no cannons; but it shows his meaning sufficiently. They had engines which threw stones with almost equal force.

O, my dear Gertrude, thus
Like to a *murdering piece*, in many places
Gives me superfluous death. *Hamlet*, iv, 5.
And, like a *murdering piece*, aims not at one,
But all who stand within that dang'rous level.

B. & Ft. Double Marriage, iv, 2.
There is not such another *murdering piece*
In all the stock of calumny.

Middleton & Row. *Fair Quarrel*, 1622.
In Middleton's Game of Chess, brass
guns are called "*brass murderers*."
H 2 b. But this is merely a poetical
phrase.

Kersey defines *murderers*, or *murdering pieces*, "Small cannon, chiefly used in the fore-castle, half-deck, or steering of a ship;" and there they were used, but not exclusively.

And like some *murdering piece*, instead of shot,
Disperses shame on more than her alone.

Saltonstall's *Mayde*, p. 4.
†But we having a *murthoror* in the round house, kept
the larbord side cleere, whilst our men with the
other ordnance and musquets playd upon their ships.
Taylor's Works, 1630.

MURE, s. A wall; an affected Latinism, not very common.

The incessant care and labour of his mind
Has wrought the *mure* that should confine it in
So thin, that life looks through, and will break out.

2 *Henry IV*, iv, 4.
Gilt with a triple *mure* of shining brass.

Heywood's Golden Age, 1611.

But yet, to make it sure,

He girts it with a triple brazen *mure*.

Ibid., *Britaine's Troy*, iv, 78.

To MURE, v. To inclose, or merely to shut up.

He took a muzzle strong
Of surest yron, made with many a lincke,
Therewith he *mured* up his mouth along.

Spens. F. Q., vi, xii, 84.
Mr. Todd found it in the English Bible, and elsewhere.

†**MURGION.** Soil from the bed of the river.

Many fetch moore-earth or *murgion* from the river betweene Colebrooke, and Uxbridge, and carry it to their barren grounds in Buckinghamshire, Harfordshire, and Middlesex, eight or ten miles off. And the grounds wherupon this kind of soile is employed, will indure tilth above a dozen yeeres after.

Norden's Surveyors Dialogue, 1610.

MURNIVAL. See **MOURNIVAL**.

MURR, s. A violent cold, similar to the pose, but more characterised by hoarseness. See **POSE**.

The *murr*, the head-ach, the catarr, the bone-ach,
Or other branches of the sharpe salt rheumae
Fitting a gentleman.

Chapman's Mons. D'Olive, act ii, *Anc. Dr.*, iii, 383.

In Woodall's Surgery, some stanzas in praise of *sulphur*, speak of that drug as salutary in the *murr*:

The flowers serve 'gainst pestilence,
'Gainst asthma and the *murr*. P. 233.

See Kersey, in *Mur*. In Hignis's Nomenclator also, *Gravedo* is thus rendered:

A rheume or humour falling downe into the nose,
stopping the nostrells, hurting the voice, and causing
a cough, with a singing in the eares; the pose, or
murr. P. 428 b.

"Disease of hoarseness through cold distillation." *Wilkins, Real Ch.*

Alph. Dict.

†Deafe eares, blind eyes, the palse, goute, and *murr*,
And cold would kill thee, but for fire and fur.

Rowlands, Knaves of Sp. and Di., 1613.

MURREY, s. A dark reddish brown, the colour by heralds called *sanguine*. See Holme's Academy of Armory, B. i, p. 18.

After him followed two pert apple-squires; the one had a *murrey* cloth gown on.

Greene's Quip, &c., *Harl. Misc.*, v, 420.

†The cover of the booke was of *murrey* colour, with strings in the mids and at both ends, of the same colour.

Holland's Ammianus Marcell., 1609.

†**MURBINALL.** A corruption of, or a misprint for, *murnivall*.

My counsell is that you take him and his ape, with his man and his dog, and whip the whole messe or *murnivall* of them out of the towne.

Taylor's Wit and Mirth, Works, 1630, p. 194.

MURRION, or MORION. *Morion*, French. A steel cap, or plain, open helmet.

The soldier has his *murrion*, women have tires,
Beasts have their head-pieces, and men have theirs.

Honest Wh., O. Pl., iii, 391.

And next blow cleft his *morion*, so he flies.

Pinus Troes, O. Pl., vii, 481.

And burn

A little Juniper in my *murrin*, the maid made it
Her chamber-pot.

B. and Ft. *Cupid's Rev.*, iv, 1.

Also jocularly, for a night-cap:

Never again reproach your reverend night-cap,
And call it by the mangy name of *murrion*.

Ibid., *Scornf. Lady*, iv, 1.

†*Morion*, bonet de fer, testiere. A *murrion*: a Steele cap: a scul: such a head pece as had no crest, as some say: some take it for an helmet.

[The murrion was not, however, necessarily of steel, but sometimes of leather:]

†His helm, *tough and well tanned*, without a plume or crest.

And called a *murrion*.

Chapm. II., x, 227.

MUSCADEL, or MUSCADINE. A rich sort of wine. *Vin de muscat*, or *muscadel*, French. "Vinum muscatum, quod moschi odorem referat; for the sweetness and smell it reasembles muske." *Minsh.*

Quaff'd off the *muscadel*, and threw the sops

All in the sexton's face. *Taming of Shrew*, iii, 2.

The *muscadine* stays for the bride at church,

The priest and Hymen's ceremonies tend

To make them man and wife.

Two Maids of Moreclacke, 1609.

Cited by Mr. Steevens, who takes occasion from it to illustrate the custom of having wine and sops at marriages. Sometimes the wine was Hippocras, sometimes other kinds.

†**MUSCAT.** A sort of grape.

That the *muscats* he did eat were so great, that only one grain of them was enough to make all England to be perpetually drunk. *History of France*, 1655.

He hath also sent each of us some anchovies, olives, and *muscat*, but I know not yet what that is, and am ashamed to ask.

Peppys' Diary, 1662.

†**MUSCOVY GLASS.** Isinglass.

She were an excellent lady, but that her face peeleth like

Muscovy glass Malecontent, *Ans. B. Dram.*, ii, p. 13.

MUSE, MUSET, or MUSIT, s. The opening in a fence or thicket through which a hare, or other beast of sport, is accustomed to pass. *Muset*, French.

'Tis as hard to find a hare without a *musse*, as a woman without a scuse. *Greene's Thieves falling out, &c.*

Harl. Misc., vol. viii, p. 387.

And when thou hast on foot the purblind hare,

Mark the poor wretch to overshut his troubles,

How he out-runs the wind, and with what care

He cranks and crosses with a thousand doubles.

The many *musits* through the which he goes,

Are like a labyrinth, to amaze his foes.

Shakep. Venus and Adonis, Suppl., i, p. 457.

Mr. Malone's note on this word is erroneous. *Muset* is by Cotgrave rendered in French *troué*. Gerv.

Markham says, We terme the place where she [the hare] sitteth, her forme, the places through the which she goes to releefe, her *muset*. *Gentil. Academie*, 1595, p. 82.

This proverb is in Fuller's collection:

Find you without excuse,

And find a hare without a *musse*. No. 6081.

In Howell's it is,

Take a hare without a *musse*,

And a knave without excuse,

And hang them up. *Engl. Prov.*, p. 12 a.

Metaphorically, for a pass leading into a besieged town:

So what with these, and what with martial art,

Stopt is each *meuse*, and guarded is each part.

Fansh. Lus., iii, 79.

As when a crew of gallants watch the wild *musse* of a

hare,

Their dogs put in after full crie, he rusheth on before.

Chapm. Hom. II., p. 150 [xi, 368].

You hear the horns,

Enter your *musse* quick, lest this match between's

Be cross ere met. *B. and Fl. Two Noble K.*, iii, 1.

This is the emendation of Mr. Seward and Theobald on the passage, which in the folio stands "enter your musick." They are undoubtedly right, as to the sense. Palamon appears "as out of a bush," and Arcite has just said to him,

Be content,

Again betake you to your *hewthorn house*

I only doubt about the word *quick*. Probably the original was, "Enter your *musit*."

We find even a sheep going through a *muset*:

Who had no sooner escaped out of our English sheep-fold, but straightway he discovers the *muset* thorow

which he stole, thinking thereby to decoy the rest of the flock into the wilderness.

Chisenshale's Cath. Hist. in Cons. Lit., x, 382.

To MUSE, v. In the sense of to wonder.

It is thus used several times in Shakespeare, but is sufficiently exemplified by Dr. Johnson. In Ayscough's Index there are eight instances of it.

MUSHRUMP, s. A mushroom.

But cannot brook a night-grown *mushrump*,

Such a one as my lord of Cornwall is,

Should bear us down the nobility.

Edw. II., O. Pl., ii, 335.

†**MUSK.** This perfume was at one time used very extravagantly, and was made up into various shapes, some of which are indicated in the following receipts.

To make *musk-bags* to lay among your cloaths.—Take the flowers of lavender-cotton six ounces, storax half an ounce, red rose-leaves two ounces, rhodium an ounce; dry them and beat them to powder, and lay them in a bag wherein musk has been, and they'll cast an excellent scent, and preserve your cloaths from moths or worms. *Closet of Harities*, 1706.

Curious *musk-balls*, to carry about one, or to lay in any place.—Let the ground-work be fine flower of almonds, and Castile-soap, each a like quantity, scarce the soap thin, and wet them with as much rose-water as will make them into a paste, with two drops of chymical oil of cinnamon, and two grains of musk, which will be sufficient for six ounces of each of the ground-work; then make all up into little balls, but let them not come near the fire in doing it, lest the essences evaporate, and the balls loose much of their scent and virtue.

Accomplish'd Female Instructor, 1719.

To make *musk-cakes*.—Take half a pound of red roses, bruise them well, and add to them the water of basil, the powder of frankincense, making it up with these a pound, add four grains of musk; mix them well to a thickness, make them into cakes, and dry them in the sun. *Closet of Harities*, 1706.

We have here a good description of some of the secrets of the toilette.

She (God bless her) 's cloy'd with 'em.
I've wash'd my face in Mercury water, for
A year and upwards; lain in oyl'd gloves still;
Worn my pomatum'd masks all night; each morning
Rang'd every hair in its due rank and posture;
Laid red amongst the white; writ o'r my face,
And set it forth in a most fair edition;
Worn a thin tiffeny only o'r my breasts;
Kept *muske-plums* in my mouth continually.

Cartwright's Siege, 1651.

†MUSK-MILLION. A sort of gourd or pumpkin.

So being landed, we went up and downe and could finde nothing but stones, heath and mosse, and wee expected oranges, limonds, figges, *muske-millions*, and potatoes.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

MUSKET, *s.* The male young of the sparrow-hawk; *mosket*, Dutch; *mousquet*, Fr. See EYAS-MUSKET. Isaac Walton, in his enumeration of hawks, gives us, the "sparhawk and the *musket*," as the old and young birds of the same species. P. 12, ed. *Hawkins*. The word occurs in Dryden.

One they might trust their common wrongs to wreak,
The *musquet* and the coystrel were too weak.

Hind and Panth., p. 3.

As the invention of fire-arms took place at a time when hawking was in high fashion, some of the new weapons were named after those birds, probably from the idea of their fetching their prey from on high. *Musket* has thus become the established name for one sort of gun. A *saker* was also a species of cannon (see *SAKER*), but before that it meant a hawk. *Falcon* was another sort of cannon; whence a hand-gun, which is a small cannon, easily obtained the name of *musquet*, or small falcon. See *FALCON*.

†MUSKLE. Used to signify the sinewy part of the flesh.

Musculus, Plin. *μῦς*. Muscle. A *muscle* or fleshie parte of the bodye, consisting of fleshe, veines, sinewes, and arteries, serving specially to the motion of some parte of the bodye by means of the sinewes in it.

Nomenclator, 1585.

Muskely, or of muscles, hard and stiffe with many muscles or brawnnes.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 404.

MUSS, *s.* A scramble, when any small objects are thrown down, to be taken by those who can seize them. Cotgrave has *mousche*, French, which probably is the reading of some editions of Rabelais.

Of late, when I cry'd, ho!

Like boys unto a *musse*, kings would start forth
And cry, your will.

Sh. Ant. and Cleop., iii, 11.

The monies rattle not, nor are they known,
To make a *musse* yet 'mong the gamesome suitors.

B. Jons. Magn. Lady, iv, 3.

They'll throw down gold in *mussees*.

Span. Gips. by Middl., 1655.

'Twas so well, captain, I would you could make such another *musse*, at all adventures.

A Mad W., O. Pl., v, 380.

Also a cant term of endearment, probably for mouse:

What ails you, sweetheart? Are you not well? Speak, good *musse*.

B. Jons. Every Man in a H., ii, 3.

The *musse* is one of Gargantua's games, B. i, ch. 21, and is mentioned again, iii, 40, "a *muscho* inventore." The original is *mousque*, which may also be the origin of the English *muss*. See Ozell's edit., 1740. Dr. Grey has quoted it in his notes on Shakespeare. Some particulars of *musse* are also mentioned in Ozell's Rabelais, vol. iii, p. 268.

MUSSEERS, *s. plur.* Hiding places for game; a term used in hunting. From the French, *musser*, to hide.

Nay we can find

Your wildest parts, your turnings and returns,
Your traces, squats, the *musseers*, forms, and holes
You young men use, if once our sagest wits
Be set a hunting.

Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 453.

†MUST. New wine.

Mustum, Plinio. . . . *Moust*. *Must* or *nouve wine*.

Nomenclator.

They are all wines, but even as men are of a sundry and diverse nature, so are they likewise of divers sorts: for new wine, called *muste*, is hard to digest.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

MUTCHATO, *s.*, for mustacho. The part of the beard growing on the upper lip; the whiskers.

Of some the faces bold and bodies beads
Distained with wood, and Turkish beads they had,
On th' over lips, *mutchatoes* long of hair.

Higins's Induct. to Mirr. Mag.

Possibly a misprint.

To MUTE, *v.* A term of falconry; said of the hawks when they drop their dung. Applied also to other birds. [As in the book of Tobit, "The sparrows *muted* warm dung in mine eyes."]]

Upon the oake, the plumb-tree, and the holme,
The stock-dove and the black-bird should not come,
Whose *muting* on those trees doe make to grow
Rot-curing Hyphea and the misel-toe.

Browne, Brit. Past., i, p. 17.

For her disport, my lady could procure
The wretched wings of this my *muting* mind,
Restlesse to seek her empty flat to find.

Mirr. Mag., p. 215.

But though the allusion is to hawking, I should conceive that it is here used for changing; from *muto*; Latin.

†For you, Jacke, I would have you imploy your time,
till my coming, in watching what houre of the day
my hawke *mutes*.

Returne from Parnassus, 1606.

MUTINE, *s.* A mutinous or rebellious person; used twice by Shakespeare.

For this, and the verb *mutine*, see Todd. Of the latter he has found three examples; of the former only those in Shakespeare. Mr. Malone found it as an adjective also.

Suppresseth *mutin* force and practicke fraud.

Misfortunes of Arthur, 1587.

†**MUTIVE**. Perhaps a misprint for *mutine*.

Where while on traytorsea, and mid the *mutive* windes.

A Herrings Tayle, 4to, 1598.

MUTTON, *s.* A loose woman; from what allusion it is not easy to say; unless, as suggested before, from being considered as a *lost sheep*. See **LACED MUTTON**.

The duke, I say to thee again, would eat *mutton* on Friday.

Meas. for Meas., iii, 2.

The allusion here is double, both to breaking the fast, and to incontinence; but the latter notion is more particularly pointed out by the rest of the speech.

I am one that loves an inch of raw *mutton*, better than an ell of Friday (or fried) stockfish; and the first letter of my name begins with letchery.

Doctor Faustus, 1604. *Anc. Dr.*, i, 58.

Baa, lamb, there you lie, for I am *mutton*.

Bellafront, in *Honest Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, 365.

Mutton's mutton now. *V.* Why, was it not so ever? *C.* No, madam, the sinners i' the suburbs had almost ta'en the name quite away from it, 'twas so cheap and common; but now 'tis at a sweet reckoning; the term time is the *mutton-monger* in the whole calendar.

Webster's Appius and Virg., act iii, *Anc. Dr.*, v, 400.

MUTTON-MONGER, from the above.

A debauched man. This cant phrase is said, by some writers, to be still in use.

Your whorson bawdy priest! You old *mutton-monger*.

Sir J. Oldc., ii, 1. *Malone's Suppl.*, ii, 294.

Is 't possible that the lord Hipolito, whose face is as civil as the outside of a dedicatory book, should be a *mutton-monger*?

Hon. Wh., O. Pl., iii, p. 408.

"A *mutton-monger*, scortator." *Coles' Diction.*, in loc.

As if you were the only noted *mutton-monger* in all the city.

Chapm. May-Day, act ii, p. 58.

MYSTERY. See **MISTERY**.

N.

NÆVE. A spot, a fault. A pedantic word, arbitrarily derived from *nævus*, Latin.

So many spots, like *næves* on Venus' soil,
One jewel set off with so many a foil.

Dryd. Verses on Lord Hastings.

Mr. Todd has shown that it was a favorite word with Aubrey, a contemporary of Dryden; but that is no great authority. See Todd. Phil-

lips, and of course Kersey, have the word in its Latin form.

†**NAGGON**. A familiar name for a horse.

My verses are made, to ride every jade, but they are forbidden, of jades to be ridden, they shall not be snailled, nor braved nor baffled, wert thou George with thy *naggon*, that foughtst with the dragon, or were you great Pompey, my verse should bethump ye, if you, like a javel, against mee dare cavill.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**On the NAIL**. Ready money.

When they were married, her dad did not fail

For to pay down four hundred pounds on the nail.

The Reading Garland, n. d.

To hit the nail on the head, a well-known proverb.

You hit the nail on the head, rem teneas.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1808, p. 460.

Venus tela Vulcan, Mars shall shoe her stee'd,

For he it is that hits the nail of the head.

Witts Recreations, 1654.

S'nails, a corruption of God's nails.

Jr. Well, and you were not my father,—s'nails, and I would not draw rather then put up the fool.

Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631.

NAKE, *v.* To make naked.

Come, be ready, *nake* your swords; think of your wrongs.

Resenger's Trag., O. Pl., iv, 397.

Naked is the regular participle from this verb:

Thrise the green fields

Hath the *nak'd* sythman barb'd.

Aminta, 1628, 4to, sign. C. 5.

But seeing one runne *nake*, as he were wood,

Amid their way, they cri'd, hoe sirra, back.

Har. Ariost., xix, 52.

NAKED AS MY NAIL, *prov.* A proverbial phrase, formerly common. It is not among Ray's Proverbial Similies.

Did so towse them and so tosse them, so plucke them and pull them, till he left them as *naked* as my nail, pinioned some of them like fellows

Heyw. Engl. Trav., ii, 1, 1683, S C 3 b.

And tho' he were as *naked* as my nail,

Yet would he whinny then, and wag the tail.

Drayton, Moore, p. 510.

NAKED BED, *phr.* A person undressed and in bed, was formerly said to be in *naked bed*. The phrase, though a little catachrestical, was universally current. It may be observed that, down to a certain period, those who were in bed were literally naked, no night linen being worn.

Who sees his true love in her *naked bed*,
Teaching the sheets a whiter hue than white.

Shakesp. Venus & Adonis, *Malone, Suppl.*, i, 422.

In going to my *naked bed* as one that would have slept.

Par. of Dainty Dev., p. 42.

When in my *naked bed* my limbs were laid.

Mirr. for Magist., p. 611.

Then starting up, forth from my *naked bed*.

Ibid., p. 757.

Hence *naked rest* is also met with:

With feare affrighted from their *naked rest*.

Ibid., p. 831.

And such desire of sleepe withall procured,
As straight he gat him to his *naked bed*.

Harrington, Ariost., xvii, 75.

So in the often ridiculed Jeronymo :

Who calls Jeronymo from his *naked bed*.

There was nothing peculiarly ridiculous in this expression, but that it was too familiar for tragedy.

I meet with the expression so late as in the very odd novel, by T. Amory, called John Buncle, where a young lady declares, after an alarm, "That she would never go into *naked bed*, on board ship, again." Octavo ed., vol. i, p. 90.

NAM, v. Am not; formed after the analogy of *nill* and *nould*, &c.

I s'ow a man, as some do think I am;

(Laugh not, good lord) I am in dede a dame.

Gascoigne's Steel Glas.

†NAMELY. Especially, particularly.

In the time of king Richarde the seconde, all unlawful games were forbidden universally, and *namely* diceplaying.

Northbrooke against Dicing, 1677.

NAMES, FAMILIAR. In the hearty familiarity of old English manners, it was customary to call all intimates and friends by the popular abbreviations of their Christian names. It may be, therefore, considered as a proof at once of the popularity of poets, and of the love of poetry, that every one who gained any celebrity was almost invariably called *Tom*, *Dick*, &c. Heywood, in a curious passage, rather complains of this as an indignity:

Our modern poets to that passe are driven,
Those names are curtail'd which they first had given,
And, as we wisht to have their memories drown'd,
We scarcely can afford them half their sound.

Greene, who had in both academies ta'ne
Degree of master, yet could never gaine
To be call'd more than *Robin*; who, had he
Profest ought but the muse, serv'd and been free
After a seven yeares apprenticeship, might have
(With credit too) gone *Robert* to his grave.

Marlo, renown'd for his rare art and wit,
Could ne'er attain beyond the name of *Kit*;
Although his Hero and Leander did
Merit addition rather. Famous *Kid*

Was call'd but *Tom*. *Tom Watson*, though he wrote
Able to make Apollo's self to dote
Upon his muse; for all that he could strive
Yet never could to his full name arrive.

Tom Nash (in his time of no small esteeme)
Could not a second syllable redeem.

Excellent *Bevermont* in the foremost ranke
Of the rar'st wits, was never more than *Frank*.
Mellifluous *Shakespeare*, whose lychanting quill
Commanded mirth or passion, was but *Will*.

And famous *Jonson*, though his learned pen
Be dipt in Castaly, is still but *Ben*.
Fletcher and *Webster*, of that learned packe
None of the mean'st, yet neither was but *Jacke*,
Decker's but *Tom*, nor *May*, nor *Middleton*.

And hee's now but *Jacke Foord*, that once was *John*.

Hierarchy of Blessed Angels, B 4.

Soon after, however, he appears to recollect himself, and attributes the custom to its right cause:

I, for my part,
(Think others what they please) accept that heart
That courts my love in most familiar phrase;
And that it takes not from my paines or praise,
If any one to me so bluntly com;
I hold he loves me best that calls me *Tom*. *Ibid.*

NAPERY, s. Linen of any kind, but chiefly table linen; from *nappe*, French. Johnson (after Skinner) says from *naperia*, Italian; but there is no such word in the Italian of any age. *Naperii*, in low Latin, was made from this. See Du Cange. Cotgrave indeed has *napperie*, in the plural, for "all manner of *napery*;" but he is no authority, against that of the Italian Dictionaries.

The pages spread a table out of hand,
And brought forth *napery* rich, and plate more rich.

Harrington, Ari., lxii, 71.

Tru true that he did eat no meat on table cloths;—
out of meer necessity, because they had no meat nor
napery.

Gay's Fest. Notes, p. 93.

So many napkins, that it will require a society of
lunendrapers to furnish us with the *napery*.

Ibid., p. 276.

And the smirk butler thinks it

Sin in's *nap'rie* not to express his wit.

Herrick, p. 130.

Here rather improperly or jocularly used:

A long adue to the spirit of sack, and that noble
napery, till the next vintage. *Lady Alim, 1659, A 3.*

2. Linen worn on the person:

Thence Clodius hopes to set his shoulders free
From the light burden of his *napery*. *Hall, Sat., V, 1.*
Prythee put me into wholesome *napery*.

Hon. Whore, O. Pl., iii, 302.

†Thus shee dresses a husband for herselfe, and after
takes him for his patience, and the land adjoining,
yee may see it in a servingmans fresh *naperie*, and
his legges steps into an unknown stocking, I needs
not speake of his garters, the tassell shewes itself.

Oceurbury's New and Choise Characters, 1616.

NAPKIN, s. A pocket handkerchief. Of this use of the word, Dr. Johnson has given only one instance, which is from *Othello*; but it was very common, and occurs in many other passages of Shakespeare:

And to that youth he calls his Rosalind
He sends this bloody *napkin*. *As you l. it, iv, 3.*
And tread on corked stilts a prisoner's pace,
And make their *napkin* for their spitting place.

Hall, Sat., IV, vi, 1, 11.

Baret, in his *Alvearie*, has *napkin*, or handkerchief, rendered accordingly; and *table napkin* is there a distinct article.

A *napkin*, the diminutive of *nappe*, in its modern sense, was the badge of office of the *maître d'hôtel* or, as we

should call him, the butler, in great houses :

The hour of meals being come, and all things are now in readiness, *le maître hôtel* takes a clean *napkin*, folded at length, but narrow, and throws it over his shoulder, remembering that this is the ordinary mark and a particular sign and demonstration of his office ; and to let men see how credible (sic) his charge is, he must not be shamefaced, nor so much as blush, no not before any noble personage, because his place is rather an honour than a service, for he may do his office with his sword by his side, his cloak upon his shoulders, and his hat upon his head ; but his *napkin* must always be upon his shoulder, just in the posture I told you of before.

Giles Rose's School of Instructions for the Officers of the Month, 1682, p. 4.

†NAPPY. Strong, that makes you sleep.

M. P. wisheth happy
Successe and ale nappy,
That with the one's paine
He the other may gaine.

Harry White's Humour, 1659.

NARE, *s.* A nose ; from *nares*, the nostrils, Latin. A word never much in use, nor at all, except in a jocular way of affectation.

For yet no *nare* was tainted,
Nor thumb nor finger to the step acquainted.

B. Jon. Epig., 134, p. 288, Wh.

There is a Machiavelian plot,
Though every *nare* olfact it not.

Hudibr., I, i, 742.

It is fortunate for me that the word was never common, as it would have exposed my name to many bad puns.

†Between the mouth and eyes th' expanded *nare*
Doth carnal with spiritual things compare.

Owen's Epigrams, 1677.

NARRE. Nearer ; *naer*, Dutch.

To kerke the *narre*, from God more *farre*.

Spens. Sh. Kal., July, 97.

So explained in Spenser's Glossary subjoined.

Eftsoones of thousand billowes shouldred *narre*.

Ruines of Rome, l. 213.

So did Uran, the *narre* the swifter move.

Pembr. Arcad., vol. i, p. 99.

Minshew's Dictionary refers from *narre*, to near. "*Narr*, nearer, propior." *Coles*. Hence the phrase "never the near," is formed from, *never the narre*, *i. e.*, the nearer. See NEARE.

NASHE, THOMAS, or more commonly TOM. A writer of the Elizabethan age, whose works are now collected for their rarity, rather than any other merit. Whoever would see a good specimen of his style without the trouble and expense of obtaining his works, may see his *Lenten Stuff*, in the *Harleian Miscellany*, vol. vi, n. 143. There they will see that, in temptation to be superlatively witty, great ye anything in a common

way, so that every sentence is an enigma, and must have been so even in his own days. For the same reason, however, his works are an ample storehouse of quaint phrases, and popular allusions.

†NASKIN. A cant term for a prison. It occurs in Higden's *Modern Essay* on the Tenth Satyr of Juvenal, 1686, p. 38.

†NATHE. The nave of a wheel.

And let the restless spokes, and whirling *nathes*,
Of my eternal chariot on the proud
Aspiring back of towring Atlas rest.

Phillis of Scyros, 1655.

NATHELESSE, *adv.* Not the less, or nevertheless

Yet *nathelasse* it could not doe him die.

Spens. F. Q., I, ix, 54.

It is more commonly contracted to *nath'less*.

NATHEMORE. Not the more.

But *nathemore* would that courageous wayne
To her yeeld passage, 'gainst his lord to go.

F. Q., I, viii, 13.

So also I, ix, 25.

Both this, and the preceding word, properly belong rather to an earlier period, but are common in Spenser, and his imitators. They are used also by Fairfax in his *Tasso*.

NATURAL, *s.* Native disposition.

And yet this much his courses doo approve,
He was not bloody in his *naturrell*.

Dan. Civ. Wars, iv, 42.

A buffonne or counterfet foole, to heare him speake wisely, which is like himself, it is no sport at all, but for such a counterfet to talke and looke foolishly, it maketh us laugh, because it is no part of his *naturrell*.

Puttenham, III, 24, p. 243.

See also the examples in Johnson.

NAVE, for navel ; as the *nave*, or centre of a wheel.

And ne'er shook hands nor bid farewell to him,
Till he unseam'd him from the *nave* to the chops,
And fix'd his head upon our battlements. *Macb., i, 2.*

The commentators would fain substitute *nape* ; but besides that a cut from the nape of the neck to the jaws would not meet with any of the seams, or sutures of the skull, and that it would be a strange wound to give, when he "faced the slave," a head so cut would be, as Capell observes, in an awkward state to place upon the battlements. He surely ripped up his bowels, and then cut off his head. *Nave* is the reading of both folios. Shakespeare also has it in the common acceptation.

NAUGHT, a. Bad, naughty; from *ne aught*, not anything; therefore good for nothing, or worthless. [From the A.-S. *na-wiht*, no thing.] A custom has prevailed of writing *naught*, when bad is meant; but *nought*, in the sense of nothing. The familiar word *naughty* probably aided this mistaken distinction; but the words are precisely the same. *Be naught*, or go and be naught, was formerly a petty execration of common usage, between anger and contempt, which has been supplanted by others that are worse, as, *be hanged, be curst, &c.*; *awhile*, or *the while*, was frequently added, merely to round the phrase. Mr. Gifford has abundantly confirmed this usage, and put an end to the puzzle of the commentators upon the following passage:

Marry, sir! be better employed, and be *naught awhile*.
As you like it, 4, 1.

Mr. Gifford quotes,
Come away, and be *naught awhile*.

Get you both in and be *naught awhile*.
Stories of K. Darins. Sweetman.

With several other instances, in a note on the words, "Be curst *the while*," in B. Jons. Barth. Fair, act ii, p. 421.

But for those of the standing waters, believe me they are stark *naught*, even as also every idle creature is.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

NAUGHTY-PACK. A term of reproach to male or female, occurring almost always in this compound form.

She's a varlet—a *naughty-pack*.

Having two lewde daughters, no better than *naughty packs*.
Boaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, p. 20.
He call'd me punk, and pander, and dory, and the vilest nicknames, as if I had been an arrant *naughty-pack*.
Apprehens. of Three Witches.
Chapm. May-day, act iv, p. 88, repr.

Applied also to a man:

Got a wench with child,
Thou *naughty pack*, thou hast undone thyself for ever.
Rowley's Shoemaker a Gent., G 4.

The editor of a reprint of the May-day says it is still used in the northern counties, but gives no proof. *Enc. Dr.*, iv, p. 88.

Doesst thou still speake ambiguously to me, thou *naughtis packs*?
Terence in English, 1614.

NAWL, s. An awl; by a familiar and easy transmutation, a *nawl*, instead of an *awl*. So, probably, a *nidget*, for an *idiot*, and others.

There shall be no more shoe-mending;
Every man shall have a special care of his own soal,
And in his pocket carry his two confessors,
His lingel and his newel.

B. and P. Woman Pleas'd, iv, 1.

Tusser spells it *nall*:

Whole bridle and saddle, whit-leather and *nall*,
With collars and harness. Husbandry.

[So a *nawger*, for an *auger*.]

They bore the trunk with a *nawger*, and ther issueth out sweet potable liquor.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†**NAY.** To say *nay*, to deny. A common phrase.

And you say not *nay*, but that he is prisoner of all that.
Sir T. More's Works, 1557.

NAY-WARD, a. Towards a negative, or a *nay*. *Ward*, as an adjunct implying tendency, was added at this period to almost all words. Thus we have in the authorised version of the Scriptures, to *God-ward*, to *us-ward*, &c.

You would believe my saying
Howe'er you lean to the *nay-ward*.

Winter's Tale, ii, 1.

NAY-WORD, s. A watch-word.

And, in any case, have a *nay-word*, that you may know one another's mind.
Merry W. W., ii, 2.

A proverb, a bye-word.

Let me alone with him, if I do not gull him into a *nay-word*, and make him a common recreation, do not think I have wit enough to lie straight in my bed.
Twel. N., ii, 3.

†**NAZOLD.** A fool.

I know some self-conceited *nasold*, and some jaundice-fac'd idiot, that uses to deprave and detract from mens worthinesse, by their base obloquy.

Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

†**NEALED.** For *anealed*; tempered.

He'll fit his strength, if you desire,
Just as his horse, lower or higher,
And twist his limbs like *nealed* wyer.

Cartwright's Poems, 1651.

NEAF. See **NEIF**.

NEARE, or NEERE, for nearer.

Substituted for *narre*, when that began to grow obsolete. See **NARRE**.

Better far off, than near be *ne'er* the near.

Of friends, of foes, behold my foule expence,
And *neerer* the neerer. Shakesp. Rich. II, v, 1.
But welaway! all was in wayne, my neele is *neerer*.
Mirror for Mag., p. 364.

Much will be said, and *ne'er* a whit the near.
O. Pl., ii, 15.

Look upon the matter yourself. Poore men put up bills every day, and *nothing* the neerer.
Drayton, Eol. 7.

Latimer, Sermon to K. Edw., p. 117.

In the following passage it is used alone:

Pardon me, countess, I will come no *neer*.

Edw. III, i, 2, Prolus, p. 2, pag. 14.

NEAT, s. Horned cattle of the ox species. Pure Saxon. In Scotland corrupted to *nolt* and *nowl*. See Jamieson.

And yet the steer, the heifer, and the calf
Are all call'd *neat*. *Wint. Tale*, ii, 2.
Shakespeare there puns upon it; the
same word afforded a quibble also to
sir John Harrington:

The pride of Galla now is grown so great,
She seeks to be surnam'd Galla the *neat*.
But who her merits shall and manners scan,
May think the term is due to her good man.
Ask you, which way? Methinks your wits are dull,
My shoemaker resolve you can at full,
Neat's leather is both ox-hide, cow, and bull.

Epigrams, B. iii, 49.

That is, he was to be considered as a
neat, a horned beast.

Here thou behold'st thy large sleek *neat*
Unto the dewlaps up in meat. *Herrick, Resp.*, p. 270.

The word is now obsolete, but is suf-
ficiently illustrated by Dr. Johnson.
Neat-herd is also well known, but
not equally its female,

NEATRESSE, s. A servant to a neat-
herd; a female attending upon cattle.

The *neatresse*, longing for the rest,
Did egge him on to tell.

Percy's Ballads, ii, 249, from *Warner's Albion's*
Engl., B. iv, ch. 20.

It occurs again at line 259, *Percy*.
NEAT-HOUSE, s., that is, cow-house.
Also the name of a celebrated garden,
and place of entertainment, at Chelsea,
in the time of Massinger. The garden
was famous for melons.

The *neat-house* for musk-melons, and the gardens
Where we traffic for asparagus, are to me
In the other world. *Massing. City Mad.*, iii, 1.

The *Neat-houses*, near Chelsea bridge,
are noticed in Dodsley's London and
its Environs, 1761, and remained
within my own recollection, probably
on the same spot. There was also
Neat-house-lane, on upper Milbank,
in the same vicinity.

NEB, s. The bill of a bird. Saxon.
Also metaphorically used for the pro-
jecting point of anything.

How she holds up the *neb*, the bill, to him,
And arms her with the boldness of a wife,
To her allowing husband. *Winter's Tale*, i, 2.
The amorous worms of love did bitterly gnaw and
tear his heart, with the *nebs* of their forked heads.

Painter's Pal. of Pt., cited by Steevens.

Nib is only another form of the same
word, and is principally applied to
the point of a pen:

Rostrum—the bill, beake, or *nib*.

Higins's Nomencl., p. 53.

†**NEB-TIDE.** The neap tide.

Bold ocean foames with spight, his *neb-tides* roare,
His billowes top and topmost high doe soare.

Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638.

†**NECENESS.** Fastidiousness, coyness?

I then could haunt the market and the fayre,
And in a frolicke humour leape and spring,

Till she whose beautie did surpasse all fayre,
Did with her frosty *neccenese* nip my spring.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**NECESSARY WOMAN.**

The admittance being denied him, and the passage
Kept strict by thee, my *necessary woman*.

The Second Maiden's Tragedy, p. 59.

NECK-VERSE, s. The verse read by
a malefactor, to entitle him to benefit
of clergy, and therefore eventually to
save his life. Generally the first
verse of the 51st Psalm. See **MISE-**
REBE.

Within forty foot of the gallows, conning his *neck-*
verse. *Jew of Malta*, O. Pl., viii, 368.

And it behoves me to be secret, or else my *neck-verse*
run [con]. *Promos & Cass.*, iv, 4.

Madam, I hope your grace will stand
Betwene me and my *neck-verse*, if I be
Call'd in question for opening the king's letters.

Histor. of K. Lear, 1605, 6 Old Plays, ii, p. 410.

Have not your instruments

To tune, when you should strike up, but twang it
perfectly,

As you would read your *neck-verse*. *Mass. Guard.*, iv, 1.

It is alluded to here, in the song of a
prisoner:

At holding up of a hand,
Though our chaplain cannot preach,
Yet lie'll suddenly you teach,
To read of the hardest psalm.

Ac. of Compl., &c., 1713, p. 208.

This passage seems to imply, that a
particularly difficult psalm might be
proposed.

†**NECK-WEED.** Hemp.

Some call it *neck-weed*, for it hath a trick
To cure the necke that's troubled with the crick.
For my part all's one, call it what you please,
'Tis soveraigne 'gainst each common-wealth disease.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**NECKERCHER.** A kerchief for the
neck.

A *neckercher* or partlet, amiculum vel amictorium
Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1608, p. 217.

†**NECOCIANUM.** Tobacco. *Taylor's*
Workes, 1630. See **NICOTIANA**.

NED WHITING. A famous bear, in
the time of Ben Jonson, known prob-
ably by the name of his keeper; as
there was one also called *George*
Stone, another *Sackerson*.

Then out at the banqueting house window, when *Ned*
Whiting or *George Stone* were at the stake.

B. Jons. Episcane, iii, 1.

See **STONE**, and **SACKERSON**.

NEEDAM'S SHORE. An indigent
situation. An allusion chiefly to the
first part of the word, namely *need*.

Soon less line host at *Needham's shore*,
To crave the beggar's boon. *Tusser*, 1673, p. 128.

Thus *Lothbury* is often introduced
to signify unwillingness, from *loth*;
and many similar allusions were

common and proverbial. See **LOTH-BURY**.

NEEDLE, phr. *To hit the needle*, the same as to cleave the pin, in archery, exactly to hit the small point at the centre of the mark.

Indeed she had *hit the needle* in that devise.

Pembr. Arc., 305.

NEEDLY, adv. Necessarily.

Or if sour woe delights in fellowship,
And *needly* will be rank'd with other griefs.

Rom. & Jul., iii, 2.

But soldiers since I *needly* must to Rome.

Lodge's Wounds of Civ. War, 1594, sig. E 2.

NEELD, or NEELE, s. A needle.

We, *Hermia*, like two artificial gods,
Have with our *neelds* created both one flower.

Mids. N. D., iii, 2.

Their thimbles into armed gantlets change,
Their *neelds* to lances.

K. John, v, 2.

The old copies read *needl's*, but it is certain that *neeld* was then used; and the verse, in these places, demands it:

Deep clerks she dumbs, and with her *neeld* composes
Nature's own shape, of bud, bird, branch, or berry.

Pericles, v, 5, Chorus.

See, he crides.

This shameless whore, for thee fit weapons were
Thy *neeld* and spindle, not a sword and spear.

Fairf. Tasso, xx, 95.

The commentators cite many more instances. In Gammer Gurton, it is most frequently *neele*, and rhymes to *feele*, &c. *O. Pl.*, ii. Yet *needle* is also used, as p. 37.

To NEESE, or NEEZE, v. To sneeze. It is entered in Minshew, as well as *sneeze*.

And waxen in their mirth, and *neese*, and swear.

Mids. N. D., ii, 1.

Oh, sir, I will make you take *neezing* powder this
twentie dayes.

Menachmus, 6 pl., i, 149.

In the authorised version of the Scriptures it formerly occurred twice; but in one of the passages (2 Kings, iv, 35) it has been tacitly changed, in the modern editions, to *sneezed*; in the other (Job, xli, 18) the old word is retained. Probably because it appears to have some difference in signification. It is said of the Levathan,

By his *neezings* a light doth shine.

Miss Smith, however, in her translation, changed it to *sneezings*.

Niezing root, or *niese-wort*, is the white hellebore in Minshew, and *neezing-root* in Wilkins.

Henry More seems to have used *neezings*, for exhalations:

You summer *neezings*, when the sun is set,
That fill the air with a quick fading fire,
Cease from your flushings. *Philos. Poems*, p. 323.

NEGATIVE. The duplication of the negative did not always, in our earlier writers, destroy its force, but rather strengthened it; nor was this peculiar to one or two, but general.

But I, who never knew how to entreat,
Nor never needed that I should entreat.

Tam. Shr., iv, 3.

There is no harm intended to your person,
Nor to no Roman else.

Jul. Cæs., iii, 1.

Where see the note. The instances in Shakespeare are innumerable. But see other authors:

You, Frederick,

By no means be not seen. *B. & Ft. Chances*, iii, 4.
Nor have no private business. *Ibid.*, *Wife for M.*, i, 1.
For needlesse feare did never vantage none.

Spens. F. Q., i, iv, 49.

Aske not for me, nor add not to my woes.

Browne, Brit. Past., II, v, p. 176.

Nor would she stay for no advice,
Until her maids that were so nice,
To wait on her were fitted.

Drayton's Nymphidia, p. 456.

Nothing could be easier than to multiply these examples to a great extent. It was the genuine language of the time.

†**NEGLECTIVE.** Negligent; neglectful.

If assured profit cannot persuade you, but that you will still be *neglective* and stupid, then am I sorry that I have written so much, to so little purpose.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

NEIF, s. Fist, or hand. Still current in the north, according to Grose. Coles also calls it northern. *Engl. Dict.* Accordingly we find it in Gavin Douglas's *Æneid*:

And smytand with *neiffs* his breast, allace!

4th Æn., p. 123, l. 45.

See Junius, Etymol., and Ruddiman's Gloss. Also Jamieson's Dict., v. *Neive*. *Neyve* is also in Tim Bobbin, in the same sense. See Jamieson.

Give me your *neif*, monsieur Mustard-seed.

Mids. N. D., iv, 1.

Sweet knight, I kiss thy *neif*.

2 Hen. IV., ii, 4.

Also written *neuf*:

I wa' not, my good two-penny rascal; reach me thy *neuf*.

B. Jons. Poetast., iii, 4.

Thy *neif* once again.

Rowl. Witch of Edmonton.

NEMPT, part. Named; from an old verb to *nempne*, used by Chaucer. *Nemnan*, Saxon.

As must disdainful to be so misdempt,
Or a warmonger to be basely *nempt*.

Spens. F. Q., III, x, 39.

NEPHEW, s. Grandson; as *nepos*, in Latin.

And your young and tall

Nephews, his [your son's] sons, grow up in your embraces. *B. Jons. Masq. of Aug.*, vol. vi, p. 135.

Pass on, and to posterity tell this,
Yet see thou tell but truly what hath been;
Say to our nephews that thou once hast seen
In perfect human shape, all heavenly bliss.

Drayton, Idea xvii.

Used also by Spenser in the general sense of descendant:

This people's virtue yet so fruitfull was
Of vertuous nephews. *Ruins of Rome, viii, 6.*

See Johnson, who notices and exemplifies both these senses, adding "out of use." For the former he quotes Hooker and Dryden.

NERE, v. Were not, or, had they not been; like the other verbs formed by the negative, *nill, nould, &c.*

He trembled so, that, *nere* his squires beside,
To hold him up, he had sunk down to ground.

Parf. Tasso, xii, 81.

†**NESCIO QUID.**

A bark of a tree, which apothecaries call *nescio quid*; it was first brought over to be used by dyers; but not answering expectation in their facultie, it was made use of to scent tobacco: it gives a fine fragrant scent.

Ward's Diary.

†**NESCOCK.** A fondling.

Nescock, nestcock, a wanton fondling, that was never from home. See *Cockney*.

Dunton's Ladies Dictionary.

NESH, a. Tender, weak, soft; *nesc*, Saxon. It was used by Chaucer.

Of cheese,—he saith it is too hard; he saith it is too *nesh*. *Choies of Change, 1585, in Cens. Lit., ix, 436.*

I presume that it is still used as a provincial word, for it not only appears in Grose's Provincial Glossary, but is employed by Mr. Crowe, in his *Lewesdon Hill*:

The darker fir, light ash, and the *nesh* tops
Of the young hazel join.

Ver. 31.

NESS, s. From *nese*, Saxon, a nose, or projecting promontory of land. Often found in composition, as *Sheerness, Black-ness, &c.*; but also separately:

Without bridge she venters,
Through fell Charibdis and false Syrtis' *ness*.

Sylv. Du Bart.

†**NET-SHORES.**

Net shores: little forks wherewith nets are set and borne up for wild beasts. *Nomenclator.*

NETHER-STOCKS, s. Stockings; that is, *lower stocks*. The breeches were the *upper stocks*. Thus, *haut-de-chausses*, and *bas-de-chausses*, were the old French names for those two parts of dress; the latter having retained the abbreviated name of *bas*. The reason is, that the whole was originally in one, like the present pantaloons, under the name of *chausse*,

made *hose* in English. See **HOSE**. Thus Cotgrave:

Chausse: f. A hose, a stocking, or *nether-stock* (*bas de chausse*), also a breech, or breech, in which sense it is most commonly plural (*haut de chausses*). When a man is over-lusty at legs, than he wears wooden *nether-stocks*. *King Lear, ii, 4.*

That is, he is set in the *stocks*.

An high paire of silke *nether-stocks* that covered all his buttockes and loignes. *Pullenh., p. 237.* Then have they *neither-stocks* to these gny *hosens*, not of cloth (though never so fine) for that is thought too base, but of jarsey, worsted, crewell, silke, thred, and such like, or els at the least of the finest yawn that can be got, and so curiously knit, with open seams down the legges, with quirkies and clockes about the anckles, and sometime (haplie) interlaced with golde or silver threds, as is wonderfull to behold.

Stubbes's Anat. of Abuses, p. 31.

The *nether-stocks* was of the purest Granada silke. *Greene's Quip, &c., B 3.*

We see what a luxury silk stockings were at first esteemed. Here we have *upper* and *nether-stocks* together; the latter being, as in the first example, an allusion to the *stocks* for confining the legs:

Thy *upper-stocks*, be they stuff with silke or flocks,
Never become thee like a *nether* paire of *stocks*.

Heywood's Epigr.

Sometimes also the *upper-stocks* were called **OVER-STOCKS**. See that word.

NETTLE. To water one, in a peculiar manner, was said proverbially to cause peevish and fretful humour. See *Greene's Quip, Harl. Misc., v, 397.* See *Howell's English Proverbs, P 4 b.*

†**NETTLE-CHEESE.**

The third profit which ariseth from the dairy is cheese, of which there are two kinds, morning-milk-cheese, *nettle cheese*: But the morning-milk-cheese is for the most part the fattest, and the best cheese that is ordinarily made in the kingdom.

Dunton's Ladies Dictionary, 1694.

†**NETTLE-PORRIDGE.**

There we did eat some *nettle porridge*, which was made on purpose to-day for some of their coming, and was very good. *Peppys' Diary, Feb., 1661.*

†**NEW-ACQUAINTANCE.** A disease very similar to the influenza, which appeared in England in 1562, and is described under that name in a letter printed in *Wright's Queen Elizabeth, i, 113.*

†**NEWALTY, or NEWELTY.** News.

Novella, a tale, a parable, or a *novellette*.

Thomas's Rules of Italian Grammar, 1562. 1 Cit. Good Gores, stand back, and let me see a little: my wife loves *newalties* abominably, and I must tell her something about the king.

The Young King, 1698.

NEW-CUT. A sort of game at cards.

P. You are best at *new-cut*, wife; you'll play at that. *W.* If you play at *new-cut*, I'm soonest hither of any here, for a wager. *Woman k. with K, O. Pl., vii, 296.*

†*New-cut* at cards brings some to beggary,
But this new-cut brings most unto destruction.
Lane's Tom Tel-Trolk's Message, 1600.

†They are deeply engag'd
At new-cut, and will not leave their game,
They swear, for all the dons in Sevil.
Adventures of Five Hours, 1663.

NEW-FANGLED, a. This word cannot be deemed obsolete; but see **FANGLE**, and **FANGLED**. A Dr. Th. Henshaw wished to derive it from *new evangelles*, new gospells, which, according to Lye, Skinner much approved; but to me it seems clear that Skinner sneers at it, as well he might. He says, "sed *gratis omnibus litavit vir eximius* Doct. Th. H. qui dictum putat quasi *new evangelles*, (i. e.) nova evangelia." But he gives a different derivation of his own, "forte ab Ant. *fangles* cepta; hoc a verbo *fengan*;" and this is clearly right.

†**NEWS-BOOK.** A newspaper.

This *news-book*, upon Mr. Moore's showing L'Estrange captain Ferrers's letter, did do my lord Sandwich great right as to the late victory. *Pepys' Diary.*
I met this noon with Dr. Barnett, who told me, and I find in the *news-book* this week, that he posted upon the 'Change, &c. *Ibid.*

This day in the *news-books* I find that my lord Buckhurst and his fellows have printed their case. *Ibid., 1662*

†**NEW YEAR.** A complimentary address, which it was formerly customary for scholars to present on New-year's-day.

A scholar presented a gratulatory *new yeere* unto sir Thomas Moore in prose, and he reading it, and seeing how barraine and senselesse it was, ask'd him whether hee could turne it into verse? He answered yes. With that sir Thomas Moore deliver'd it him againe so to alter. Who, within a two dayes after, came and brought it him all in verse; which sir Thomas Moore reading and noting the rime, said, I, marie, now is heere rime I see, where as before was neither rime nor reason.

Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

†**NEXT-DOOR.** A near approach, or the nearest approach. "He is *next door* to a fool," i. e., he is not far from being a fool.

To dispute in a matter of this kind would have been the *next door* to the being convinc'd.

Rymer on Tragedies, 1678, p. 90.

NIAS, or NIAISE. A young hawk; from *niais*, French; and from this, if my conjecture be right, *an eyas* is only a corruption. See **EYAS**. Also Minshew, under "a *niais* hawk." Skinner, however, in *Nyas*, doubts which is from which.

Laught at, sweet bird, is that the scruple? come, come,

You are a *niaise*.

B. Jons. Decil is an Ass, i. 6.

I need not say that *niaise* means also a simpleton, in French.

Mr. Gifford thinks a *niaise* a corruption from *an eyas*; but it would be extraordinary if *eyas*, from *ey*, and *niais*, from *nid*, had been separately formed in the two languages. Besides, many of our terms in falconry come from the French. It may be observed, too, that *ey* means an egg, not a nest.

†**NIBLES.** The nipples.

The heades or extuberancies whence the milke is sucked out, are called *nibles*.

Lomatius on Painting, 1598.

NICE, in one passage of Shakespeare, seems to signify foolish, trifling. It certainly had that meaning in Chaucer's time, and was supposed to be formed from the French *niais*. See Tyrwhitt's Glossary. Also in Gower.

By my brotherhood!

The letter was not *nice*, but full of charge
Of dear import; and the neglecting it
May do much danger.

Romeo & Jul., v. 2.

Probably it meant the same in this passage also:

Old fashions please me best; I am not so *nice*
To change true rules for odd inventions.

Tem. Shr., iii. 1.

This removes all difficulty from the passage, which has puzzled several critics.

NICHOLAS, SAINT. The patron of scholars, being a learned bishop, but more particularly of school-boys, as he was remarkable for very early piety. So Chaucer:

But ay, whan I remembre on this matere,
Seint Nicholas stant ever in my presence,
For he so yong to Crist did reverence.

Prioress's Tale, Stan. 2.

On his day, the 6th of December, in some cathedrals, a *boy-bishop* was chosen, who continued in office till Innocents' day, the 28th of the same month. J. Gregory gives this account of it in his tract entitled *Episcopus Puerorum*:

The *episcopus Choristarum* was a chorister bishop chosen by his fellow children upon *S. Nicholas* dñie. Upon this daie rather than anie other, because it is singularly noted of this bishop, (as S. Paul said of his Timothy) that hee had known the scriptures of a childe, and led a life *sanctissime ab ipsis incunabulis inchoatam*.—From this daie till Innocents' daie at night (it lasted longer at the first) the *episcopus puerorum* was to bear the name, and hold up the state of a bishop, answerably habited with a crozier or pastoral-staff in his hand, and a miter upon his head, and such an one too soon had as was *multis episcoporum mitris sumtuosior* (saith one), verie much richer than those of bishops indeed.

The rest of his fellows, from the same time being, were to take upon them the style and counterfait of prebends, yielding to their bishop (or els as if it were) no less than canonical obedience. And look what service the verie bishop himself with his dean and prebends (had they been to officiate) was to have performed, the mass excepted, the verie same was don by the chorister bishop and his canons upon the *eves* and *holidays*.

J. Gregorii Opusc., 1660, p. 113.

Styrye gives a more particular reason why *St. Nicholas* was celebrated by children:

The memory of this saint and bishop *Nicholas* was thus solemnized by a child, the better to remember the holy man, even when he was a child, and his child-like virtues when he became a man. The popish festival tells us, that, while he lay in his cradle, *he fasted Wednesdays and Fridays, sucking but once a day on those days.* And his meekness and simplicity, the proper virtues of children, he maintained, from his childhood, as long as he lived. And therefore saith the festival, *children don him worship, before all other saints.* *Styrye's Memorials*, vol. iii, p. 208.

See also Brady's *Clavis Calendarie*, vol. ii, on Dec. 6.

So Puttenham:

Methinks this fellow speaks like bishop *Nicholas*: for on *saint Nicholas'* night commonly the scholars of the country make them a bishop, who, like a foolish boy, goeth about blessing and preaching, with such childish terms, as maketh the people laugh at his foolish counterfeit speeches. *Art of Poetry*, p. 228.

There is an article on this subject in Bourne's *Popular Antiquities*, edited by Brand, p. 362, 8vo. It was probably observed in all cathedrals, as bishop Lyttelton conjectures in his account of Exeter (p. 11), and in most schools. In Hearne, *Liber Niger*, he is called the *barne-bishop*, i. e., child-bishop.

But a very different person was also jocularly called *St. Nicholas*, now converted into *Old Nick*; the same person whom sir J. Harington has called *saunte Satan*, in his introduction to the *BLACKSAUNT*.

The real saint, the patron of scholars, is principally alluded to in the following passage; though, perhaps, with a sly reference also to the false one:

S. Come, fool, come try me in this paper.

L. There, and *St. Nicholas* be thy speed.

Two Gent. Ver., iii, 1.

But it was clearly the latter who gave a name to *St. Nicholas clerks*, when used to signify thieves, highwaymen, and the like. Tanner, in a letter to T. Hearne, has supposed that title to be derived to them from the unlucky pranks of the young clerks attending on the *boy-bishop*. *Letters from the*

Bodl., vol. i, p. 302. But their childish tricks were little applicable to the practices of villains of the worst description, whose patron might properly be saint Satan.

G. Sirrah, if they meet not with *saint Nicholas's clerks*, I'll give thee this neck. *C.* No, I'll none of it: I prythee keep that for the hangman; for I know thou worship'st *saint Nicholas* as truly as a man of falsehood may.

I Hen. IV., ii, 1. I think yonder come prancing down the hills from Kingston a couple of hur tother cozens, *saint Nicholas's clerks.* *Match at Midn.*, O. Pl., vii, 353.

Ben Jonson compliments N. Machiavel with this title:

He that is cruel to halves (said the said *St. Nicholas*) [i. e. *Machiavel*, who had been mentioned before] loseth no less the opportunity of his cruelty than of his benefits. *Discoveries*, p. 108, Wh.

Butler pretends that the devil was called *Nick* from Machiavel:

Nick Machiavel had no such trick, Though he gave name to our *Old Nick*.

Hudibr., III, i, 1313.

This has been supposed to be an error of Butler's, the name of *Nick* for the devil being much older than Machiavel; but it is clearly a mere sarcasm. If it be asked how the old gentleman *did* obtain that name, we must answer, from the northern languages, Islandic, Swedish, or Dutch; where *Nicka*, *Nicken*, and *Nicker*, have that sense. Dr. Grey makes it Saxon also; but that seems to be a mistake, unless Lye's Saxon Dictionary be defective. "*Old Nick*," says sir W. Temple, "was a sprite that came to strangle people who fell into the water;" that is, among the Runic nations. *Sir W. Temple, on Poetry*, vol. iii, p. 431. "*De hoc Nicca*, seu *Nicken*, ut et alii septentrionalium idolis, compendio disserit Jo. Wasthovius, in præfatione ad vitas sanctorum," says Olaus Wormius, *Mou. Dan.*, I, c. 4. There is no doubt, therefore, that *Nick* was a very old name for the devil; and the jest of making him a saint, must have arisen after the Reformation, in profane ridicule of the popish saint.

†**NICK.** A deceptive bottom in a beer-can, by which the customers were cheated, the nick below and the froth above filling up part of the measure.

We must be tapsters running up and downe With cannes of beere (malt sod in fishes broth), And those they say are fill'd with *nick* and *froth*.

Rowlands, Knaves of Hearts, 1613.

Since a conscientious hostess, a sister of ours, knowing honesty to be no policy in her way of life, resolved to leave off business some little time before her death, in order to prepare for her passage over Madge Moor. But when she purposes to depart this life is to us a secret, all we know of the matter is, that she still continues the *nick* and *froth* trade as usual. *Poor Robin*, 1741.

†**NICK.** *In the nick*, at the right moment.

And see where Nerea comes just in the nick.

Phillis of Seyros, 1655.

†**To NICK.** To hit exactly. From the preceding phrase.

He intreated him to be ready very early at the door before the waggon was to go out of town. This dream truly disturb'd him it seems very much, and made him get up very early; he *nicked* the time, and met with the waggoner just at the very door, and asked him what he had in his cart.

Aubrey's Miscellanies, p. 50.

She *nickt* it, you'll say, exactly.

The Pagan Prince, 1690.

To nickname.

Believe me, sir, in a little time you'll be *nick'd* the town-bull.

Princess of Cleve, 1659.

†**NICKERS.** Disorderly people and debauchees who, like the Roaring Boys, insulted passengers and attacked the watch. London was formerly infested with these desperados. They amused themselves especially with breaking people's windows with halfpence.

†**NICOTIAN.** Tobacco.

To these I may associat and joyn our adulterat *Nicotian* or tobacco, so called of the kn. sir *Nicot*, that first brought it over, which is the spiritus incubus, that begets many ugly and deformed phantasies in the brain.

Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

NIDDICOCK, s. A noodle, a foolish person; possibly quasi *nestling cock*, or the same as *niding*, which see, and **NIDGET**.

Oh, Chrysostome thou . . . deservest to be stak'd, as well as buried in the open fields, for being such a goose, widgeon, and *niddcock*, to dye for love.

Gayton's Festivous Notes, p. 61.

They were never such fond *niddicocks* as to offer any man a rodde to beate their owne tayles.

Holinsk. Descr. of Irel., G 3, col. 1 a.

Gayton has once made it *niddecock*, for the sake, as it seems, of applying it to a woman:

Shee was just such another *niddecock* as Joan Gutierrez.

Fest. Notes, p. 27.

NIDGERIES, s. Trifles. *Skinner* and *Coles*. But rather fooleries. See **NIDGET**.

NIDGET, NIGGET, or NIGEOT. A fool. *Howell's Lexicon Tetraglotton*, &c. Camden seems to interpret it a coward:

It [that is, the old word *niding*] signifieth, as it seemeth, no more then abject, base-minded, false-hearted, coward, or *nidget*. *Camd Remains*, p. 81. This derivation would never have

been adopted, but on the authority of so great a man as Camden; since it is neither probable in itself, nor does it give the real sense of the word. He is doubtless right, as to the sense of *niding*; but *nidget* has no relation to it. It is formed, probably, from *ideot*, currently pronounced *idegot*; and a *nidget*, or *nigeot*, is no more than an *ideot*, carelessly spoken; and that is its exact meaning:

Fear him not, mistress, 'tis a gentle *niget*, you may play with him.

Changeling, *Anc. Dr.*, iv, 267.

NIDING, s. A coward, a base wretch; *nothing*, Saxon, from *nith*, vileness. Camden says of this word, that it has had more force than *abracadabra*, or any word of magical use, having levied armies and subdued rebellious enemies:

For when there was a dangerous rebellion against king William Rufus . . . he proclaimed that all subjects should repara to his campe, upon no other penalty, but that whoever refused to come should be reputed a *niding*; they swarmed to him immediately from all sides, in such numbers, that he had in few days an infinite armie, and the rebels therewith were so terrified that forthwith they yielded. *Remains*, p. 31.

The other example I must borrow from Mr. Todd.

He is worthy to be called a *niding*, the pulse of whose soul beats but faintly towards heaven,—who will not run and reach his hand to bear up his temple.

Howell on For. Travels, p. 229.

NIECE, if the following passage be correct, means there, a relation in general. It has been shown, that *nephew* sometimes meant a grandson, or more remote descendant. See **NEPHEW**.

Myself was from Verona banished,

For practising to steal away a lady,

An heir, and *niece*, ally'd unto the duke.

Two Gent. Fer., iv, 1.

NIFLE, s. A trifle. Used by Chaucer, *Cant. T.*, 7342, but not disused after his time. From a Norman word *Niffe*. See Kelham's *Norman Dict.*, and that perhaps from *niffo*, a drop hanging at the nose. *Dict. du Vieux Langage*, vol. ii. We find in a proverb, given in Withals' Dictionary, 1616, 12mo,

Munus levidense, as good as *nifes* in a bag. P. 536.

Coles has, "A *niffe*, titivillitium."

Lat. Dict. See also *Howell's Lex. Tetr.*

Here the gu-ga-girlies gingle it with his neat *nifes*.

Clitius's Cater-Char., 1631, p. 19.

The subject of it was not far to seek,

Fine wits worke mickle matter out of *nifes*.

Misc. Ant. Angl. in Xs. Prince, p. 40.

NIFLING, a. Trifling; from the former.

For a poor *nifling* toy, that's worse than nothing.

Lady Alimony, E 3 b.

A *niffling* fellow is sometimes said even now, in contempt, and means probably the same. The expression is current in Devonshire. *Niffy-naffy* may have a similar origin.

†**NIGARDISE.** Greediness; avarice.

And hence it appeared plainly, that this was done upon fraudulent malice rather than *nigardise*.

Amnianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†**NIGGISH.** Stingy; mean.

A most *niggish* and miserable man.

Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614, p. 130.

Asclepiad, that gredie carle,

By fortune founde a mouse,

As he about his lodgyng lookt

Within his *niggish* house.

Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

And yet knowing them to be such *nigeshe* penny-fathers, that they be sure as long as they live, not the worthe of one farthinge of that heape of gold shall come to them.

More's Utopia, 1561.

NIGGLE, v. To trifle, or play with.

Take heed, daughter,

You *niggle* not with your conscience and religion.

Mass. Emp. of the East, v, 3.

Also to squeeze out, or bring out silyly:

I had but one poor penny, and that I was obliged to *niggle* out, and buy a holly wand, to grace him through the streets.

Honest Wh., O. Pl., iii, 432.

†**NIGHTERTAILE.** Night-time. Saxon.

4. And that yee do provide, that at all times convenient covenable watch be kept, and that the lanternes with light by *nightertaille* in old manner accustomed be hanged forth, and that no man go by *nightertails* without light, nor with visard, on the peril that belongeth thereto.

Calthrop's Reports, 1670.

NIGHT-MARE, s. The fanciful name for that oppression which is sometimes felt in disturbed sleep; supposed to be a demon, or incubus. For the derivation, see Todd. Drayton has poetically made queen Mab herself the agent in it:

And Mab, his merry queen, by night,

Bestrides young folks that lie upright,

(In older times the *mare* that night)

Which plagues them out of measure.

Nymphidia, p. 453.

See **MARE**.

In one of Beaumont and Fletcher's plays we have a spell against the *night-mare*, which seems to be connected with the lines quoted from K. Lear:

Have at you with a night-spell then!

St. George, St. George, our lady's knight,

He walks by day, he walks by night;

And when he had her found,

He her beat and her bound,

Untill to him her troth she plight,

She would not stir from him that night.

Mons. Thomas, iv, 6.

The same is cited, with a few variations, in R. Scott's *Discovery of Witchcraft*, p. 48, ed. 1665.

NIGHT-RAIL, s. A sort of loose robe, or pendent vest, thrown over the other dress; still in use in the time of the Spectator. Kersey explains it as a sort of gorget, or whisk, but erroneously. They were sometimes very costly. Among the extravagances of fine ladies are mentioned,

Sickness feign'd,

That your *night-rails* of forty pounds a-piece,

Might be seen with envy of the visitants.

Mass. City Mad., iv, 4.

Addison mentions a *night-rail* in his treatise on medals.

†*Los* Upon her toilet lay the overplus of her complexion, in the print of three red fingers upon the corner of a callico *nightrail*.

Cibber, Woman's Wit, 1697.

†Here every night they sit three hours for sale,

With dirty *night-rail*, and a dirtier tayl.

Gould's Poems, 1689, p. 162.

†*Q.* What's the necessary stock of our profession?

A. A tatter'd *nightrail*, a red top-knot, and a pair of French ruffles, but one smock, and a clean one, every day; a quarter of grounds, a paper of patches, a pot of Tower-hill, and a pennyworth of scotchanceel.

The Town Misses Catechism, 1703.

†And to make short of this long story,

I'll let you see the inventory.

Two *night-rails*, and a furbelow,

To tempt you to the thing you know;

A gown of silk, which very old is,

A pair of stays instead of bodices.

The London Ladies Dressing Room, 1706.

NIGHT-RULE, s. Night-revel, or rather night-work. Mr. Steevens and Mr. Douce agree in thinking *rule* in this and *misrule*, a corruption of revel; but *misrule* clearly does not mean *mis-revel*, but misgovernment, or misconduct; exemption from all common rule and order. Night-rule therefore may, I think, better be interpreted, such conduct as generally *rules* in the night.

How now, mad spirit!

What *night-rule* now about this haunted grove?

Mids. N. Dr., iii, 2.

†**NIGITING.** To go a nigiting, i. e., to go to fetch midwives, nurses, and gossips. See a tract called *Low Life*, 1764, p. 29.

To NIL. Not to will, to be averse to. This remnant of the still older language remains only at present (if it can be said to remain) in the phrase "will he *nil* he;" and in Shakespeare it occurs no otherwise. In Chaucer's time there was *nis* for is not, *nould* for would not, &c.

And will you, *will* you, I will marry you.

Will he, *will* he, he goes.

Tam. Shr., ii, 1.
Hamlet, v, 1.

But others have it in a more general way :

I taste in you the same affections
To will or *will*, to think things good or bad.

If new, with man and wife, to will and *will*,
The self same things, a note of concord be.

Catiline, i, 8.
Ibid., *Epigr.*, 237.

Men's raine delights are wondrous to behold,
For that, that nature *will*, nor nature sowes,
They take in hand on science far too bold.

He *will* the regent hence dispatch in many daies.

Mirr. for Magistr., p. 56.
Ibid., p. 487.

Willy-nilly is sometimes said, or even written, for the other.

We have also *nilf* for wilt not :

Or comest thou to work me grief and harm ?
Why *nilf* thou speak, why not thy face disarm ?

+Which Pentheus her sonne to slay could bee content,
Because hee *nilde* to Bacchanalls assent ?

+Who takes a thing, *nilling* his lord, 's a thief ;
But what if 's lordess in that act bee chief ?

+Gifts to them go, none from them come again ;
Then I *will* ask them, lest I ask in vain.

Mirour for Magistrates, 1587.
Owen's Epigrams, 1677.

To NIM, for to steal, is pure Saxon ;
niman, to take, though Dr. Johnson goes to the Dutch for it. To *nim* became afterwards a familiar term for to pilfer. Hence Shakespeare called one of his rogues *Nym*.

NINE-FOLD. By some corruption or licence, apparently put for *nine-foals*, in *Lear*, iii, 4. The first and second folio agree in the reading.

St. Withold (Vitalis) footed thrice the wold,
He met the night-mare and her *nine fold*.

The lines are probably a fragment of some old ballad, and therefore likely enough to be corrupt. The folio reads, "Swithin footed thrice the old." Dr. Farmer, therefore, proposed to read *oles* and *foles* : *oles* being provincial for *wolds*. Mr. Malone says it means *nine familiars*.

NINE-HOLES, *s.* A rural game, played by making nine holes in the ground, in the angles and sides of a square, and placing stones and other things upon them, according to certain rules.

Playing at coytes, or *nine-holes*, or shooting at buttes.

New Customs, O. Fl., i, 256.

Th' unhappy weags which let their cattle stray,
At *nine-holes* on the heath while they together play.

Drygt. Polyolt., xiv, p. 980.

Down go our hooks and scrips, and we to *nine-holes* fall.

Ibid., *Muscat's Elys.*, vi.

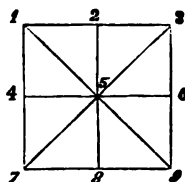
Raspe plays at *nine-holes*, and 'tis known he gets
Many a tester by his game, and bets. *Herrick*, p. 178.

NINE-MEN'S MORRIS. Evidently only another name for the same sport. The plan of the game is particularly described and illustrated by a woodcut in the variorum notes on the following line of Shakespeare :

The *nine-men's morris* is fill'd up with mud.

Mids. N. Dr., ii, 2.

I am inclined to think that the simpler form here represented, which



I have also seen cut on small boards, is more like the rural game in question.

NINE-WORTHINESS, *s.* Having worth equal to that of the celebrated nine. See WORTHIES-NINE. From the fame of these personages, Butler formed this curious title ; meaning, I presume, that his hero was equal in valour to any or all of those nine. Ralpho thus addresses him :

The foe, for dread
Of your *nine-worthiness*, is fled.

Hud., Part I, c. ii, v. 990.

NINEVEH. A motion, or puppet-show, which seems to have been more famous than any other, being mentioned by almost all the authors of Ben Jonson's time. It included the history of Jonas and the whale.

They say there is a new motion of the city of *Nineveh*, with Jonas and the whale, to be seen at Fleet-bridge.

Every Man out of his H., ii, 3.

Several others are enumerated with this in his *Barth. Fair* :

O the motions that I, Lanthorn Leatherhead, have given light to, I' my time, since my master Pod died ! Jerusalem was a stately thing, and so was *Nisive*, and the city of Norwich, and Sodom and Gomorrah ; with the rising of the prentices, and pulling down the bawdy-houses there upon Shrove Tuesday ; but the Gunpowder-plot, there was a get-penny ! I have presented that to an eighteen or twenty-penny audience nine times in an afternoon.

Act v, sc. 1.
C. Nay by your leave Nel, *Ninisiv* was better. W. *Ninisiv*, O that was the story of Joan and the wall [Jonas and the whale], was it not George ?

B. and Fl. Knight of B. P., iii, 1.

Again, Wit at several Weapons, act i.
Visus, I wonder that amongst all your objects, you

presented us not with Plato's ideas, or the sight of *Ninroth*, Babylon, London, or some Sturbridge-fair monsters. *Lingua*, O. Pl., v, 186.

NINGLE, i. e., *an angle*, or *mine ingle*, used originally in a very bad sense, but afterwards more commonly in the mere signification of a favorite. We have both forms of the word in the speeches of the same wise personage (Asinius) in Decker's *Satiro-mastix*:

Horace, Horace, my sweet *single* is always in labour when I come; the nine Muses be his midwives.

Orig. of Drama, vol. iii, p. 103.

I never saw *mine ingle* so dashed in my life before.

Ibid., p. 118.

And passim.

When his purse gingles,

Roaring boys follow at 's tail, fencers, and *single*s.

Boaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 70

See also Lady Alimony, C 2 b.

†**NINNY-BROTH.** A popular name for coffee.

How to make coffee, alias *ninny-broth*: a new invention of buttering turneps: to make a loaf of bread to dance about the table, intermixed with profit and delight.

Poor Robin, 1696.

Which makes some saints low-teachers chuse

Not for their doctrine, but their news.

But when they're in a fit of zeal,

Their wounded consciences they heal

With *ninny-broth*, o'er which they seek

Some new religion ev'ry week.

Hudibras Redivivus, Part I, 1708.

NIP, *s.* A satirical hit, a taunt.

Will, didst thou heare these ladies so talk of mee,
What ayleth them? from their *nippes* shall I never be free?

Damon & Pith., O. Pl., i, 182.

Euphues, though he perceived her coie *nip*, seemed

not to care for it, but taking her by the hand, said,

Euph., D 3 b.

†Wherwith, thought the fie, I have given him a *nyp*.

Heywood's Spider and Flea, 1556.

2. A thief, or pick-pocket; a cant term:

They allot such countries to this band of foists, such townes to those, and such a city to so many *nips*.

Decker, Belm., sig. H 8.

One of them is a *nip*, I took him in the two-penny

gallery at the Fortune. *Roaring G.*, O. Pl., vi, 113.

Of cheaters, lifters, *nips*, foists, puggards, curburs,

With all the devil's black guard. *Ibid.*, 115.

Pimps, *nips*, and tints, prinados, highway standers,

All which were my familiars. *Honest Ghost*, p. 231.

To NIP, *v.* To taunt, or satirise.

There were some, which on the other side, with epigrams and rymes, *nipping* and quipping their fellows.

Stowe's Hist. Lond., 4to, 1699, p. 55.

†**To NIP.** To vex.

These cogitations did so *nippe* hym, that he could not so well dissemble his grief. *Riches's Farewell*, 1581.

Julius, something *nipped* with these speeches. *Ibid.*

†**To NIP.** In cant language, to steal.

Take him thus, and he is in the inquisition of the purse an authentick gypsie, that *nips* your *bung* with a canting ordinance; not a murdered fortune in all the country, but bleeds at the touch of this malefactor.

Cleveland's Works.

†**NIPPERKIN.** A small measure.

By that time we had sip'd off our *nipperkin* of my grannums aqua mirabilis, our airy ladys grew so very

mercurial, they no longer could contain their feign'd modesty. *London Spy*, 1698.

NIPPITATE, *s.* and *a.* A sort of jocular epithet, or title, applied in commendation, chiefly to ale; but also to other strong liquors. It seems always to imply, that the liquor is peculiarly strong and good. The derivation of so whimsical a word, it is perhaps idle to inquire; but as it is most frequently joined with ale, I cannot help surmising that it is in some way connected with *nappy*, quasi *nippy-nappy*.

Well fare England, where the poore may have a pot of ale for a penny, fresh ale, firme ale, nappie ale, *nippitate* ale. *Weakest goes to W.*, B 2.

'Twill make a cup of wine taste *nippitate*.

Chapman's Alphonsus, F 1.

He was heere to-day, sir, and fl'd two bottles of *nippitate* sack. *Look about you*, F b.

And ever quited himself with such estimation, as yet too tast of a cup of *nippitati*, his judgement will be taken above the best in the parish, be his nose near so read. *Langham's Letter*.

NIPPITATUM, or **NIPPITATO**. Strong liquor; a mock Latin word, formed from the preceding.

We shall find some shift or other to quench the scorching heat of our parched throats, with the best *nippitatum* in this towne, which is commonly called huffcap. *Up. Pulceell's Art of Flattery*, H 3.

My father oft will tell me of a drink

In England found, and *nipitato* call'd,

Which driveth all the sorrow from your hearts.

R. Lady, 'tis true, you need not lay your lips

To better *nipitato* than there is.

B. & F. Knight of B. P., iv, 1.

Then when this *nippitatum*, this huffe cuppe, as they call it, this nectar of life, is set abroad, well is he that can get the soonest to it, and spend the most upon it.

Stubber's Anat of Abuses.

Describing church-ales.

NIS, *v.* Is not; formed of the negative particle and *is*: as nill, nould, &c. A Chaucerian word, retained by Spenser, in his Eclogues:

Leave mee those hills where harbrough *nis* to see,
Nor holy bush, nor brere, nor winding ditch.

Shop. Kal., June, v. 19.

Also Sidney:

For nothing can indure where order *nis*.

Pemr. Arc., p. 398.

†**NISEY**, or **NIZEY**. A simpleton.

To crown the show, we 'ad tumbling, vaulting,
Mimick'd by Merry Andrew hauling;

And many other quaint devices,

To win applause from gaping *niseys*.

Hudibras Redivivus, 1707.

And thus the females of all sizes

Go in the devils new disguises,

All to delude fools, fops, and *nisees*.

The London Ladies Dressing Room, 1705.

So our zealots who put on most sanctify'd phyzes,
That their looks may deceive the more credulous *nisees*.

The Galleoer, 1710, p. 1.

NITER. Seems to mean a smart person, but wants further exemplifica-

tion; possibly from *nittie*, quasi *shiners*. See *NITTIE*.

He that was admired by *nitters* for his robes of gallantry.
Hog has lost his Pearl, O. Fl., vi, 382.

†*NITID*. Brilliant. Lat. This word occurs in Reeve's *Plea for Nineveh*, 1657.

NITIE seems to be used for splendid, shining, as if from *nitidus*, Latin; but it also means filthy, from a *nit*.
O dapper, rare, complete, sweet, *nittie* youth.

Marston's Satires, Sat. 3d.
Next night therefore these *nittie* baxters intend with strong hand to breake his glass windows.

Clitus's Whimsies, 1631, p. 184.

NO. Ironically used, to signify the contrary to what seems to be asserted.

This is so cunning queen! 't'wight, she will make him To think that, like a stag, he has cast his horns,
And is grown young again. *Mass. Bondm.*, i, 2.

See Mr. Gifford's note on the passage, and the article *HERE'S NO*, above.

†*NOCENT*. Injurious. Lat.

We will examine wisely what the foe sent,
And whether he be innocent or *nocent*.
Taylor's Works, 1630.

NOCK, *s*. A notch; most commonly applied to the notch of an arrow, where it rests upon the string; or those of the bow, where the string is fastened. See *Minshew*. Hence a *Law Latin Dictionary*, dated 1701, has, "the *nock*, in horn, of a *bow*, or *arrow*, crena, æ. f." *Nick* is only a corruption of it.

He took his arrow by the *nocke*, and to his bended breast,

The oxy *sinew* close he drew, even till the pile did rest
Upon the bosome of the bowe.

Chapm. Hom. II., p. 53.
The *nocks* of the shaft is diversely made, for some be great and full, some handsome and little.

Asch. Tozoph., p. 167.
Be sure always that your stringe slip not out of the *nocke*, for then all is in jeopardy of breakinge.

Ibid., p. 201.

†Of the shepe is caste awaye nothyng,
His horne for *nocks*, to haften go his bone.

A lytell Treatise of the Horse, &c., n. d.

2. Also a man's posteriors, from being cleft:

But when the date of *nock* was out,
Off drop't the sympathetic snout. *Hudib.*, I, i, l. 285.

See *NOCKANDRO*.

To *NOCK*, *v*. To place the notch of the arrow upon the string.

Then took he up his bow

And *nock't* his shaft. *Chap. Hom. II.*, p. 53.

And the wild Tartar does no danger feare,

His arrow *nockt*, and string drawn to his eare.

Heyw. Pleas. Dial., p. 280.

God is all-sufferance here; here he doth show

No arrow *nockt*, only a stringlesse bow.

Herrick's Noble Numb., p. 23.

"*Nocke* your arrow," is a word of

command, in *Grose's Military Antiq.*, ii, 275.

2. To form with a notch: applied also to the *notch* in the bow which receives the string at each end:

Moreover, you must looke that your bowe be well *nockt*, for feare the sharpnesse of the horne shere asunder the string. *Asch. Tozoph.*, p. 141.

NOCKANDRO, *s*. The posterior part of man; probably a burlesque composition of *nock*, a notch, and the Greek *ἀνδρὸς*, of a man.

Blest be Dulcinea, whose favour I beseeching,
Rescued poor Andrew, and his *nock-andro* from breeching.
Gayton's Fest. Noles, p. 14.

My foul *nockandrow* all bemerded.

Rabelais, by Ocell, vol. i, p. 194.

See *Nock*.

†*NODDIPOL*. A fool.

Vix tandem sceni stolidus. I now yet scarce perceive it, fool that I am: I now at length hardly understand with much adoe, whorson *nodipol* that I am.

Terence in English, 1614.

†*NODDLE*. The nape of the neck.

After that fasten cupping glasses to the *noddle* of the necke.

Barrough's Method of Physick, 1634.

NODDY, *s*. A fool; because, says *Minshew*, he nods when he should speak.

S. She did nod, and I said, I.

P. And that set together is *noddy*.

S. Now you have taken the pains to set it together,

take it for your pains. *Two Gent. V.*, i, l.

Ere you come hither, poore I was somebody,

The king delighted in me, now I am a *noddy*.

Dam. & Pith., O. Fl., i, l. 174.

As we find of *Irus* the begger, and *Thersites* the glorious *noddie*, whom *Homer* makes mention of.

Pultenham, B. i, ch. 80.

2. A game on the cards. Mr. Reed conjectured that it was the game now called *cribbage*; but merely from the knave being called *knave noddy*, which it is also at *One-and-thirty*, and other familiar games. In a play of *Middleton's*, *Christmas*, speaking of the sports of that time as his children, says,

I leave them wholly to my eldest son *Noddy*, whom, during his minority, I commit to the custody of a pair of knaves and one and thirty.

Inner Temple Mask.

Now pairs, and one and thirty, belong to the game of one and thirty, as well as to *cribbage*; but in a passage quoted from *Shirley*, it seems as if fifteen was the game at *noddy*:

He is upon the matter then fifteen,

A game, at *noddy*.

Hide Park.

It was, therefore, more like *quinze*, which has fifteen the game, in other respects the same as one and thirty.

Master Frankford, you play beat at *noddy*.

Wom. killed w. K., O. Fl., vii, 295.

Here the speaker means to pun on the word.

In another place it seems as if twenty-one was the game; bringing it to *vingt-un*. All, however, are the same, except in the number which wins the game:

A young heire is a gamester at *noddy*, one and twenty makes him out; if he have a flush in his hand, expect him shortly to shew it, without hiding his cards.

W. Saltonstall's Picture, Char. 9.

It is probable, therefore, that it was played all the three ways, as 15, 21, and 31, at the choice of the players. It is not noticed in that *learned* work, the *Complete Gamester*. *Noddy-boards* are mentioned by Gayton, *Fest. Notes*, p. 340; but they could not belong to this game, which required no particular board.

†To descend lower to more familiar examples, I have knowne a great man very expert on the *Jewe-harpe*; a rich heire excellent at *noddy*, a justice of the peace skillful at quoytes. *Taylor's Works*, 1630.

†He trains by the book, and reckons so many postures of the pike and musket as if he were counting at *noddy*. *Overbury's Characters*.

†Some folks at cards and dice do sit,
To lose their money, and their wit.
And when the game at cards is past,
Then fall to *noddy* at the last. *Poor Robin*, 1755.

NODGECOCK, s. Simpleton. Of *noddy* and *cock*.

This poore *nodgcock* contriving the time with sweete and pleasaunt wordes with his dareleng Simphrosia. *Painter, Pal. Pleas.*, i, E e 6.

NODOCK, s. In the only passage where I have found it, appears to mean the back of the head. It is thus employed, speaking of the various fashions for the hair:

An entire grove of haire the skull did shade;
Now the north side alone's depriv'd of haire,
And now the south side appeares only bare;
Now the east parts the front of time present,
Whilst the blind *nodock* wants its ornament;
Why now the fore-part's bald, &c.

Bulwer, Verses pref. to Man Transf., p. 1.

By the east parts, he evidently means the front of the head, which in this instance, he says is bushy, like the front of Time, according to the old verse,

Fronte capillata, at post est occasio calva.

While the contrary part, the *nodock*, either the back or the west, is unornamented. *Nodock*, possibly, means *no-dock*, i. e., having no tail.

NOIE, v. To hurt, or annoy.

His cat, his rat, his blood-hound had not *noied*
Such liegemen true, as after they destroyed.

Mirr. for Mag., 458.

†To **NOINT**. To anoint. Is a word

of not unfrequent occurrence. It is thus used by Chapman, *Odyss.*, iv.

NOISE, s. A set, or company of musicians.

And see if thou canst find Sneak's *noise*; mistress Tear-sheet would fain hear some music.

2 Hen. IV., ii, 4.

Heywood has alluded to this very passage:

We shall have him in one of Sneak's *noise*,—with—will you have any music, gentlemen? *Iron Age*.
The king has his *noise* of gypsies, as well as of bear-wards, and other minstrels.

B. Jons. Masq. of Gyps., vi, 103.

Have you prepared good music?

G. As fine a *noise*, uncle, as heart can wish.

B. and Fl. Wit at sen. W., iii, 1.

Press all *noises*

Of Finsbury in our name. *B. Jons. Tale of T.*, i, 4.

What's your fellow's, whose *noyses* are you?

F. Robert's noyses, and please you. *Kn. in Graine*, H 2.

It is abundantly exemplified by Mr. Steevens, in his note on the passage of Shakespeare. Milton applied it to a heavenly concert, *Ode on Solemn Music*, l. 18.

But it was also applied to voices:

On the south side was appoynted by the citie a *noyses* of singing children.

Passage of our most dread Sov., p. 23; *Nichol's Progresses*, vol. i, sheet D 4.

NOISED, part. Played, or accompanied with music.

A gitterne ill played on, accompanied with a hoarse voice, who seemed to ring mawger the muses, and made them looke the way of the ill-*noysed* song.

Pembr. Arc., p. 203.

NOLE, s., or NOULE. A head; as in the compound *jobbernoul*, &c.

Then came October fall of merry glee,

For yet his *noule* was totty of the must

Which he was trending. *Spens. F. Q.*, VII, vii, 39.

I meane the bastard law-brood, which can mollifie

All kinds of causes in their craftie *noules*.

Mirr. Mag., p. 407.

NOLT, v. Know not; analogous to *nill*, and *nould*, &c., prefixing the negative to the verb. Strictly it should be *n'ote*, which is contracted from *ne wot*, not know. But Fairfax has written it *nolt*, at least it stands so in all the editions; perhaps from some mistake as to its origin:

But loe, (from whence I *nolt*) a faulcon came,
Armed with crooked bill and talons long.

Thaso, xviii, 50.

NOMENTACK. The name of a native Indian chief, who was brought over from Virginia, which country was first effectually colonized in 1609; but had been attempted many years before.

Yes sir, of *Nomentack*, when he was here, and of the prince of Moldavia, &c. *B. Jons. Epicuene*, v, 1.

That play was first acted in 1609, so

that probably this American was then a recent wonder.

NONCE, s., or NONES. Purpose, or design [occasion]; of doubtful etymology. Sufficiently illustrated by Dr. Johnson. Used several times by Shakespeare, and still provincially current. I have cases of buckram for the *nonce*, to inseason our noted outward garments. 1 *Hen. IV.* i, 3.

Sometimes written *nones* :

The maske of Monkes, devised for the *nones*.

Mirr. Mag., p. 515.

And cunningly contrived them for the *nones*,
In likely rings of excellent devise.

Drayt. Moses, p. 1572.

There is a king in Christendome, and it is the king of Denmarke, that sitteth openly in justice, thrice in the weeke, and hath doores kept open for the *nones*.

Latimer, Serm., fol. 116 b.

NONINO. A kind of rustic burden to a ballad; equivalent to *hey nonny nonny*, of which it is only a variation.

With a hey, and a ho, and a hey *nonino*.

As you like it, v, 3.

These *noninos* of beastly ribaudry.

Drayt. Ecl. 3, edit. 1593, sign. C 3.

NONNY, or HEY NONNY, NONNY.

A kind of burden to some old love songs, as that in Shakespeare. Such unmeaning burdens are common to ballads in most languages.

Converting all your sounds of woe

Into *hey nonny, nonny*. *Much Ado ab. No.*, ii, 8.

Also another fragment, sung by Ophelia :

She bore him bare-fac'd on the bier,

Hey ho, *nonny, nonny, hey nonny*. *Ham.*, iv, 5.

Therefore used by some writers to signify a mistress, or a love passion :

That noble mind to melt away and moulder,

For a *hey nonny, nonny*. *B. and Fl. Hum. Lieut.*, iv, 3.

It appears from Florio's Dictionary, that the word had not always a decorous meaning.

NOONSHUN, written also **NUNCHION, s.** A repast taken at noon, usually between other meals.

Harvest folks, with curds and clouted cream,

With cheese and butter cakes, and cases enow.—

On sheaves of corne were at their *noonshuns* close.

Brown, Brit. Past., P. 2, p. 9.

Nunchion is in Hudibras. See Johnson.

NOONSTEAD, s. The point or period of noon ; from *stead*, place ; as *girdlestead*, &c.

Beyond the *noonstead* so far drove his teame.

Brown, Br. Past., P. 2, p. 9.

Such as high heav'n were able to affright,

And on the *noonstead* bring a double night.

Drayt. Mooncalf, p. 486.

Till now it nigh'd the *noonstead* of the day,

When scorching heat the gadding herds do grieve.

Ibid., 1574.

†Meridies . . . *Noonested*, or midday. *Nomenclator*.

NOORY, or NOURIE, s. A boy, a stripling; conjectured to be from *nourisson*, French.

And in her arms the naked *noory* strain'd,

Whereat the boy began to strive agood.

Turberv. in Ellis's Spec., ii, p. 152; also in

Chalm. Poets, p. 599, a.

NOPE, s. A bull-finch. "Rubicilla, a bull-finch, a hoop, and bull spink, a *nope*." *Merrett's Pinax*, p. 176. One of many provincial names given to that bird.

The red-sparrow, the *nope*, the red-breast, and the wren.

Drayt., xiii, p. 916.

To philomel the next, the linet we prefer,

And by that warbling bird the woodlark place we then,

The red-sparrow, the *nope*, the red-breast, and the wren.

Ibid., Polyb., xiii, p. 915.

The yellow-pate.

By the red-sparrow he probably meant

what is now called the *reed-sparrow*.

The *yellow-pate* is the *yellow-hammer*.

NORGANE. Norwegian.

Most gracious *Norgane* peers. *Alb. Engl.*, B. iii, p. 71.

The king's and *Norgane* ladies ship was tossed to the coast.

Ibid., p. 72.

NORTH-EAST PASSAGE. Speculations have certainly been entertained, at various times, for finding a north-east passage to India, round the northern extremity of Asia; but the attempts so ably made by Frobisher and Davis, under queen Elizabeth, and the company set up under James, had all the north-west passage for their object. In both the following examples, therefore, we should read only *north* passage. In the first it stands so in the quarto, and has been restored by Mr. Gifford; in the second the verse requires it, though printed north-east in both the folios. The common editions of both poets have the false reading.

I will undertake

To find the north-east passage to the Indies sooner.

Mass. City Madam, ii, 3.

That everlasting casack, that has worn

As many servants out, as the north-east passage

Has consum'd sailors. *B. and Fl. Tamer Tamed*, ii, 2.

†**NOSE.** To put the nose out of joint, to supplant one in another's favour.

Who . . . was verie well assured that it could bee no

other than his owne manne that had thrust his nose

so farre out of joynts. *Biche's Farewell*, 1581.

Standing on tip toe, looking toward the door to behold

a rivall, that he would put his nose out of joint.

Armin. Nest of Ninnies, 1608.

And why so, I pray you, but that you love him better

then me? And fearing now least this wench which is

brought over hither should put your nose out the joint,

comming betwene home and you, and so have such

a trimme fellow her selfe. *Torrence in English*, 1614.

To wipe any one's nose of anything, to rob or deprive him of it.

A. What hast thou done?

G. I have wiped the old *mone* noses of the money.

Terence in English, 1614.

But loe, nowe comes forth the very destruction of our substance: who *wipes* our noses of all that we should have.

Ibid.

Strange children, to wipe her husbands owne childrens nose of their share in his goods.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1619.

To wipe the nose, or to nose, was also used in the sense of to affront.

Shee was soe *nose-wip't*, slighted, and disdain'd, Under honour's cloak soe closely muffled,

And in my rare projects soe shuffled. *Reference lost.*

Dip. And I must tell you y'are an arrant cockscomb To tell me so. My daughter *nos'd* by a slut?

Randolph's Jealous Lovers, 1646.

To take pepper in the nose, to take offence.

A man is teisty, and anger wrinkles his nose, such a man takes *pepper* in the nose.

Optick Glaasse of Humors, 1639.

Alas, what take ye *pepper* in the nose?

To see king Charles his colours worne in pose?

Rump Songs.

NOSE OF WAX, *prov.* A proverbial phrase for anything very mutable and accommodating; chiefly applied to flexibility of faith.

But vows with you being like

To your religion, a *nose* of wax.

To be turned every way. *Mass. Unn. Comb.*, v. 2.

As the judge is made by friends, bribed or otherwise

affected, as a *nose* of wax. *Burton. Introd.*, p. 34.

As there's no rite nor custom that can show it,

But I can soon conform myself unto it.

Yea of my faith a *nose* of wax I make,

Though all I doe seems done for conscience sake.

Honest Ghost, p. 225.

It should be noticed, however, that the similitude was originally borrowed from the Roman Catholic writers, who applied it to the Holy Scriptures, on account of their being liable to various interpretations; which was their argument for taking the use of them from the people.

Sed addunt etiam simile quoddam non aptissimum: eas [S. Scripturas, scil.] esse quodammodo *narum cereum*, posse fingi, flectique in omnes modos, et omnium instituto inservire.

Juelli, Apologia Eccl. Angl., § 6.

NOSE-THRIL, *s.* The nostril; the original and etymological form of the word: from *nose*, and *thiril*, a perforation, Saxon. It is so spelt in the first editions of Shakespeare.

That flames of fire he threw forth from his large *nose-thrill*.

Spens. F. Q., I, xi, 22.

Seem'd to make them flye

Out at her oyster mouth and *nose-thrills* wide.

Browne, Br. Fast., P. 3, p. 16.

Will shine bright, and smell sweete in the *nose-thrills*

of all young novices. *Lyly's Euphues*, sign. L 1.

NOT, *negative adv.* Used for not only.

Given hostile strokes, and that *not* in the presence

Of dreaded justice, but on the ministers

That do distribute it. *Sh. Coriolan.*, iii, 3.

So in the authorised version of the New Testament:

He therefore that despiseth, despiseth *not* man but God. *1 Thess.*, iv, 8.

NO'TE, *v.* Know not; from *ne wot*.

Great be the evils which ye bore

From first to last in your late enterprise,

That I *no'te* whether praise or pity more.

Spens. F. Q., I, xii, 17.

Such manner time ther was (what time I *no't*)

When all this earth, this damme or mould of ours,

Was only wond' with such as *beast* begot.

Pembr. Arc., p. 498.

Whose glittering gite so glimsed in mine eyes,

As yet I *no'te* what proper hew it bare,

Ne therewithal my wits can wel devise.

Gasc. Phylomenc.

I am not certain that this is so in the original edition.

†**NOTHING**. Used in several phrases.

"Nothing hath no savour," Howell, 1659, *i. e.*, there is no savour in want.

Flash, when thou'rt drunk, then in thy own conceit Thou'art valiant, wise, great, honest, rich, discreet.

Troth, Flash, be always drunk! for well I know When you are sober, you are *nothing* so.

Witts Recreations, 1654.

He did his message: Jove bid him sit downe,

As *nothing* moved with the diamall sounde.

The News Metamorphosis, 1600, MS., i, 46.

My hearty condemnations I send forth

Unto a cruoe of rascals *nothing* worth.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

NOTT, for notted, shorn, cut close, or smooth; from *to nott*, to shear or poll: which is from the Saxon *hnót*, meaning the same.

Imagining all the fat sheep he met to be of kin to the coward Uliasses, because they ran away from him, he massacred a whole flocke of good *nott* ewes.

Metamorph. of Ajax, Prologue, p. 2.

He caused his own head to be polled, and from thenceforth his beard to be *notted* and no more shaven.

Stowe's Annals, 1535.

Sweet Lirpe, I have a lamb,

Newly weaned from the dam,

Of the right kind, it is *notted*.

Drayt. Muses' Elys., *Nymph*, 3.

Where a marginal note says, "without horns." It is doubtless the old term for such sheep as were without horns. It is to be found also in Chaucer's Prologue, in the character of the *yeman*. See Junius, Minshew, Baret's Alvearie, Ray's South and East Country Words, &c. It is extraordinary, that Mr. Tyrwhitt has mistaken its origin in Chaucer, iv, p. 195.

NOTT-PATED, or **NOTT-HEADED**, *a.*, from the above. Having the hair close cut.

Wilt thou rob this leathern jerkin, crystal button, *nott-pated*, agat-ring, &c.

1 Hen. IV., ii, 4.

Only your blockheadly tradesman, your honest-meaning citizen, your *nott-headed* country gentleman, &c.

Wid. Tears, O. Pl., vi, 150.

Beardless wheat has also been called *not-wheat*. See Todd.

NOVELL, s. News; *nouvelle*, French. Also anything new.

We intreat you possesse us o' th' *novell*.
Heyw. Engl. Trav., C 4 b.

[They] loving *novells*, full of affection,
Receive the manners of each other nation.

Sylvester, cited by Todd.

†He would in ship again depart more countries for to range,

Among the heathen for to view such *novels* as were strange.
History of Fortunatus.

†**NOVIST.** A novice.

Yea, tell the boy his angry father comes
To teach a *novist* both to die and dare.

Misfortunes of Arthur, 1587.

NOUL. See **NOLL**.

NOULD. Would not, *ne would*; like the rest of that class.

For grief whereof the lad n'ould after joy.
Spens. F. Q., I, vi, 17.

NOURICE, or NORICE, s. Nurse. French.

The nest of strife and *nourice* of debate.
Gascogne's Works, 1587, sig. V 7.

A *norice*
Some dele ystapt in age. *Ordin.*, O. PL, x, 235.

Our isle be made a *nourish* of salt tears.
1 Hen. VI, i, 1.

Mr. Steevens here sufficiently shows that *nourish* was often written for *nourice*; which destroys Warburton's conjecture of *marish*.

†But putting aside flatterie, the very *nourice* of vices,
set your mind upon justice, the most excellent vertue of all others. *Holland's Ammiannus Marcel*, 1609.

†**To NOURRIE.** To nurse.

And *nourried* with the same milke of infidelitie that
their prince was, trained up in the same schoole, and
fostered with the same ayre. *Knolles' Turks*, 1610.

†**NOURRITURE.** Nourishment.

Which, as in all other subulnary bodies that have
internall principles of heat, useth to transpire, breath
out, and wast away through invisible pores, by exercise,
motion, and sleep, to make room still for a supply of
new *nourriture*. *Hocell's Familiar Letters*, 1660.

NOVUM, or NOVEM. A kind of game at dice, in which it appears that five or six persons played. Mr. Douce says, that the game was properly called *noem quinque*, from the two principal throws being *nine* and *five*; and that it was called in French *quinquenoove*. *Illustr. of Sh.*, i, p. 243. He prefers the reading of the old copies, in the first passage cited: "Abate a throw at *novum*." Prevost gives this account of it: "Nom d'un jeu, qui se joue à deux dés, formé de deux mots latins, qui signifient *cing et neuf*." *Manuel Lexique*.

The pedant, the braggart, the hedge-priest, the fool,
and the boy—a bare throw at *novum*.

Love's L. L., v, 2.

Change your game for dice; we are a full number for *novum*. [Namely, 1. *Spendall*; 2. *Scattergood*; 3. *W. Rash*; 4. *Ninnikammer*; 5. *Longfield*; 6. *Staines*.]

Greene's Tu Quoque, O. PL, vii, 46.

†The principal use of langrets is at *novum*; for so long as a payre of bard cater treas be walking, so long can you cast neither 5 nor 9; for without cater treay 5 or 9 can never come. *Decker's Bellman*, 1640.

The *bard cater tray* was the contrary to the *langret*. See **LANGRET**.

†**NOWNE.** A familiar corruption of **OWN**.

There into th' hands of her *nowne* daddy
Having deliver'd her, thus sayd he.

Homer a la Mode, 1665.

NOWS, for noose. Crashaw, quoted by Johnson.

NOWT, s. Cattle; for *neat*.

Goodly *nowt*, both fat and bigge with bone.
Churchyard Worthiness of Wales.

NOY, s., for annoy, or annoyance; perhaps only an abbreviation.

'Tis not the want of any worldly joy,
Nor fruitlesse breed of lambes procures my *noy*.
Lodge's Fortunius & Priscoria, cited *Poet. Dec.*, ii, 283.

So also the verb to *noy*. See Todd.

NOYANCE, s. Annoyance; similarly formed.

The single and peculiar life is bound,
With all the strength and armour of the mind,
To keep itself from *noyance*. *Hamlet*, iii, 3.
A cloud of cumberous gnaties do him molest,
All striving to infix their feeble stinges,
That from their *noyance* he so where can rest.

Spens. F. Q., I, i, 23.

See also Todd. Spenser also has, several times, *noyous*:

But neither darknesses fowle, nor filthy bands,
Nor *noyous* smell, his purpose could withhold.

F. Q., I, viii, 40.

†That be so troublesome and *noyous* in peace.

More's Utopia, 1551.

†**NUN.** An old name for the titmouse. A little titmouse, called a *nunne*, because his head is filletted as it were *nunlike*. *Nomenclator*.

†**NUNCION.** The intermediate meal, at or after noon. See **NOONSHUN**.

His conserves or cates, when he hath well dined; his
afternoones *nuncions*, and when he goeth to bedde,
his posset smoking-hot. *Man in the Moone*, 1609.
When then, is there nothing in the sacrament but
bread and wine, like an hungry *nuncion*?

Smith's Sermons, 1609.

NUNCLE, s. A familiar contraction of *mine uncle*; as *ningle*, &c. It seems that the customary appellation of the licensed fool to his superiors was *uncle*, or *nuncle*, which is abundantly exemplified in Lear, act i, sc. 4 and 5. In the same style, the fools called each other cousin. So Gayton, in telling a story of two fools, of whom one was sent to find the other, says, "Foolles are soon intreated, especially the servant telling him that his *cousen* had been missing many daies."

Accordingly he goes about, calling
coz, coz. Festivous Notes, page 179.

In Beaumont and Fletcher's *Pilgrim*,
when Alinda assumes the character of
a fool, she uses the same language.
She meets Alphonso, and calls him
nuncle; to which he replies, by calling
her *naunt*: by a similar change of
aunt. Pilgr., iv, 1.

†NUNGEREL. Perhaps for mongrel.

With the white starch of your firme constancy, you
will stiffen the weakness of my feeble and limber
labours, that it may be able to stand like a stout
masliffe dogge, against the opposition of all detracting
nungerels. Taylor's Workes, 1630

NUP, or NUPSON. A fool; of doubt-
ful origin.

'Tis he indeed, the vilest *nup*; yet the fool loves me
exceedingly. *Lingua*, O. Pl., v, 150.
Who having matched with such a *nupson*.

I say Phantastes is a foolish transparent gull; a mere
fanatic *nupson. Lingua*, O. Pl., v, 238.

I find this word in Grose's Classical
Dictionary, &c., recorded as still in
use.

†NURITURE. Breeding.

His two brethren, . . . he caused to be brought up
in good *nuriture* and vertuous exercise. *Holins.*, 1577.

To NUSLE, or NUZLE. To nurse;
quasi to nursele.

Borne to all wickedness, and *nusled* in all evil.

New Custom, O. Pl., i, 284.
And *nusled* once in wicked deeds, I feared not to offend.
Promos & Cass., ii, 6.

From paganism, wherein
Their unbelieving souls so long had *nusled* been.

Drayt. Polyols., xxiv, p. 1126.
Though it be a hard thing to change and alter the
evil disposition of a man, after he is once *nusled* in
villainy. *North's Plut.*, 1050, A.

A prodigall is a profuse fellow, puft up with affecta-
tion, and *nusled* in the same by vaine glorie.
Lenton's Leasures, Char. 19.

Spenser writes it *noused*:

Whom, till to ryper years he gan aspyre,
He *noused* up in life and manners wilde.

F. Q., 1, vi, 23.
†This Eutherius being principall chamberlaine, now
and then would seeme to reforme even Julian also,
nusled and engraffed in the manners of Asia, and
therefore vaine and unconstant.

Holland's Amianus Marcellinus, 1609.
†Surely I take almost every one to be of that quality,
wherein he is *nusled*, and afterwards taught by
another example. *Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1613.

†NUTGALL. An excrescence on the oak.
Take vinegar and musterd, poudre of pepper, and
pellitory of Spaine, and the curnell of a *nutgall*, and
boile them all together, and put it in the hollow teeth.
The Pathway to Health, f. 17.

NUT-HOOK, *s.* Literally a hook to
pull down the branches of nuts, in
order to gather them.

She's the king's *nut-hook*, that when any filbert is
ripe, pulls down the bravest boughs to his hand.

Match me in London, Comedy, 1631.
I will make this verse like a *nut-hooke*, like a *nut-*
hook—and then pull downe—pull downe the moone
with it. *Technogamia*, I, 1.

2. Metaphorically, a bailiff, who hooks
or seizes debtors or malefactors, with
a staff or otherwise:

Doll Tear-sheet says to the beadle, *Nuthook*, *Nuthook*,
you lie. *2 Hen. IV.*, v, 4.

I will say marry-trap with you, if you run the *nut-*
hooks humour on me. *Merry W. of W.*, i, 1.

I fancy he means, if you try to bring
me to justice, like a bailiff or beadle.
Some suppose it to be a name also
for a thief, from his seizing articles
with a hook; but I see no direct
example of it. Cleveland says of a
committee-man,

He is the devil's *nut-hook*, the sign with him is always
in the clutches. *Char. of a Country Cunn. Man.*

NUTMEG. A gilt nutmeg was a com-
mon gift at Christmas, or festive
times.

A. The armipotent Mars, of lances the almighty,
Gave Hector a gift.

D. A gilt *nutmeg*. *L. L. Lost*, v, 2.

And I will give thee ———
A guided *nutmeg*, and a race of ginger.
Affection. Sheph., C 2.

NUZZLE, *v.*, for nursele. To nurse.
See NUSLE.

These noble Saxons were a nation hard and strong,
On sundry lands and seas in warfare *nuzzled* long.
Drayt. Poly., xi, p. 964.

See Todd on this word.

NYAS, *s.* A young one, a cub. See
NIAS.

Then like a *nyas-dragon* on them fly,

And in a trice devour them greedily.
Fasciculus Florum, p. 48.

NYMPHAL, *s.* An eclogue consisting
of nymphs, or relating to them.
Drayton's Muses' Elysium contains
ten *nymphals*, and the arguments to
them are in this style:

This *nymphal* of delight doth treat,
Choice beauties, and proportions neat.

Nymph. 1st.

O.

O, *s.* This single vowel for some time
enjoyed the dignity of being used as
a substantive.

1. To signify anything circular, as
the stars, or round spots of any kind,
spangles, &c.:

Fair Helena, who more engilds the night,
Than all these fiery *o's* and eyes of light.

The purple canopy of the earth, powdered over and
beset with silver *o's*, or rather an azure vault, &c.

Parthenia Sacra, 1633, cited by Steevens.

In D'Ewes's Journal is mentioned a
patent to make spangles and *o's* of
gold. *Tollet, ibid.* It seems to have

been a common name for a spangle. See Bacon, cited by Todd. Also for the globe of the earth, Ant. and Cleop., v, 2; the circle of a theatre, Hen. V, i, Chorus. Also for spots in a person's face, L. L. L., v, 1.

2. For a lamentation, or exclamation of sorrow :

Why should you fall into so deep an O.

And O shall end I hope. *Rom. & Jul.*, iii, 3.

Like to an O, the character of woe. *Twelfth N.*, ii, 5.

Hymen's Triumph, cited by Stevens.

With the like clamour, and confused O,

To the dread shock the desperate armies go.

Drayt. Barons Wars, ii, 35.

3. For the arithmetical cipher, called by the French zero :

Now thou art an O without a figure. *Lear*, i, 4.

Consequently, worth nothing; the Fool adds,

I am better than thou art now; I am a fool, thou art nothing. *Ibid.*

O YES, for *oyer*, the usual exclamation of a crier, is used in the following passage as a substantive, in the sense of exclamation.

On whose bright crest, Fame, with her loud'st O yes,

Cries, this is he. *Tro. & Cress.*, iv, 5.

Fairy, hobgoblin, make the fairy O yes.

Merr. W. of W., v, 5.

OAF, s. A fool. This word, which is hardly enough disused to require insertion here, is well illustrated and exemplified in Todd's Johnson.

†OAKS, FELLING OF. A popular term for sea-sickness.

The word signifieth to bee provoked, or to have appetite or desire to vomit properly upon the sea, or in a ship. They call it *felling of oakes merlie*.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 39.

†OAR. *He loves to have an oar in every one's boat*, i. e., he likes meddling with other people's business. *Howell*, 1659.

Lodge for his oars in every paper boat,

He that turns over Galen every day,

To sit and sipper Euphuus legacie.

Return from Perennas, 1606.

†OATS, WILD. A term applied commonly to a very extravagant fellow.

The tailors now-a-days are compelled to excogitate, invent, and imagine diversities of fashions for apparel, that they may satisfy the foolish desire of certain light brains and wild oats, which are altogether given to new fangencies. *Becon's Works*, ed. 1643, p. 204.

Well, go to, wild oats! spendthrift! prodigal!

How a Man may chuse a Good Wife, 1603.

OAT-MEAL, s. Seems to have been a current name for some kind of profligate bucks, being mentioned with the Roaring Boys, in a ballad by Ford or Decker :

Swagger in my pot-meals,

D—n me's rank with,

Do mad prank with

Roaring boys and oatmeals.

Sun's Darling, i, 1.

No trace of this odd appellation has yet been found, except that the author of a ludicrous pamphlet has taken the name of Oliver *Oat-meale*. See Weber's Ford, ii, 335.

OATH. A burlesque one, like that administered by old custom at Highgate, was a species of humour practised on other occasions. In Gammer-Gurton's Needle, the Bayly administers this oath to Diccon :

Thou shalt take an *othe* of Hodge's leather breache.

First for master doctor, upon paine of his curse,

Where he will pay for all, thou never draw thy purse.

And when ye meete at one pot, he shall have the first

pull;

And thou shalt never offer him the cup but it be full.

To good wife Chat, thou shalt be sworn, even on the

same wyse,

If she refuse thy money once, never to offer it twice,

&c. &c. *O. Pl.*, ii, 74.

OBARNI, s. A liquor apparently factitious, and composed of some preparation of mead, with the addition of spices.

Carmen

Are got into the yellow starch; and chimney sweepers

To their tobacco and strong waters, hum

Meath, and obarni. *Devil is an Ass*, i, 1.

With spiced meades (wholsome but dear),

As meade obarne, and meade cherunk,

And the base quasse, by pesants drunk.

Pymlyco, or Runne Redcap, cited by Gifford

in B. Jons., vii, 241.

Qu. Can *quasse* have any reference to the drug now called quassia? *Obarni* seemed likely to be Welch, being joined with mead, or metheglin; but on consulting Welch dictionaries, no such word appeared.

†OBDURE. To become hard.

Sencelesse of good, as stones they soone obdure.

Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

†ObfUSCATE. To obscure. Used also as an adjective, dull, obscure.

E. The daughters beantie is the mothers glory; light becomes more obfuscate and darke in my hands, and in yours it doth achieve the greater blaze.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

It is hard to digest, obfuscat the sight, generates

bad humours, it hurts the head. *Ibid.*

OBIT, s. A funeral celebration, or office for the dead; from the Latin verb *obiit*, he died. Sometimes an anniversary celebration in honour of the dead. Coles has, "An obit, [funeral obsequies] epicedium, feraiorum dies anniversarie," &c.

The queene enterde, and obit kept, as she in charge

did give. *Warner's Alb. En.*, B. ii, 42.

My-selfe, my trustie friends, will with my dearest blood,
Keepe *obits* to your happie ghosts.

Alb. Engl., B. iii, p. 84.
Will not my bitter bannings, and sad plaints, &c.
Prevail, thou glorious bright lampe of the day,
To cause thee keep an *obit* for their soules,
And dwell one moonte with the Antipodes.

Death of Rob. B. of Hunt., L. 1.

OBLATRATION, *s.* Barking at; *oblatro*, Latin. Met. Railing at any one. T. Churchyard wrote what he entitled, "A playn and final confutation of Camel's corlyke [cur-like] *oblatration*." *Life of Churchyard*, by G. Chalmers, p. 12. Mr. C. shows that the word was acknowledged by most of our old dictionaries. With many other Latinisms, it has been disused.

†**OBLICATION**. Taking delight in. The third in *oblation* and fruition of pleasures and wanton pastimes. *Northbrooke against Dicing*, 1577.

†**OBLIGEE**.

Ther's not an art but 'tis an *obligee*.

Neptialls of Pelus and Thetis, 1654.

†**OBNOXIOUS**. Exposed or liable to.

As I am a man to honour, I have brought him successively off from a hundred of these, to the perill of my life, and yet am dayly *obnoxious* to new assaults for him.

Marmyon, Fine Companion, 1633.

OBS AND SOLS. A quaint abbreviation of the words *objectiones et solutiones*, being frequently so contracted in the margins of books of controversial divinity, to mark the transitions from the one to the other.

Bale, Erasmus, &c., explode, as a vast ocean of *obs and sols*, school divinity; a labyrinth of intricate questions.

Burton, Anat. to the Reader, p. 70.

The youth is in a wofull case;
Whilst he should give us *sols and obs*,
He brings us in some simple bobs,
And fathers them on Mr. Hobbs.

Loyal Songs, vol. ii, p. 217.

Hence Butler has coined the name of *Ob-and-Sollers*, for scholastic disputants:

To pass for deep and learned scholars,
Although but paltzy *Ob-and-Sollers*;
As if th' unseasonable fools
Had been a coursing in the schools.

Hudibr., III, ii, 1241.

†Minerva does not all her treasures rivet
Into the scrues of *obs and sols*.

Whiting's Albino and Bellama, 1638.

OBSCENOUS, *a.* Obscene, indecent.

Were both *obscenous* in recital, and hurtfull in example.

Haringt. Apolog. of Poetr., p. 10.

Yet with modest words, and no *obscenous* phrase.

Ibid.

OBSCENOUSNESS, *s.* Obscenity.

There is not a word of ribaldry or *obscenousness*. *Ibid.*

OBSEQUIOUS, *a.* Belonging to a funeral, or obsequies.

And the survivor bound

In filial obligation for some term

To do *obsequious* sorrow.

Hamlet, i, 2.

Absorbed in funeral grief:

My sighing breast shall be thy funeral bell,
And so *obsequious* will thy father be,
Sad for the loss of thee, having no more,
As Priam was for all his valiant sons.

3 Hen. VI, ii, 5.

How many a holy and *obsequious* tear,
Hath dear religious love stoin from mine eye,
As interest of the dead.

Shakep., Sonnet 31.

OBSEQUIOUSLY. In celebration of a funeral.

While I awhile *obsequiously* lament

Th' untimely fall of virtuous Lancaster.

Rich. III, i, 2.

OBSEQUIY, *s.* Obsequiousness.

Our's had rather be

Censur'd by some for too much *obsequy*,
Than tax'd of self-opinion.

Massing. Bashf. Lover, Prolog.

'Tis true, that way'd by strong necessity,

I am enforc'd to eat my careful bread

With too much *obsequy*. *B. Jons. Volp.*, iii, 2.

OBSERVANT, *s.* A person who observes; an obsequious attendant.

Than twenty silly ducking *observants*,

That stretch their duties nicely.

Lear, ii, 2.

OBSTACLE, for obstinate. Intended as a blunder of ignorance.

Fie, Joan! thou wilt be so *obstacle*.

1 Hen. VI, v, 5.

OBSTRUCT, *s.* Obstruction; a conjectural reading proposed by Warburton, instead of *abstract*, in the following passage, and adopted by the later editors.

Which soon he granted,

Being an *obstruct* 'twixen his lust and him.

Ant. & Cleop., iii, 6.

The emendation, however, has been doubted, and *abstract* defended.

†**TO OBTEST**. To implore; to beseech.

Wherein I have to crave (that nothing more harshly I can *obtest* than) your friendly acceptance of the same.

..... I humble *obtest* your friendlie countenance, and be my strong bulwarke against the fuming freates and belching ires of saucie sicophants.

Northbrooke against Dicing, 1577.

Also written *obtestate*:

Dido herself with sacred gifts in hands,

One foot unbound, clothes loose, at th' altar stands,

Ready to die, the gods she *obtestates*.

Virgil, by *Vicars*, 1639.

OCCAMY, or **OCKAMY**, *s.* A compound metal, meant to imitate silver; a corruption of the word alchemy. Skinner says, "Metallum quoddam mistum, colore argenti æmulum, sed vilissimum, corruptum à nostro *alchemy*."

Pilchards—which are but counterfets to herring, as copper to gold, or *ockamie* to silver.

Nash's Lenten Stuff, *Harl. Misc.*, vi, 165.

The ten shillings, this thimble, and an *ockamy* spoon from some other poor sinner, are all the atonement which is made for the body of sin in London and Westminster.

Steele, *Guardian*, No. 26.

See **ALCHYMY**.

†OCCASION. Need; business.

He makes his time an accountant to his memorie, and of the humours of men weaves a net for *occasion*; the inquisitor must looke through his judgement, for to the eye onely he is not visible.

Oceburg's New and Choise Characters, 1615.

Though 'twas the multiplicity of his *occasions* often hindered him from coming home betimes, shée'd scould, and say his drunken companions had made him stay bowling in some scurry cabaret.

History of Francion, 1655.

†OCCUPATION. Trade. Tenure or occupation in old leases.

OCCUPANT, *s.* (from the indecent sense of the following word). A prostitute.

He with his *occupant*

Are cling'd so close, like dew-wormes in the morne,
That he'll not stir. *Marsden's Satires*.

Whose senses some damn'd *occupant* bereaves. *Ibid.*

OCCUPY, [sensu obsc.] To possess, or enjoy.

These villains will make the word captain, as odious as the word *occupy*. *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

Groyne, come of age, his state sold out of hand
For 's whore: Groyne still doth *occupy* his land.

B. Jon. Epigr., 117.

Many, out of their own obscene apprehensions, refuse proper and fit words, as *occupy*, nature, and the like.

Ibid., *Discoveries*, vol. vii, p. 119.

It is so used also in Rowley's *New Wonder*, *Anc. Dr.*, v, 278.

[To use.]

†Inke made of soote, such as printers *occupie*. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

†OCCUPIER. A merchant.

Waste paper, or other stuffe, wherein *occupiers* wrap their severall wares. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

OD'S-PITIKINS. A diminutive adjuration, corrupted from *God's pity*, quasi *God's little pity*.

Od's-pitikins! can it be six miles yet. *Cymb.*, iv, 2.

It occurs also in other dramatic writers, as in Decker and Webster's *Westward Hoe*, and the *Shoemaker's Holiday*, referred to by Steevens.

ODD, *adj.* The only one.

For our time, the *odd* man to perform all things perfectly, whatsoever he doth, and to know the way to do them skilfully, whensoever he list, is, in my poor opinion, *Joannes Sturmius*.

Ascham, Scholemaster, p. 124.

†ODD. Peerless; without an equal.

The servants al do sobbe and howle with shrill and heavy cries,

Beweeeping Hector thus they say: On this *oddo* knight, alacke!

We never shall set eye's agin.

A. Hall's Homer, 1581, II, vi.

I cried out, envying Virgils prosperitie, who gathered of Homer, that he had fallen into the *oddest* mans hands that ever England bred. *Ibid.*, *Preface*.

ODE, or OADE, *s.* A peculiar orthography, for *wood*, the herb used in dying. Coles has, "*oad* to dye cloth, *glastum*."

Must relish all commodities alike, and admit no difference between *ode* and frankincense.

B. Jon. Postaster, ii, 1.

ODIBLE, *a.* Hateful; from the Latin. Exemplified by Todd from Bale.

ODLING, *s.* The meaning of this word has not yet been discovered, though it must have some relation to tricking and cheating. It occurs only in B. Jonson's description of the character of Shift, prefixed to his *Every Man* out of his Humour. He describes him as,

A thread-bare shark; one that never was a soldier, yet lives upon lendings. His profession is skeldering and *odling*; his bank Paul's, and his warehouse Pict-hatch.

Mr. Gifford says, "Of *odling* I can say nothing with certainty, having never met with the word elsewhere."

Ibid.

OEILIAD, *s.* A glance of the eye, an ogle; from *oeillade*, French. Thus the commentators agree to write this word, which was variously misspelt in the early editions of Shakespeare. See EYLIAD.

I know your lady does not love her husband;
I am sure of that; and at her late being here,
She gave strange *oeiliads*, and most speaking looks,
To noble Edmund. *Lear*, iv, 5.

Mr. Steevens found the word in Greene also:

Amorous glances, smirking *oeiliades*.

Disputation between a He and She Coneycatcher.

OF was very anomalously used in some ancient phrases; as, *of bless beseech*, for "whom I pray to bless."

I blesse thee in his blessed name, whom I of *blesse beseech*. *Warner, Alb. Eng.*, p. 106.

So command of:

His ghost, whose life stood in thy light, *commandeth me of ayde*. *Ibid.*, p. 67.

That is, commands me to give him aid. I shall desire you of more acquaintance.

Mids. N. Dr., iii, 1.

See the instances there quoted by Steevens.

I humbly do desire your grace of pardon.

Merch. Venice, iv, 1.

Also the examples quoted at As you like it, v, 4.

And wills me that my mortal foe I do beseech of grace.

Surrey, on False Affect., &c.

"Of pardon you I pray," occurs very often in Spenser.

OF ALL LOVES. By all means; a most earnest form of intercession. See LOVES.

OFFICES, *plur. n.* The parts of a house appropriated to the servants. This sense is by no means disused, but yet has been disputed by modern com-

mentators. The lower parts of London houses are always called the *offices*; nor is it confined to London, as every advertisement for the sale of a mansion will show.

The king's abed;
He hath been in unusual pleasure, and
Sent forth great largess to your *offices*. *Macb.*, ii, 1.

This is the original reading, for which some have absurdly proposed *officers*. Largess was given to servants, not to officers.

Alack, and what shall good old York there see,
But empty lodgings and unfurnish'd walls,
Unpeopled *offices*, untrodden *offices*. *Rich.* II, i, 2.

That is, a complete picture of desolation. Rooms untenanted and unfurnished, *offices* without attendants, and the very stones untrodden. Thus also:

When all our *offices* have been oppress'd
With riotous feeders. *Timon*, ii, 2.

The speaker means to say, that the offices below were full of riot, while the apartments above were occupied with ruinous luxuries. As the only doubt respecting this word has reference to the interpretation of Shakespeare, it is sufficient to bring his several passages together, to clear up the meaning of them all. See FEEDERS.

OFFSPRING. Very peculiarly used for origin.

Nor was her princely *off-spring* damnified,
Or ought disparaged by those labours base.

OFTEN, as an adjective, frequent.

Use a little wine for thy stomach's sake, and thine
often infirmities. *1 Tim.*, v, 23.
His mother's *often* 'scapes, though truly knowne,
Cannot divert him. *Brown.*, *Brit. Past.*, ii, p. 77.
†As many brookes, foords, showres of rain and springs,
Unto the Thames their *often* tribute brings.

Taylor's Works, 1630.
†For whom I sighed have so *often* sike.

†OIL-OF-BASTON. An old jocular name for a severe beating. It occurs in Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 308. We find *oil of whip*, similarly used.

Now for to cure such a disease as this,
The *oil of whip* the surest medicine is.

OIL OF TALC. See TALC.

†OILSTONE. A whetstone.

An *oylestone*, or a barbare whetstone smeared with
oyle or spittle. *Nomenclator*.

†OINTED. For anointed.

Mis. Thou shalt sit
Queen of that kingdom in a chair of light,

And doves with *ointed* wings shall hover o'r thee.
Shedding perfumes. *Cartwright's Siege*, 1651.

OLD, *s.*, for *wold*. So read in the original edition of Lear, iii, 4. Spelman also has *olds* for *wolds*; and other writers.

OLD, *a.* In the sense of frequent, abundant; a burlesque phrase, which it has been thought necessary to illustrate in our early writers, but which is by no means disused at this hour.

Here will be an *old* abusing of God's patience and the king's English. *Merry Wives of W.*, i, 4.
If a man were porter to hell-gate, he would have *old* turning the key. *Macb.*, ii, 3.
I imagine there is *old* moving among them.

Here's *old* cheating. *Roaring Girl*, O. Pl., vi, 109.

See also the notes on those passages. See Todd, in *Old*, 9.

†OLD-RELIGION. So the Roman Catholic religion was called long after the Reformation.

OLD SHOE. To throw an *old shoe* after a person. See SHOE, OLD.

†OLD-SHOW. "The play called king by your leave, or the *old sheve*." *Nomenclator*, 1585, p. 298.

ONE, as a substantive. An individual, a single person.

There's not a *one* of them, but in his house
I keep a servant feed. *Macb.*, iii, 4.
Not a *one* shakes his tail, but I sigh out a passion. *Albunazar*, O. Pl., vii, 155.

One was sometimes pronounced, and even written, *on*. Thus the Echo, in the Arcadia:

What salve, when reason seeks to be gone? *One*.
Pembr. Arc.

F. Not mine, my gloves are *on*.
Sp. Why then this may be yours, for this is but *one*.
Two Gent. Fer., ii, 1.

The quibble here intended depends upon the word being so pronounced. The original editions of Shakespeare frequently have *on* for *one*. Thus in King John:

If the midnight bell
Did, with his iron tongue and brazen mouth,
Sound on unto the drowsy race of night. *Act* iii, sc. 3.
See the abundant proofs adduced by Mr. Malone, in the note upon that passage. It is so written in the older writers still more frequently, as in Chaucer. See Tyrwhitt's Glossary.

So in Holland's Suetonius:
He caught from *on* of them a trumpet. *P. 14*.
Spenser too has it:

It chanced me *on* day beside the shore
Of silver-streaming Thamesis to bee.
Ruines of Time, ver. 1.

†And his learn'd guide, no difference know,
But find it *one*, to reap, and sow. *Carlow. Poems*, 1651.

ONE-EARED. A term applied to wine.

This wine is still *one-eard*, and brisk, though put
Out of Italian cask in English butt.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†**ONE-PENNY.** An old name of a game.

Basiliada, Cum sortitò ductas rex facienda precipit,
ministrique jussu tenentur facessere, quod feris
regalibus moris est factitari. *Basiliada*, Polluci. The
plays called *one penie*, *one penie*: come after me.

Nomenclator, 1585.

†**ONE-WAY BREAD.**

If the grossest part of the bran be separated by a
sieve, and rie flower, or else barley flower and rie
flower together, be added to that which is sifted from
the grossest bran, there will be made a browne
household bread, agreeable enough for labourers.
Sometimes only the grosser part of the bran is by a
sieve separated from the meal, and a bread made
of that which is sifted, called in some places, *one-way
bread*, wholesome enough, and with some in very
familiar use. *Venner's Via Recta*, 1637.

ONEYERS, s., or ON-YERS. Accord-
ing to Mr. Malone, public account-
ants. To settle accounts in the
Exchequer, he says, is still called to
ony, from the mark *o. ni*, which is an
abbreviation of the Latin form, *one-
retur, nisi habeat sufficientem exone-
rationem*. There is the more prop-
riety in the interpretation, because
the persons spoken of were supposed
to come from the exchequer. This is
chiefly from Cowell's Law Dict.

With nobility and tranquillity; burgomasters
and great *oneyers*; such as can hold in. *1 Hen. IV*, ii, 1.

ONSAY, s. Onset.

First came the New Custome, and he gave the *onsay*.
New Cust., O. Pl., i, 276.

ONSLAUGHT, s. The same.

I do remember yet that *onslaught*, thou wast beaten,
And fliest before the baker. *B. & Pl. Mons. Tho.*, ii, 2.
Then called a council, which was beat
By siege or *onslaught* to invest
The enemy; and 'twas agreed,
By storm and *onslaught* to proceed.

Hudibr., I, lii, v, 421.

OPAL, s. This stone was thought to pos-
sess magical powers. Thus wrapped
in a bay-leaf it produced invisibility.

Nor an opal

Wrapped in a bay-leaf in my left fist,
To charm their eyes with. *B. Jones. New Inn*, i, 6.

Its beautiful variety of colours natu-
rally made it the object of peculiar
admiration.

OPE-TIDE, s. The early spring, the
time when flowers begin to open;
the time of opening.

So lavish *ope-tyde* canst fast fast Lents.

Hall, Sat., B. ii, S. 1.

OPERANCE, s. Operation, effect.

The elements

That know not what or why, yet do effect

Rare issues by their *operance*.

Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsm., i, 3.

OPERANT, a. Operative, fit for action.

My *operant* powers their functions leave to do.

Hamlet, iii, 2.

May my *operant* parts

Each one forget their office.

Heyw. Royal K.

Who seeks for better of thee, sauce his palate

With thy most *operant* poison. *Timon of Ath.*, iv, 3.

OPINION, s. Credit, reputation; *i. e.*,
the good opinion held of us by
others.

Thou hast redeem'd thy lost opinion. *1 Hen. IV*, v, 4.

And spend your rich opinion for the name

Of a night brawler.

Othello, ii, 3.

What opinion will the managing

Of this affair bring to my wisdom?

B. & Pl. Thierry and Th.

I mean you have the opinion

Of a valiant gentleman.

Gamester, O. Pl., ix, 16.

†**OPPORTUNOUS.** Opportune.

The *opportunos* night friends her complexion.

Heywood, Troia Britannica, 1609.

OPPUGN, v. How Butler pronounced
this word, which is now softened
into *oppune*, it is not easy to say.
He certainly made it three syllables,
as his verse testifies; perhaps *op-
pug-en*.

If nothing can *oppugne* love,

And virtue inviolous ways can prove.

Hudibr., I, iii, 885.

OPUNCTLY, adv. Opportunely, at the
point of time.

And you shall march a whole day until you come
opunctly to your mistress.

Greene's Tw Q., O. Pl., vii, 94.

OR, adv., in the sense of *ere*. Before;

*æ*r, Saxon.

And brake all their bones in pieces, or ever they came
at the bottom of the den.

Daniel, vi, 24.

And, or I wist, when I was come to land.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 19.

I will be revenged, or he depart away.

New Cust., O. Pl., i, 263.

So in the Psalms, "Or ever your
pots be made hot," means "ere
ever," or before ever.

OR ERE therefore means *ere ever*; that
is, "before ever." *Ere* being here a
substitute for *e'er*, the contraction of
ever.

I would

Have sunk the sea within the earth, or *ere*

It should the good ship so have swallow'd.

T'mp., i, 2.

To schoole him once or *ere* I change my style.

Hall, Sat., IV, 4.

Milton has used it:

The shepherds on the lawn,

Or *e'er* the point of dawn.

Hymn on Nativity, l. 85.

ORACULOUS, though used by most of
our old writers, and even by Milton
and Pope, as appears by Dr. John-
son's quotations, is now completely
supplanted by *oracular*; and is there-
fore becoming obsolete. To the

authorities for it we may add Mas-
singer:

We submit,
And hold the counsels of great Cosimo
Oraculous. Great D. of Fl., i, 1.

See Johnson.

†ORANGE-BUTTER. An old delicacy
of the table.

The Dutch way to make orange-butter.—Take new cream two gallons, beat it up to a thickness, then add half a pint of orange-flower-water, and as much red wine, and so being become the thickness of butter, it retains both the colour and scent of an orange.

Closet of Rarities, 1706.

ORANGE-TAWNY, *s.* A dull orange colour. This colour seems to have been appropriated by custom to the dress of some inferior persons; as clerks, apparitors, &c. Sometimes simply called *tawny*. See TAWNY.

Thou scum of man,
Uncivil, *orange-tawney-coated* clerk.

B. Jons. Tale of Tub, iv, 3.

Said to Metaphor, the justice's clerk.
It is attributed also to Jews:

They say—that usurers should have *orange-tawny* bonnets, because they do judaize. *Bacon, Ess.* 41.

†ORANGE-WATER, seems to have been a favorite perfume as far back at least as the reign of James I.

A gentleman seeing a faire gentlewoman at a window, he volited and carabettied upon his horse a good space before her, and at last away he pranced. Anon after he came that way againe, and did as before, and so continued a good while. At last he departed for good and all, and being come home, he sent her two bottles of *orange-water* by his page, which the gentlewoman accepting, said unto the page: Now I pray thee (my lad) thanke thy maister, and tell him that I thought his evening winde would turne to water.

Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

Orange-flower water.—Take two pounds of orange-flowers, as fresh as you can get them, infuse them in two quarts of white wine, and so distil them, and it will yield a curious perfuming spirit.

Accomplish'd Female Instructor, 1719.

ORDINANCE, *s.* Used for fate.

Let ordinance
Come as the gods foresee it. *Cymb.*, iv, 2.

ORDINARY, *s.* A public dinner, where each person pays his share. The word, in this sense, is certainly not obsolete; but it is here inserted for the sake of observing, that ordinaries were long the universal resort of gentlemen, particularly in the reign of James I. They were, as a modern writer well observes, “The lounging-places of the men of the town and the fantastic gallants who herded together. Ordinaries were the exchange for news, the echoing places for all sorts of town-talk; there they might hear of the last new play and

poem, and the last fresh widow sighing for some knight to make her a lady; these resorts were attended also to save charges of housekeeping.”

“But a more striking feature in these ordinaries shewed itself as soon as the voyder had cleared the table. Then began the shuffling and cutting on one side, and the bones rattling on the other. The ordinary in fact was a gambling house.” *Curios. of Liter.*, vol. iii, 82.

Hence they were often synonymous terms:

Exposing the dangerous mischiefs that the dicynag houses, commonly called *ordinarie* tables, &c.—do dayley breede within the bowelles of the famous citie of London. *G. Whetstone*, cited in *Poet. Dec.*, ii, 240.

A very exact account of the *ordinaries* of those days may be found in a tract published in the Harleian Miscellany, vol. ii, p. 108, 8vo. Park's edition.

In Shakespeare I find them twice mentioned, and they are frequently spoken of by his contemporary dramatists:

I did think thee, for two *ordinaries*, to be a pretty wise fellow; thou didst make tolerable vent of thy travel. *L. L. Last*, ii, 3.
Being barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the feast,
And for his *ordinarie* pays his heart.
For what his eyes eat only. *Ant. & Cleop.*, ii, 2.

It was a part of fashionable education:

I must tell you, you are not audacious enough, you must frequent *ordinaries* a month more, to initiate yourself. *B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev.*, iii, 1.

Mentioned also act ii, sc. 3.

I'll tell you his method;
First he will enter you at some *ordinary*.
'Tis almost dinner, I know they stay for you at the *ordinary*. *Ibid., Alchem.*, lii, 4.
B. & Fl. Scornf. L., iv, 1.

In 1608, a common price for a genteele *ordinary* was two shillings:

Why should a gallant pay but two shillings for his *ordinary* that nourishes him, and twenty times two for his brothel that consumes him.

Midd. Trick to catch O. One, i, 1.
The latter was, doubtless, enormously dear.

Some ordinaries were cheaper:

No fellows that at *ordinaries* dare
Eat their *sixteen pence* thrice out before they rise,
And yet go hungry to a play. *Ibid.*

Some were much dearer:

When you have done, step to the *ten crown ordinary*.
Ibid., Wildg. Ch., i, 1.

In the numerous writers of characters, we find the same mention of ordinaries:

The *ordinarie* is his [the gamster's] oratorie, where he preyes upon the country gull to feede himselfe.

Cliclus's Whimsie, p. 49.

The cant terms among gamblers at the *ordinaries* were borrowed from *bird-catching*; as those of money-lending sharpers were from the rabbit-warren. See CONEYCATCH.

†I have knowne sundry proclamations, authorising and commanding the Justices of peace (at or before the beginning of the Lent time) to convent and call before them all taverners, inne-holders, alehouse-keepers, keepers of *ordinary tables*, and other victualers within the precinct and rule of the said justices; and to take bonds (by recognisance) with sufficient sureties of every of them, and in good summes of money to the kings majesties use, that they shall not dresse any flesh in their houses in the Lent time for any respect, nor to suffer it to be eaten there.

Dalton's Country Justice, 1690.

†ORGAMY. The herb pennyroyal?

See ORGANS.

The storke having a branch of *orgamy*,
Can with much ease the adders sting eschew.

Heywood's Troia Britannica, 1609.

ORGANS, *s.* A name for the herb pennyroyal; a corruption of *origanum*, on which this punning epigram was founded:

A good wife once a bed of *organs* set,
The pigs came in, and eat up every whit;
The good man said, wife, you your garden may
Hog's-Norton call; here pigs on *organs* play.

Witts Recreations, Epigr., p. 85, repr.

A pair of *organs* was the name for what we now call an organ:

But the great work, in which I mean to glory,
Is in the raising a cathedral church,
It shall be at Hog's Norton; with a pair
Of stately *organs*.

O. Pl., ix, 212.

See HOG'S NORTON.

ORGILLOUS, *a.* Proud; from *orgueil-leux*, French.

From isles of Greece,
The princes *orgillous*, their high blood chafed.

Sh. Tro. & Cr., Prot., l. 2.

His styre was *orgulous*.

Romance of Rich., quoted by Stevens.

†And these most *orgulous* and extreme paines are caused of a very moist and maligne vapour, which riseth up from the liver.

Barrough's Method of Physick, 1634.

ORIANA. A name given in flattery to queen Elizabeth, in a set of madrigals published in 1601 to celebrate her beauty and chastity at 68. Jonson applied it to Anne, queen of James I, quasi, *Oriens Anna*. *Masque called the Satyr*. See Gifford's Note, vol. vi, p. 475.

ORIOLE, or ORIEL, *s.* A portico, or court; also a small room near the hall in monasteries where particular persons dined. *Blount's Glossogr.* Du Cange says, "*Oriolum*, porticus, atrium;" and quotes Matth. Paris for

it. Supposed by some to be a diminutive from *area*, or *areola*. In modern writings we meet with mention of *oriel* windows. I doubt the propriety of the expression; but, if right, they must mean those windows that project like a porch, or small room.

At St. Alban's was an *oriel*, or apartment for persons not so sick as to retire to the infirmary.

Poebrook's Brit. Monachism, vol. ii, p. 160.

I may be wrong in my notion of *oriel* window, but I have not met with ancient authority for that expression. Cowel conjectures that *Oriel* college in Oxford took its name from some such room or portico. There is a remarkable portico, in the further side of the first quadrangle, but not old enough to have given the name. It might, however, be only the successor of one more ancient, and more exactly an *oriel*.

ORK, or ORC, *s.* A marine animal, the nature of which seems not well defined. Poets have spoken of them as monsters, and forming the guard of Neptune. *Orca*, Latin. By Pliny's description of one stranded in the Tiber from its bulk, it seems most like the *narwal*, or *monodon monoceros* of Linnæus. Pliny says it is an inveterate enemy of the whale.

Now turn and view the wonders of the deep,

Where Proteus herds, and Neptune's orks do keep.

B. Jons. Masq. of Neptune.

Drayton makes the *orks* court the nymphs; thus implying that they had something of a human shape:

Her marble-minded breast, impregnable, rejects
The ugly *orks* that for their lord the ocean woo.

Polyolb., ii, p. 687.

Ariosto's *ork*, which was to devour Angelica, is altogether a fanciful monster. Harington thus gives him:

I call him *ork*, because I know no beast
Nor fish from whence comparison to take.
His head and teeth were like a bore, the rest
A masse, of which I know not what to make.

Or. Fur., x, 87.

Milton mentions *ork*s, *Par. Lost*, xi, 835.

†We are here betwixt hosts and marriners, which are no other but famished *ork*s, whirle-poles, running cesterne, and greedy linneces with whelpes.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

[It appears here used for a drinking vessel.]

†Oue had them fill an *ork*e of Bacchus water.

Historie of Albino and Beklama, 1638.

†ORNATED. Adorned.

Had I the skill of Homer, Maro, Naso,
Or had I that admir'd *ornated* stile
Of Petrark, or the brave Italian Tasso,
I could not overmuch thy praise compile.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

ORDERN, *s.*, the same as ARDERN.

An afternoon's meal. By Ray stated
as a Cambrian word, and explained,
"Afternoon's drinkings." *North
Country Words*, p. 47. This is so
like *undern*, that it is difficult not to
suppose them the same; yet Lye
explains the latter to mean nine in
the morning. See UNDERN.

†ORPHANT. An orphan.

Hee ne'r provok'd the silly *orphants* cries,
Nor fill'd with teares the woefull widowes eyes.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

To those shes seemes a star most shining bright,
Whome fortune makes to seeme more darke then
night,

As maye appeare by those twelve *orphants* poore,
Whome shes releevs at charities blest dore.

Collier's Alcey Papers.

ORPHARION, *s.* A sort of musical instrument; doubtless from the name of Orpheus.

Set the cornet with the flute,
The *orpharion* to the lute,
Tuning the tabor and pipe to the sweet violins.

Drayt., Eccl. 3d.

If I forget to praise our osten pipes,
Such music to the muses all-procuring,
That some learn'd cares prefer'd it have before
Both *orpharion*, viol, lute, bandore.

Harington's Epigr., iv, 91.

In both these passages it seems to be
used as *orpharion*.

The *orpharion* was shaped like a lute,
but differed in being strung with wire.
In sir John Hawkins's History of
Musick is given a figure of it, with
this account, from Morley's Intro-
duction to Practical Musick:

The *orpharion* is strung with more strings than the
lute, and also hath more frets, or stops; and whereas
the lute is strung with gut strings, the *orpharion* is
strung with wire strings, by reason of which manner
of stringing the *orpharion* doth necessarilie require
a more gentle and drawing stroke than the lute.

Hist. Mus., iii, p. 344.

An instrument called *Orphon*, cannot
be the same as this, being said to be
invented by Thomas Pilkington, who
died in 1660, at the age of 35. He
was thus celebrated by sir Aston
Cokaine:

Mast'ring all music that was known before,
He did invent th' *orphon*, and gave more.

Hawkins, Hist., iii, p. 345.

†ORPHELIN. An orphan. Fr.

They all love presents, they all seek for gifts, they
do not right to the *orphelin*, and the widowes com-
plaint commeth not before them.

The Theatre or Rule of the World, n. d.

ORT, *s.* A scrap, or trifling fragment
of anything; of obscure derivation.
It is sufficiently illustrated by Dr.
Johnson, and his last editor, who
mark it as obsolete. I think, how-
ever, that it is not quite disused. It
is seldom used in the singular, but
examples may be found; as,
Where should he have this gold? It is some poor
fragment or slender *ort* of his remainder.

Timon of Ath., iv, 3.

Let him have time a beggar's *orts* to crave.

Shakesp. Rape of Lucrece, 581.

Sancho had in a short time choaked himself with the
ingurgitated reliques and *orts* of the canon's provision.

Gay's Fest. Notes, p. 284.

OSPREY, *s.* The sea eagle; which
name seems to have been given both
to the *falco ossifragus*, and the *falco
haliaetus* of Linnaeus. See Shaw's
Gen. Zoology. Besides its destructive
power of devouring fish, it was sup-
posed formerly to have a fascinating
influence. Both these qualities are
alluded to in the following pas-
sages:

I think he'll be to Rome
As is the *osprey* to the fish, who takes it
By sovereignty of nature.

Coriolanus, iv, 7.

But, oh Jove, your actions,
Soon as they move, as *ospreys* do the fish,
Subdue before they touch.

Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsm., i, 1.

The *osprey*, oft here seen, though seldom here it
breeds,

Which over them the fish no sooner do espy,
But, betwixt him and them by an antipathy,
Turning their bellies up, as though their death they
saw.

They at his pleasure lie, to stuff his gluttonous maw.

Drayton, Polyolb., Song xxv.

I will provide thee with a princely *osprey*,
That, as she flyeth over fish in pools,
The fish shall turn their glittering bellies up,
And thou shalt take thy liberal choice of all.

Battle of Alcazar, 1594.

[Chapman (Hom. Il., xviii, in fin.)
calls it the *osspringer*.]

†OSSE. Some sort of omen, from the mouth.

Were permitted to seek after the answers given by
oracles, and the science of peering into beasts bowels,
which now and then discover future events: yea, and
the faithful information, where ever it might be
found, of birds by singing, of fowles by flying, and
of *osses* let fall from the mouth, were with studious
affectation of varietie sought for.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

Behold (quoth he) my sonne Gratian, thou hast upon
these imperiall garments, as we all hoped for, con-
ferred with luckie *osses* and acclamations by the
judgement of my selfe and our fellow souldiers. *Ibid.*
As if they were to be led unto the place of execution,
or, to speake without any evil presaging *osse*, gather-
ing their armor together, where an host is gone before.

Ibid.

Behold (quoth hee) your fellow citizens and countrymen,
who shall endure (but the gods in heaven
forfend the *osse*) the same hard distresse together
with you, unlesse some better fortune shine upon us.

Ibid.

OSTENT, s. Prodigy; from the Latin *ostentum*.

Prepar'd t' effect these black events,
Presag'd before by proud Spain's and ostents.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 818.

2. Mere show or appearance :

Like one well studied in a sad ostent,
To please his grandam. *Merch. of Venice*, ii, 2.
Giving full trophy, signal, and ostent,
Quite from himself to God. *Henry V*, v, Chorus.
That is the author's epitaph and tomb.
Which when ambitious pyles, th' ostents of pride
To dust shall fall. *Randolph's Poems*, 1643.

†**OSTENTFUL. Prodigious.**

All these together are indeed ostentful.

Byron's Tragedy.

OTHERGATES, adv. Otherways; as *algates*, all-ways: sometimes made *otherguise*. Both more recently corrupted into *other guess*, which has no real sense, or derivative meaning. Howell's Letters, first edition, have *othergetts*, I, ii, 2, which is nearer the right, though still wrong.

If he had not been in drink, he would have tickled you *othergates* than he did. *Twelfth N.*, v, 1.

When Hudibras, about to enter

Upon an *othergates* adventure.

Hudib., P. I, C. iii, l. 42.

So it should be printed; or else *anothergates*, in one word.

OTTOMITES, for Ottomans, i. e., Turks.

And do undertake

This present war against the *Ottomites*. *Othello*, i, 3.

OCHE, or OWCH, s. A jewel, brooch, spangle, or necklace; but which is its primary signification cannot be known, till its etymology shall be found, which is at present very uncertain. Mr. Tyrwhitt, in his Glossary to Chaucer, inclines to think that the true word is *nouche*, from the Italian *nocchia*, which means any kind of bosse, also a clasp, or buckle. *Nouches*, he says, is the reading of the best MSS. at v. 8258, and *nochia*, *nosca*, and *nusca*, are certainly shown by Du Cange to be used in English documents, in the senses of *monile*, a necklace; *fibula*, a broche, &c. In this case an *ouch* will have been substituted for a *nouch*; in the same manner as an *eyas*, for a *nias*; a *nidget*, for an *ideot*, &c. See those words. In Exodus, xxviii, 11, &c., *ouches* seem to be used for the setting in which precious stones were held :

Engrave the two stones, with the names of the children of Israel; thou shalt make them be set in *ouches* of gold.

See also several succeeding verses, in that place; and chap. xxxix, 16, &c.

Your brooches, pearls, and *ouches*. *2 Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

Pope says, on that place, that *ouches* were bosses of gold, set with diamonds.

What gold I have, pearl, bracelets, rings, or *ouches*,
Or what she can desire, gowns, petticoats, &c.
I am to give her for't. *B. & Fl. Woman's Prize*, iv, 1.
His jewels he thus disposed; to his daughter Stafford,
an *ouch* called the eagle, which the prince gave him;
to his daughter Alice his next best *ouch*.

Dugdale, quoted by Steevens.
Instead of silks I will wear sack-cloth; for *ouches*
and bracelets, leere and eaddis.

Lily's Euphues, H l b.

Baret calls it a collar that women used about their necks. *Alvearie*. Skinner explains it a jewel, but doubts of the derivation; Minshew a broche, &c. Bacon, quoted by Johnson, seems to use it for a spangle. Holingshed has *ouches* or eare-rings, vol. i, c. 8. In Fleming's Nomenclator (1585), *monile* is rendered "a jewel to hang about one's necke; a necklace; an *ouch*;" and *monile baccatum*, "a necklace, *owch*, or tablet beset with pearles." Also, metaphorically, a tumour in the skin; such as are usually termed carbuncles, and occasionally *gems*.

Up starts as many aches in's bones as there are *ouches* in his skin.

Chapm. Widow's Tears, O. Pl., vi, 145.

†Gods *ouches*, look, your eyes are out,

You will not bird, I trow :

Alas! goe home, or else I thinke

The birds will laugh at you.

Wit Restor'd, 1658.

OUCHER. An artist who made ouches.

Ouchers, skynners, and cutlers. *Cock Lorelles Bote*.

To OVERCRAW, v. Licentiously used, for the sake of rhyme, instead of *overcrow*, or *crow over*, in triumph.

Then gan the villain him to *overcrow*,
And brought unto him swords, ropes, poison, fire.

Spens. F. Q., i, ix, 50.

To OVERCROW, v. The same word, in its regular form.

A base varlet that, being but of late grown out of the dunghill, beginneth now to *overcrow* so high mountains.

Spenser, View of Ireland.

This passage is well adduced, by Mr. Todd, to prove that Warton was mistaken in changing the word above cited in the Faery Queen, to *over-aw*. *Hist. Engl. P.*, iii, 262.

Shall I, th' embassadress of gods and men,
Be *overcrow'd*, and breathe without revenge.

Brewer's Lingua, cited by Todd.

†Both these noble men laboured, with tooth and nayle, to *overcrowe*, and consequently to overthrow one another.

Holinshed, 1577.

†OVERLEER.

Item, x. peeces of woode callyd *overleers*, xx. d.
MSS. at Stratford-on-Avon, 1614.

†OVERLIVE. To outlive. Used by Bacon, Essay xxvii.

OVERLY, *a.* Slight, superficial; so interpreted by Coles, and translated *levis, perfunctorius*. Holioke also has "*overtly, vide superficiali.*"

The courteous citizen bade me to his feast,
With hollow words, and *overtly* request.

Hall's Satires, III, iii, 1.

So have wee scene an hauke cast off an heronshaw
to looke and flie quite other way, and after many
carelesse and *overtly* fetches, to towre up unto the
prey intended.

Ibid., Quo Vadis? p. 59.

See Todd, for other examples.

To OVER-PEER, *v.* To peer over, or overhang.

The pageants of the sea
Do *over-peer* the petty traffickers. *Merch. Ven.*, i, 1.
And mountainous error be too highly heap'd
For truth to *over-peer*. *Coriolanus*, ii, 3.
O Rome, that with thy pride dost *over-peer*
The worthiest cities of the conquered world.

Kyd's Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 281.

We will not thus be fac'd and *over-peer'd*.

Edw. II, O. Pl., ii, 325.

Johnson has also illustrated this word.

OVER-SCUTCHED, *part.* Whipped, probably at the cart's tail; seems to be a corruption of *overswitched*, much lashed with a whip.

And sung those tunes to the *over-scutched* huswives,
that he heard the carmen whistle. *2 Hen. IV*, iii, 2.

Ray has "*overswitched* housewife;" probably with allusion to this passage. He explains it thus: "A whore; a ludicrous word." *North Country Words*. Mr. Steevens seems to be mistaken in deducing it from *over-scotched*, to scotch being rather to score or cut with a knife or sharp instrument, than to slash with a whip or rod.

†OVERSEEN. Deceived; drawn into error.

Chit. Marke this: thou goest about varlet, to get thyselfe praise by the hazzard of my life; where if thou be *overseene* in anything, be it never so little, I shall utterly perish.

Terence in English, 1614.

Great Julius Caesar was much *overseene*
With Cleopatra, the Egyptian queene.

Taylor's Works, 1650.

Item, he hates of all humane things to be *overseene* in bread; for he had rather the brewer should thrive than the baker.

Harry White's Humour, 1659.

The truth is, one of us is much *o'versen*: 'twas most improvident thing, whoe'r 'twas did it to, go and beget a fair daughter, and nere aske the advice of the common counsel before hand.

Cartwright's Sledge, 1651.

†To OVERSILE. To cover over.

Ere I my malice cloke or *oversile*,
In giving Isaac such a counsell vile. *Du Bartas*.

†OVERSLIPPED. Wasted.

Yea many of them are of this mind, that the time of their youth is infamously *overslipped*, when they do

not rush into their voluptuous and inordinate demeanor, at what time the lustie prime of their age doth somewhat enable and support them.

OVERSTOCKS, *s.*, or UPPER-STOCKS.

That is, upper stockings: *haut de chausses*, an old name for breeches. Baret has "Breeches, or men's *overstockes*, femoralia, *περιζώματα*." Thy *upper-stocks*, be they stufft with silke or flockes, Never become thee like a nether paire of stocks.

Heywood's Epigrams.

See NETHER-STOCKS.

OVERTHWART, *a.* Cross, contrary, contradictory. It is rather extraordinary that this word, which appears to have been in great favour with many of his contemporaries, is not once used by Shakespeare.

Never in my life had I more *overtwart* fortune in one day.

Monachini, 6 Plays, i, 146.

I'll make thee curse thy *overtwart* denial.

George's Greene, O. Pl., iii, 40.

Ever more, Philologe, you will have some *overtwarte* reason to draw forth more communication withall.

Asch. Topograph., p. 106, repr.

He seemeth so jealous of us all, and becomes so *overtwart* to all others.

Lily's Court Com., Y 1, b.

It occurs in Butler, for across, but contracted:

For when a giant's slain in fight,
And mow'd o'er*thwart*, or cleft downright.

Hudib., I, ii, 29.

†*Ossa transversa in temporibus, quæ aures complectuntur.* The *overtwart* bones in the temples which compass the eares.

Nomenclator.

Many other compounds of *over-* occur, which are not now commonly in use; but in general they are sufficiently intelligible by knowing the meaning of the other part of the word.

OVERTHWART, as a substantive.

Contradiction, quarrelling.

What have we here before my face these unseemly and malepart *overtwarts*.

Lily's Court Com. Endim., act iii, sc. 1.

Thy dull head will bee but a grindstone for my quick wit, which if thou whet with *overtwarts*, perist.

Ibid., *Alex. and Camp.*, act iii, sc. 2.

†A gent riding on the way ask'd a poore countrie boy whose pigges those were? he answered: My mothers. Who is thy mother? my fathers wife. Who is thy father? he answered: Goe aske my mother! For these witty *overtwarts* the gent entertain'd the boy into his service, and gave him good wages ever after.

Coppley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

†OVERTHWARTLY. Obstinately.

Obstinate operam dat. He desies *overtwarily* with me. He yeeldes not an inch. He stands to his tackling.

Terence in English, 1614.

†OVERTURE. An opening.

Near the cave's inmost *overture* did lurk
A tortoise. *Chapm.*, *Hom. Hymen to Hermes*.

OUGHT. Used as the preterite of to owe, in the sense of to own.

But th' Elfin knight, which *ought* that warlike wage,
Disdain'd to loose the meed he wonne in fray.

Spens. F. Q., I, iv, 39.

Also in the modern sense of owed:

The trust he *ought* me, made me trust him so.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 490.

†Lo, hold you: its currant, there wants not a penic of that I *ought* you.

Terence in English, 1614.

†OUGSOME. Ugly.

The *ougsun* owle Joves bird doth hate.

Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1677.

OULD, *s.* See WOLD.

OUPH. Fairy, or sprite; said to be from *alf*, the Tentonic word for goblin.

Like urchins, *ouphes*, and fairies, green and white.

Merry W. W., iv, 4.

Search Windsor castle, elves, within and out: Strew good luck, *ouphes*, on every sacred room, That it may stand to the perpetual doom. *Ibid.*, v, 6.

Ouph is probably the proper reading in this line of the Comedy of Errors: We talk with goblins, *ouphs*, and elvish sprights.

Act ii, sc. 2.

Though the first folio reads *ovoles*. By the company in which it is found, *ouphs* was doubtless the word, as Theobald conjectured; but later editors, for the sake of contradicting Theobald, as it seems, denied. Capell alone defends Theobald.

OUPHEN, *a.* Belonging to *ouphs*, or fairies.

Ye *ouphen* heirs of fixed destiny. *Merry W. W.*, v, 5.

This is the conjectural reading proposed by Warburton, and certainly very probable. The first editions have *orphan*.

OUR, as we now use *ours*. The form is not common.

We rule who live; the dead are none of *our*.

Daniel, Civil War, vi, 61.

Nor want of spirit, that lost us what was *our*.

Ibid., 76.

Their is sometimes similarly used.

OUSE, *s.* The liquor in a tanner's vat.

Whereas by the aunciente lawes and statutes of the land, you should let a hyde lye in the *ouse* at least three months, you can make good leather of it before three months. *Greene's Quip, Harl. Misc.*, v, 410.

OUSEL, or OUZEL, *s.* The blackbird; the bird *kar' éfoxiv*. *Oisel*, or *oiseau*, old French; or *osle*, Saxon.

[The French derivative is not correct.]

The *ousel* cock, so black of hue,

With orange tawny bill. *Mids. N. Dr.*, iii, 1.

Drayton writes it *woosel*, but evidently means the same bird:

The *woosel* near at hand, that hath a golden bill.

Polyoth., Song xiii, p. 914.

He has it also *osel*. *Sheph. Garl.*

In the passage of Hamlet (*act iii*, sc. 2), where some modern editions have read *ouzele*, for *ousel*; the old editions all read *weasel*, which is now adopted.

The *ousel* shrills, the ruddock warbles soft.

Spens. Epithal., l. 82.

†OUT. Tipsy. A cant term mentioned with others in the Workes of Taylor the Water-poet, 1630.

OUT, *adv.* Full, or completely.

For then thou wast not

Out three years old.

Temp., i, 2.

OUT, ALAS! A common exclamation of grief, where we should now say *alas* only.

Out, alas!

You'd be so lean that blasts of January Would blow you through and through.

Wind. T., iv, 3.

Ha! let me see her: *out, alas!* she's cold.

Rom. and Juliet, iv, 5.

And *out*, he cries, *alas*, O worthy wight.

Harr. Aristot., xviii, 90.

O, O, defend us, *out, alas*.

Puritan, iv, 3.

OUT OF GOD'S BLESSING INTO THE WARM SUN, *prov.* From better to worse. See Burton's Proverbs, No. 3833. *Heywood*, &c. Therefore it is said of Lear, who had deteriorated his own condition,

Good king, thou must approve the common saw;

Thou out of heaven's benediction comest

To the warm sun.

Lear, ii, 2.

Holinshed also has it. *Descr. of Brit.*

Sir John Harington, who was always on the watch for a quibble, applied it to bishop Marks, who was removed from a real bishoprick here, to a nominal one in a warmer climate:

Marks—removed from Carlisle to Samos in Greece; viz. out of God's blessing into a warme sunne, as the saying is.

Catal. of Bishops, Carlyle, 1608.

See GOD'S BLESSING.

To OUT-BREAST, *v.* To out-voice, or surpass in power of voice.

I have heard

Two emulous Philomels beat the ear of night, With their contentious throats, now one the higher, Anon the other, then again the first, And by and by out-breasted.

B. & Fl. Two Noble Kinsm., v, 3.

See BREAST.

OUT-CEPT, *adv.*, for except.

Look not so near, with hope to understand,

Out-cept, sir, you can read with the left hand.

B. Jons. Underw., vol. vii, 50.

OUT-CRY, *s.* An auction; because such a sale was proclaimed by the common crier.

Or else sold at *out-crys*, oh, yes!

Who'll give most, take her.

Parson's Wedd., O. Pl., xi, 441.

The goods of this poor man sold at an *out-cry*.

His wife turned out of doors. *Mass. City M.*, i, 8.

Their houses and fine gardens given away,

And all their goods, under the spear, at *out-cry*.

B. Jons. Catilina, ii, 3.

That titles were not vented at the drum,

Or common *out-cry*.

Ibid., *New Inn*, i, 8.

†**OUT-FALL.** The mouth of a river.
Rivers with greedier speed run neerer
Their *out-falls*, than at their springs.
Chapman's Revenge for Honour, 1654.

†**OUTLANDISH-MAN.** A foreigner.
Advena. A stranger, *outlandish* man, or forrener.
Nomenclator.

Queen Anne left a world of brave jewells behind, but
one Piero, an *outlandish* man who had the keeping of
them, embezzled many, and is run away.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

OUT-WARD, s. Outside, external.
I do not think,
So fair an *outward*, and such stuff within,
Endows a man but him. *Cymbel.*, i, 1.

To OUT-WELL, v. To pour out, as
from a well.
His fattie waves do fertile alime *out-well*.
Spens. F. Q., I, i, 31.

†**OUTRANCE.** Extremity.
By reason that on both parts they were so stiffely set
to fight to the *outrance*. *Ammianus Marcell.*, 1609.

OUTRE-CUIDANCE, s. A complete
French word, but occurring now and
then in our authors; the same as
SURQUEDRY, and from the same root.
Overweening, presumption.

It is strange *outracundance*! your humour too much
redoundeth. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Rev.*, v, 2.
God doth often punish such pride and *outracundance*
with scorn and infamy. *Estate. Hoe, O. Pl.*, iv, 274.
Some think, my lord, it hath given you addition of
pride and *outracundance*. *Chapman's M. D'Olive*, iv.

The verb *cuider* was used in a similar
sense in old French: "*Que le trop
cuider ronge les os de l'esprit*;" thus
rendered by the English author,
"That too much presumption [literally,
presuming too much] gnaweth the
bones of the spirit." *Ulysses against
Ajax*, sign. C 8.

†**OUTRODE.** An excursion.
But as for Africke, ever since the beginning of Valen-
tinian his ruigne it was all in combustion through the
outrage of barbarous enemies, wholly set upon slaugh-
ter and spoile, that they made by bold and adventu-
rous *outrodes*. *Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.
For the leauri, with whom an usual matter it is, oft
times to rest quiet, and as often with suddaine *out-
rodes* to disturbe and confound all. *Ibid.*

†**OUTROPE.** A sale by auction.
As at common *outropes*, when household-stuffe is to
bee sold, they cry, who gives more?
Dekker's Dead Tearme, 1608.

†**To OUTSHOW.** To exhibit.
He blusht to see another sunne below,
Ne durst again his fierie face *outshow*.
England's Helicon, 1614.

OWCH. See **OUCHÉ.**
To OWE, v., in the sense of to own,
have, or possess.

This is no mortal business, nor no sound
That the earth *owes*. *Temp.*, i, 2.
If now the beard be such, what is the prince
That *owes* the beard? *B. J. Pl. Begg. Bush.*, ii, 1.
I will be heard first, there's no tongue
A subject *owes*, that shall out-thunder mine.
Massing. Renegado, iii, 8.

I pray you tell me how come you by this armour? for
if it be by the death of him who *owed* it, then have I
more to say unto you. *Pemb. Arc.*, p. 37.
And by these marks I will you show,
That only I this heart do *owe*. *Drayt. Odes*, p. 1373.

This sense is extremely common in
Shakespeare, and all his contempo-
raries. So in the authorised transla-
tion of the Bible, in Acts, xxi, 11.

So shall the Jews at Jerusalem bind the man that
oweth this girdle.

This, and many other old words, have
been tacitly changed in the modern
editions; but I find *oweth* here as
late as 1708.

**The OWL WAS A BAKER'S DAUGH-
TER.** A legendary tale respecting a
baker's daughter transformed into an
owl, is alluded to in the following
passage:

Well, God 'ield you! They say the owl was a baker's
daughter. *Hamlet*, iv, 5.

The tale which Steevens and Johnson
imperfectly recollected, has been re-
covered by Mr. Douce; and the sub-
stance of it is, that a *baker's daughter*,
who refused bread to our Saviour,
was by him transformed into an owl,
as a punishment for her impiety.

**OWLE-GLASS, OWL-SPIEGEL, or
ULEN-SPIEGLE.** The hero of a
very popular German tale, often
alluded to by various authors. It
appears that *Owl-glass* was a Saxon
jester, or buffoon.

1. Or what do you think
Of *Owl glass* instead of him?

2. No, him

I have no mind to.

1. O but *Ulen-spigle*

Were such a name.

B. Jons. Masq. of Fort., vi, 190.

Jonson also calls him *Owl-spigle*:

Thou should'st have given her a madge-owl, and then
Thou'dst made a present of thyself; *Owlspigle*.
Sad Shepherd, ii, 1.

This tale was probably translated
into English. There is an old
book, in black letter, without date,
entitled, "A merye Jest of a Man
that was called *Howle-glas*." In
Jonson's Poetaster, Tucca calls His-
trio *Owle-glas*. Act iii. He is
called to in the humorous poem
alluded Grobianus:

Freit idem quondam vir famigeratus ubique,
Nomina cui speculo nocturna juncta dedit.

That is, *ule*, owl, and *spiegel*, a
looking-glass.

I extracted the following account

of him from an old book of travels, of which I accidentally omitted to preserve the name :

From Lubeck we took our journey to Luneburg, being tenne miles distant, and the first night we lodged in a village called Millen [Mollen] where a famous jester *Oulen-spiegel* (whom we call *Ovly-glasse*) hath a monument erected ; hee died in the yeere 1350, and the stone covering him is compassed with a grate, least it should bee broken and carried away peece-meal by passengers, which they say hath already been done by the Germanes. The towns-men yearly keep a feast for his memory, and yet shew the apparall he was wont to wear.

There is a translation of the German tale of Owl-glass, in Latin verse, entitled, *Noctus Speculum* ; by which it appears that his history was a tissue of buffoon adventures, and that his real name was *Tylus*. The whole title runs thus : " *Noctus Speculum. Omnes res memorabiles variasque et admirabiles Tyli Saxonici machinationes complectens, plane novo more nunc primum ex idiome Germanico Latinitate donatum, adjectis insuper elegantissimis iconibus, veras omnium historiarum species ad vivum adumbrantibus, ante hac nunquam visis aut editis. Authore Ægidio Periandro, Bruxelensi, Brabantino.*" *Francos. ad Mænum*, 1567.

The *icones* are coarse woodcuts, the hexameters and pentameters of the translator are as coarse as the cuts, and his Latinity of a piece with both. Towards the end is this epitaph :

*Siquis ad hæc transis maneat monumenta, viator,
Cum Speculo Bubo semisepultus adest.
Hæc sunt vota super vitæ, nos parcite Divæ,
Pro tanto grates munere vulgus habet.*

This is in a copy of verses entitled, " *Epicedion in obitum Tyli Saxonici.*" It is one of the numerous books that were printed at the expense of Sigismund Feyrabendt and Simon Huter, whose colophon and device is at the end.

† Ride on my best invention like an ass,
To the amazement of each *Ovlyglasse*.
Till when fare well (if thou canst get good fare) ;
Content's a feast, although the feast be bare.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

† OWL-LIGHT. Seems to be equivalent with twilight.

Ned Wimarke appears not in Paul's, but ever since before Christmas hath taken a toy to keep in, saying that now and then he steals out by owl-light to the Star and to the Windmill.

Letter dated 1610.

When straight we all leap'd over-board in haste,
Some to the knees, and some up to the waste,
Where sodainly 'twixt *owle-light* and the darke,
We pluck'd the boat beyond high-water marke.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

† OWN. Phrase.

Which so cut his heart, to see a woman his confusion,
that hee was never *his owne man* afterward.

Dekker's Strange Horse Race, 1618.

Opinion of the Servingman. — " This fellow," said
Opinion, " though he be no drunkard, yet he is none
of *his owne man*. The *Man in the Moone*, 1609.
My lady Claytone, who, never having had any child
of her own, grew to make so much of me as if she
had been an *own mother* to me.

Autobiography of Lady Warwick, p. 2.

† To OWN. To recognise.

I rode to church, and met my lord Chamberlaine
upon the walls of the garrison, who *owned* and spoke
to me. *Pepys' Diary*, 1662.

† OWSELL. A slough.

And surely I am verily perswaded that neither the
touch of conscience, nor the sense and seeing of any
religion, ever drew these into that damnable and
untwineable train and *owsell* of perdition.

Mellon's Sixfold Politician, 1609.

OX, THE BLACK, HAS TROD ON
HIS FOOT, *prov.* That is, he has
fallen into decay or misfortune. In
the following passage it seems to
imply age :

When the blacke crowes foote shall appeare in their
eis, or the *black one* tread on their foot—who will
like them in their age who liked none in their youth ?
Euphuus, E 1.

Ray explains it of misfortune :

*The black ox never trod on his foot, i. e., he never
knew what sorrow or adversity meant.*

Proverbial Phrases, p. 206.

† OXFORD GLOVE.

Conscience goes like a foole in pyed colours, the skin
of her body hanging so loose, that like an *Oxford
glove*, thou wouldest swear there were a false skin
within her. *Dekker's Dead Tearmes*, 1608.

OX-LIP. The greater cowslip.

Where *ox-lips*, and the nodding violet grows.
Mida. N. D., ii, 2.
The cowslip then they couch, and th' *oxlip* for her
meet. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, Song 15.
The *oxlip*—is very like to the cowslip aforesaid,
saying that his leaves be greater and larger, and his
floures be of a pale or faint yellow colour, almost
white, and without savour. *Dodoens*, p. 135.

† OYSTER-PIE. The following may
serve as an example of the com-
plicated mixtures our forefathers
brought on the table.

To make an *Oyster-Pye*.—This is very curious when
oysters are full in season ; therefore take the largest,
and par-boil them in the water or liquor that comes
from them, wash them clean from any gravel or
parts of the shells that may stick to them, and having
well-seasoned them with beaten pepper, grated nut-
meg, and a little salt, add currans, minced dates,
barberries preserved or pickled, mace in blades, and
put between the layings slices of butter and lemons,
with about a dozen anchovies in haife, the bone, tail,
and fins being taken away, and when it is baked,
pour in butter beaten up with white wine, sugar, and
the juice of an orange.

The Accomplish'd Female Instructor.

P.

PACE, v. Corrupted from *parse*, that is, to resolve a word into its parts and circumstances; *pars*, Latin.

I am no Latinist, Candius, you must conser it. *Can.*
So I will, and pace it too: thou shalt be acquainted with case, gender, and number.

Lyly's Mother Bombsie, i, 3.

For the right word, see Johnson.
Also Corderius, by Hoole, col. 4 and 14.

PACK, for pact. An agreement, or contrivance.

It was found straight that this was a grosse *packe* betwixt Saturninus and Marius.

North's Plut. Livos, 459 B.

In Daniel the two words follow each other in two succeeding lines:

A. Was not a *pack* agreed twixt thee and me?

C. A *pact* to make thee tell thy secrecy.

Dan. Works, K k 5.

To PACK, seems to be used in a similar manner.

Go *pack* with him, and give the mother gold,
And tell them both the circumstance of all.

Tit. Andr., iv, 2.

But it is also used metaphorically, from *packing* the cards, or putting them together in an unfair manner:

What hath been seen

Either in snuffs, and *packings* of the duke's.

Learn, iii, 1.

With two gods *packing* one woman silly to cozen.

Stanyk. Virgil.

Thus Antony says of Cleopatra, suspecting her to have betrayed him:

She, Eros, has

Pack'd cards with Cæsar, and false play'd my glory
Unto an enemy's triumph.

Ant. & Cleop., iv, 13.

PACK, s. Familiar appellation. See NAUGHTY PACK.

†**PACK-PAPER.** Another name for cap-paper.

Packe paper, or cap paper, such paper as mercers and other occupiers use to wrappe their ware in.

Nomenclator, 1685, p. 6.

PACK-STAFF, s. A pedlar's staff, on which he carried his pack; often introduced by way of proverbial simile. "As plain as a *pack-staff*;" but *pike-staff* is now more common, alluding to the staff of a pike. Both staves being equally plain, there seems little reason for preference between them.

Not riddle-like, obscuring their intent,

But *pack-staffe* plaine, uttering what thing they ment.

Hall's Sat., Prol. to B. iii.

So Marston:

A *packstaff* epithet and scorned name.

Source of Villanias, ii, 5.

And:

O *pack-staffe* rhimes.

Sat. 1.

PACKINGTON'S POUND. An old song, the air of which is adapted in the Beggar's Opera to the words, "The Gamesters united in Friendship are found." B. Jonson mentions it as *Paggington's* pound: "To the tune of *Paggington's* pound." *Bart. Fair*, iii, 1. And W. Barley, who published *The Guide of the Pathway to Musick*, in 1596, gives a lesson for the orpharion, which he calls *Bockington's* pound; but still the same tune. *Hawk. Hist. Mus.*, iii, 344.

PACOLET'S HORSE. An enchanted steed, belonging to Pacolet, a character in the old romance of Valentine and Orson. Thus introduced in the old black letter edition, printed by W. Copland, without date:

In the castell of plesaunce of the fayre lady Clerymonde was a dwerfe that she had nourished from his chylhode, and sette unto the scole. That same dwerfe was called *Pacolet*. He was full of grece, wytte, and understandinge, the whiche at the scole of Toilette had lerned so much of the arte of nygromaneye that above all other he was perlyte, in such manere that by enchantement he had made and composed a lyrell horse of wodde, and in the bede was artyfycelly a pygne that was in suche wyse set, that every tyme that he mounted upon the horse for to goo sowhere, he turned the pygne toward the place that he wolde go to, and anon he founde him in the place without harme or danger, for the hors was of suche fayen that he wente thoroughe the ayre more faster than ony byrde coude flec.

Chapter xxxi.

His horse and himself are thus described, in a modern edition:

Within this castle where Clerimond resided, dwelt a dwarf named *Pacolet*, who was a necromancer, and constructed a wooden horse, in the head of which he affixed a pin, that by turning round to the way he desired, would go through the air, swifter than any bird.

Chap. xxi.

As for example, I may speake, though I am here, of Peru, and in speech digresse from that to the description of Calcut; but in action I cannot represent it without *Pacolet's horse*. *Defence of Poesie*, p. 526. *Pacolet's horse* is for their lords, and the night-mare or ephialtes for their viragos.

Gayton, Fest. Notes, p. 192.

The name of *Pacolet* was borrowed by Steele, for his familiar spirit in the Tatler. See a curious note on similar fictions, in Dr. Henley's Notes to Vathek, p. 299.

†His muse it seemes, with all his loud invocation, could not be wak't to light him a snuffe to read the statute, for I would let his malicious ignorance understand that rogues are not to be impleide as maine ornaments to his majesties revels; but the itch of bestriding the presse, or getting up on this wodden *Pacolet*, hath deild more innocent paper, then ever did laxative physike.

Overbury's New and Choise Characters, 1615.

†**PADDER.** A highwayman.
Well might they be so, since the ladder
Has turn'd off many a handsome *padder*,

And left the wretches past all hope
Of mercy, to the fatal rope. *Hudibras Redivivus*, 1707.
This month hedges will have these uses in particular,
they will be the leacher's bawdy-house; the *padder's*
ambuscade; the vagabond's lodging; the traveller's
house of office; the cattle's umbrage; and the farmer's
security. *London Bewitched*, 1708, p. 6.
Mercury and Venus are in conjunction this month,
but you will say, what does that thief Mercury do
with Venus? Why even the very same that hectors
and *padders* do with ladies of pleasure.

Poor Robin, 1748.

PADDOCK, s. A toad, used by Dryden;
but perhaps not since.

Would from a *paddock*, from a bat, a gib,
Such dear concernings hide. *Hamlet*, iii, 4.
No certainly; a March [marsh] frog kept thy mother,
Thou art but a monster-*paddock*.

Massinger, Very Woman, iii, 1.

Sometimes a frog:

Paddockes, todes, and watersnakes.

Cesar and Pompey, Chapm.

Iz. Walton talks of "the *paddock*, or
frog-paddock, which usually keeps or
breeds on land, and is very large, and
boney, and big." Part I, ch. viii.

By Shakespeare it is made the name
of a familiar spirit:

Paddock calls; Anon, anon. *Macbeth*, i, 1.

PAGLE, or PAIGLE, s. A cowslip.

Gerard particularly applies the name
to the double cowslip, and marks the
figure of it, "double *paigles*." He
describes it, "Double *paigle*, called of
Pena, *primula hortensis Anglica*,
omnium maxima, &c."

Blue harebells, *pagles*, pansies, calaminth.

B. Jons. Masq.

PAINTED CLOTH, as a species of
hangings for rooms, is very frequently
mentioned in old authors, and has
generally been supposed and explained
to mean tapestry; but was really
cloth, or canvas, *painted in oil*, with
various devices and mottos. Tapestry
being both more costly and less dura-
ble, was much less used, except in
splendid apartments; nor though
coloured, could it properly be called
painted.

In the accounts of Corpus Xti. Gild,
Coventry, 1 Hen. VIII, is a charge
for painting part of the hall, "and
for the clothe, and the *peynting* of
the *hyngyng* that honges at the hy
deys next the seyd cupburd."

This, and the following information
were supplied by the kindness of Mr.
T. Sharp, of Coventry, a most accurate
and diligent antiquary. "The old
council house, at St. Mary's Hall in

Coventry, exhibited (says Mr. S.) till
1812 a very perfect specimen of the
painted cloth hangings. The roof of
this curious room is of oak, orna-
mented with carved figures, of no
mean workmanship. Benches, with
wainscotting, surround the room to
a convenient height, and the space
between the wainscotting and a rich
cornice of vine-leaves *gilt* was covered
with *painted cloth*. The arms of
England and of the city, with the
prince's plume (which has a peculiar
reference to Coventry), formed the
principal subjects of the painted cloth,
and the whole was surrounded with
an ornamental border. At certain
intervals, in the upper border, scrolls
were painted, inscribed, in black
letter, with various texts of scripture,
applicable to the destination of the
room. This *painted cloth* was put
up early in reign of Eliz., and is
still preserved, but was removed from
its situation in 1812, by the corpora-
tion, being much decayed."

Mayster Thomas More, in hys youth, devyded in hys
father's house in London, a goodly hangyng of *fyne*
paynted clothe, with nyne pageauntes, and verres
over every of those pageauntes.

Sir Th. More's Engl. Works, by Rastell.

The verses, mottos, or proverbial
sayings, interspersed on such cloths,
are often made the subject of allu-
sion:

I. You are full of pretty answers: Have you not been
acquainted with goldsmith's wives, and conned them
out of rings? *O.* Not so; but I answer you right
painted cloth, from whence you have studied your
questions. *As you l. it, iii, 2.*

So in the Match at Midnight, when
Bloodhound says that he will have a
poesy "which shall savour of a *saw*"
(or proverb), he is answered,

When them 'twill smell of the *painted cloth*.

O. Pl., vii, 360.

It was considered as a cheap and
vulgar hanging. In Wye Salstonstall's
Picturæ Loquentes, a country ale-
house is thus described:

The inward hangings is a *painted cloath* with a row
of ballets pasted on it. *Pict.* 22d.

G. But what says the *painted cloth*?

"Trust not a woman when she cries,
For she'll pump water from her eyes,
With a wet finger; and in faster show'rs,
Than April when he rains down flowers."

W. Aye but, George, that *painted cloth* is worthy to
be *hanged up* for lying.

Hon. W. Thore, *O. Pl.*, iii, p. 344.

Who fears a sentence, or an old man's saw,
Shall by a painted cloth be kept in awe.

Sh. Rape of Lucrece, Suppl., i, 487.

Other authorities are quoted by
Steevens, in the note on the passage
from *As you like it*.

†PAINTMENT. Paint.

And Nature's paintments, red, and yellow, blew,
With colours plenty round about him grew.

Good News and Bad News, 1623.

PAIR OF CARDS. What we now call
a pack of cards; though *pack* was
sometimes used. As for instance:

O then! that gentlemen would be so proud to dis-
dayne these basemynded shifts and cosenages, and
to skorne that gayne that is got with a *packe of cards*
and dyce.

Sir J. Harrington, on Playes, Nuges,
vol. i, p. 213, Park.

I ha' nothing but my skin,
And clothes; my sword here, and myself;
Two crowns in my pocket, two *pair of cards*;
And three false dice.

B. & Pl. Sea Voyage, i, 1.

Ha' you ne'er a son at the groom-porter's, to beg or
borrow a *pair of cards* quickly.

B. Jones, Masque of Ls., vol. vi, 6.

A *pair of cards*, Niclas, and a carpet to cover the
table.

Woman & with K., O. Pl., vii, 294.

I can shift the moone and the sun, and know by one
cards, what all you cannot do by a whole *paire*.

Lyly's Gallathea, i, 4.

The price was not ruinous at that
time:

He sayd a *payre of cards* cost not past two-pennes.

Arch. Topogr., p. 43, repr.

"Fasciculus foliorum, a *pair of*
cards." *Higins and Fleming's No-*
mencl., p. 294.

PAIR OF SHEERS, *prov.* "There
went but a pair of sheers between
this and that;" a proverbial metaphor,
implying that the things were as much
alike as if cut from the same cloth.

There went but a *paire of sheers* betwene him [an
apparatur] and the pursuivant of hell.

Overb. Char., i, 3.

These goes but a *pair of sheers* between a promoter
[informer] and a knave.

Match at Midn., O. Pl., viii, 367.

PAIR-ROYAL, *s.* (now corrupted into
the unmeaning word *prial*.) Three
cards of a sort, at commerce, and
some other games.

A pair is a pair of any two, as two kings, two queens,
&c. A *pair-royal* is of three, as three kings, three
queens, &c.

Complete Gamester, p. 106.

Howell dedicates his particular Voca-
bulary,

To the *pair-royal* of peers, William lord marquis of
Hartford, &c., Thomas earl of Southampton, &c.,
John earl of Clare, &c.

Letic. Tetraglotton.

On a *pair-royal* do I wait in death;

My sovereign, as his liegeman; on my mistress,

As a devoted servant; and on *Ilhocles*,

As if no brave, yet no unworthy enemy.

Ford's Broken Heart, v, 3.

It is well illustrated by Butler:

Strickland and his son,

Both cast into one,

Were meant for a single baron;

But when they came to sit,
There was not wit

Enough in both to serve for one.

Wherefore 'twas thought good

To add Honeywood;

But when they came to trial,

Each one prov'd a fool,

Yet three knaves in the whole,

And that made up a *pair-royal*.

Balled on the Parl. Poeth. Works.

As it rhymes here to *trial*, it is
perhaps fair to conclude that it was
already spoken *prial*. The epigram-
matist, Owen, has a quaint epigram
on what he calls a *paire-royal of*
friends, which, in a foreign edition
now before me, is blundered into "a
paire of royal friends!" These friends
are England, Scotland, and Wales,
then united under James I.

Hoc in amicitia mihi *par regale* videtur,

Tres inter quoties exstitit unus amor:

Scilicet ut gemitio sit par in amore tuorum,

Unus quisque tuum his numerandus erit.

With this conceit, he writes his title
to it thus:

Ad { Cambro-Anglo- } Britannos.
Anglo-Scoto-
Scoto-Cambro

Epigram. Liber. Unus, Ep. 270.

The *par regale* must puzzle every
reader who knew not the term *pair-royal*;
particularly foreigners.

In one place I find it printed *perryall*:

Pl. Why two fooles? *Fr.* Is it not past two, doth it
not come neere three, sister? [meaning to call her
one]. *Pa.* Shew *perryall* and take it.

J. Day's Humour out of Breath, sign. C 2.

This was a step towards *prial*.

†Hath that great *pair-royal*

Of adamantins sisters [the fates] late made trial

Of some new trade? *Charles's Emblems*.

TO PAISE. To weigh, or poise. See
PEIZE.

Though soft, yet lasting, with just balance *paire'd*,

Distributed with due proportion.

Fletcher. Purple Isl., ii, 7.

To the just scale of even *paized* thoughts.

Marston, What you w., Induc.

PALABRAS, *s.* Words; pure Spanish.

It seems to have been current here,
for a time, even among the vulgar;
probably, therefore, imported by our
seamen, as well as the corrupted form,
pala'ver.

Comparisons are odorous: *palabras*, neighbour *Verges*.

Much Ado ab. N., iii, 4.

We have it also in a corrupted form
elsewhere:

Therefore *paucas palabris*: let the world slide, *Benn.*

Taming of Shrew, i, 1.

For *pocas palabras*. Thus:

Pocas palabras, mild as the lamb.

Span. Tragedy, O. Pl., iii, 211.

Again, more corrupt:

A synagogue shall be called, mistress Mary; disgrace me not; *pacus palabros*, I will conjure for you, farewell.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 114.

Mr. Steevens quotes also the Wise Woman of Hogsden for it, and remarks that it is usually given to low people. In Hieronymo it is introduced, I presume, as being a Spanish tragedy.

PALE, s. A division, a place set apart from another; as the English *pale*, the *pale* of the church, &c. The English *pale*, in Ireland, comprehended four counties; namely, *Louth*, in Ulster, with *Meath*, *Dublin*, and *Kildare*, in Leinster; which were particularly possessed by the English, while the rest of the country was chiefly in the power of the native Irish.

The wild O'neyle, with swarms of Irish kerns,
Lives uncontrol'd within the English *pale*.

Edw. II., O. Pl., ii, 351.

For in the last conspiracy of the English *pale*, think you not that there were many more guiltie, than those that felt the punishment.

Spens. View of Irel., Todd's ed., viii, 432.

Why then comes in the sweet o' the year,
For the red blood reigns in the winter's *pale*.

Winter's T., iv, 2.

This seems to be the sense, but the commentators dispute upon it. I have no doubt that a quibble was also intended upon *red* and *pale*.

PALE, v. To inclose, as with a pale.

Behold, the English beach *pales* in the flood
With men, with wives, and boys. *Hen. V.*, Chorus.
Whate'er the ocean *pales*, or sky incline,
Is thine, if thou wilt have it. *Ant. & Cleop.*, ii, 7.

2. To make *pale*, in colour:

This will *pale* the dye
Which thy cheek blunheth, when it would clothe
modesty

In a rich scarlet. *Nabber's Hannibal and Scipio*, F 4.
Let not her cheekes,

As red as is the partie-colour'd rose,

Be *paled* with the news herof.

Tancred and Gism., O. Pl., ii, 208.

Also in page 226.

[To leap the *pale*, to outstrip one's income.]

+Your full feeding will make you leane, your drinking
too many healthes will take all health from you, your
leaping the *pale* will cause you looke pale.

The Man in the Moone, 1609.

PALERMO RASORS. Formerly celebrated for their excellence, before Britain had learnt to excel all the world in cutlery.

It is a *rasor*, and that a very good one,
It came lately from *Palermo* [Pallarrime, 4to] it cost
me twenty crowns alone.

Dam. & Pith., O. Pl., i, 237.

That your wordes may shave like the rasors of
Palermo. *Lodge's Wounds of Civ. War.*, I, 4.

PALL, s. A rich mantle; from *palla*,

a robe. Also stuff fit for making such robes.

He gave her gold and purple *pall* to weare.

Spens. F. Q., I, vii, 16.

Then crown'd with triple wreath, and cloth'd in
scarlet *pall*.

Fletcher. Purp. Ish., iv, 17.

In the old ballads *purple and pall*, is a frequent phrase for "purple robes."

See Percy, vol. i.

PALL-MALL. A game, of which the most common memorial remains in the street once appropriated to that use, as was afterwards the *Mall*, in St. James's park. It is derived from *pale maille*, French; at which word Cotgrave thus describes the game: "A game, wherein a round box bowle is, with a mallet struck through a high arch of yron (standing, at either end of an ally, one) which he that can do at the fewest blowes, or at the number agreed on, wins." Properly, I believe, the place for playing was called the *mall*, the stick employed *palemall*. So at least it appears in these quotations given by Todd:

If one had *paille-maille* it were good to play in this
alley, for it is of a reasonable good length, straight,
and even. *Fr. Garden for Engl. Lad.*, 1621.

A stroke with a *pailmail* bottle upon a bowl makes it
fly from it. *Digby on the Soul*.

See Todd in *Pail-mail*, and *Pall-mall*.

Evenlyn, however, more than once speaks of a *Pall-mall* as a place for playing in:

Sunday, being May-day, we walked up into the *Pall-mall*, very long, and so nobly shaded with tall trees (being in the midst of a greate wood) that unless that of Tours I had not seen a statelier.

Memoirs, i, p. 60.

Yet at Tours he calls it *Mall* only:

The *Mall* without comparison is the noblest in Europe for length and shade. Here we play'd a party or two. *Ibid.*, p. 61.

At Lyons he finds a *Pall-mall* again.

P. 68.

See also p. 228.

+Others I'll knock *pall-mall*.

Cartwright's Lady Errant, 1651.

PALLIAMENT, s. A robe; the white gown of a Roman candidate. Affected as a classical term by the author of Titus Andronicus:

Titus Andronicus, the people of Rome,—

Send thee by me, their tribune, and their trust,

This *palliament*, of white and spotless hue.

T. Andr., i, 2.

PALLIARD, s. A vagabond who lies upon straw. *Paillard*, French.

No, base *palliard*,

I do remember yet.

B. & Fl. Mons. Tho., ii, 2.

A clapper dudgdon is a beggar born, some call him a *palliard*.
Dicker, Fil. Disc., O 2.

PALM, s. The broad part of a deer's horns, when full grown.

Nailing it up among Irish heads of deer, to shew the mightiness of her *palm*. *B. & Fl. Scornf. L.*, iii, 1.

†The forehead of the goat

Held out a wondrous goodly *palm*, that sixteen brought.
Chapm. Il., iv, 124.

PALM-PLAY. Tennis; *jeu de paulme*, French.

The *palm-play*, where, dispoyled for the game,
 With dazed yies, oft we, by gleames of love
 Have mist the ball and got sight of our dame.

Surrey's Poems, Prison. at Windsor, &c.

PALMED DEER, is a stag of full growth, that bears the *palms* of his horns aloft.

The proud, *palmed deer*,
 Forsake the closer woods. *Drayt. Polyolt.*, 1114.

In the same sense *high-palmed* is used:

While still the lusty stag his *high-palm'd* head up bears.
Ibid., xiii, p. 917.

When thy *high-palmed* harts, the sport of bows and bounds.
Ibid., xxvi, p. 1169.

And where the goodly herds of *high-palmed* harts did gaze.
Ibid., B. vii, p. 792.

High-palmed harts amidst our forests run.
Drum., p. 183, Lond., 1791.

Hence, "the most *high* and *palmly* state," may be so understood. See **PALMY**.

PALMER, s. A wandering votary of religion, vowed to have no settled home. Supposed from gaining the *palm*, or prize of religion, or from carrying a *palm* branch.

I am a *palmer*, as ye se,
 Which of my lyfe much part have spent
 In many a fayre and farre countrie.

Four Ps., O. Pl., i, 49.

The difference between a pilgrim and a *palmer* was this. The pilgrim had some home or dwelling place, but the *palmer* had none. The pilgrim travelled to some certain designed place or places; but the *palmer* to all. The pilgrim went at his own charges; but the *palmer* professed wilful poverty, and went upon alms.
Stavely's Romish Horseleach, p. 93.

Johnson has copied this account.

PALMING DICE. One of the numerous arts of cheating, which seem to have flourished much among us, at the end of the sixteenth century. Full directions for the practice of this branch of art, may be found in the Compleat Gamester (a book often quoted for the ancient games), page 10. As we no longer hear of these tricks, it is probable that having been long exposed, they have ceased to be practicable; or the players are grown too cunning to be so deluded. In a later book, a major Clancy is celebrated

for all these arts. When he was not furnished with *high* and *low fullums*, it is said,

Why then his hand supply'd those wants, by *palming* the die; that is, having the box in his hand, he nimbly takes up both the dice as they are thrown, within the hollow of his hand, and puts but one into the box, reserving the other in the *palm*, and observing with a quick eye what side was upward, he accordingly conforms the next throw to his purpose, delivering that in the box, and the other in his hand smoothly together. *Memoirs of Gamesters*, 1714, p. 27.

The expression of *palming anything upon you*, evidently comes from this.

So Jonson:

Well said, this carries *palm* with it. *Postaster*, act v.

And Mr. Gifford's note on it, p. 522.

Soon after the expression occurs of "a work of as much *palm*."

P. 524.

PALMY, a. Grown to full height; in allusion to the *palms* of the stag's horns, when they have attained their utmost growth.

In the most high and *palmly* state of Rome,
 A little ere the mighty Julius fell. *Ham.*, i, 1.

It might, however, mean no more than glorious, in allusion to the *palms* of victory; and it must be allowed, that a contemporary of Shakespeare has so employed it:

These days shall be 'bove other far esteem'd,
 And like Augustus' *palmly* reign be deem'd.
Drummond's Forth Teasing, p. 181, ed. 1791.

See **PALM**, above, and **PALMED**.

†**PALPED.** Palpable?

And bring a *palped* darkness ore the earth.

Heywood's Brasen Age, 1613.

†**To PALT.** To pelt.

Tell not tales out of schools,
 Lest you be *palted*.

Balled on D. of Buckingham.

However, 'tis no shame to use
 A weapon which our foes first chuse,
 Or to return, when once assaulted,
 That dart with which we first were *paulted*.

Hudibras Redivivus, part 1.

PALTER, v. To shuffle, or speak contradictorily; probably, to act in a paltry manner.

Be these juggling fiends no more believed,
 That *palter* with us in a double sense. *Macb.*, v, 7.

What other bond

Than secret Romans, that have spoke the word,
 And will not *palter*. *Jul. Cæs.*, ii, 1.

Now I must
 To the young man send humble treaties, dodge,
 And *palter* in the shifts of lowness.

Ant. and Cleop., iii, 9.

One while his tongue it ran, and *paltor'd* of a cat.
Gammer Gurt., O. Pl., ii, 35.

PAMPESTRIE, s. A word which I have only found in the following passage, where it evidently means something of the magical kind.

Of th' abuse
That comes by magicke arts of inagerie,
By vile inchauntments, charms, and pamestrie.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 58.

Can it be a corruption of *palmistry*?

†Darke dreames deuide for fooles are fit,
And such as practise *pamestry*.

Mirror for Magistrates, 1587.

PAN-PUDDINGS. Perhaps Yorkshire puddings, which are baked in the dripping-pan; or else fritters. See **FLAP-JACK**. [Shropshire appears formerly to have been celebrated for pan-puddings.]

To devour their cheese-cakes, apple-pies, cream and custards, flap-jacks, and pan-puddings.

Jovial Crew, O. Pl., x, 363.

†The pan-puddings of Shropshire, the white puddings of Somersetshire, the hasty-puddings of Hamshire, and the pudding-pyes of any shire, all is one to him, nothing comes amisse.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

†And so, noble Tritons, every one to his command; stand to your *panpudding*, let's not lose our herring-pond for a broken shin or two.

The Pagan Prince, 1690.

†Nothing will surfeit a man sooner than love and *pan-pudding*; but if poor people get surfeits now at rich men's tables, I will forfeit all my skill in astrology.

Poor Robin, 1716.

†**PANADE, or PANADO.** A bread pottage.

But pray what pottage? such as a small cottage

Afforded only to the country swains,

From whence I'm sure, though none the place explains.

It was no Christmas-dish with prunes made,
Nor white-broth, nor capon-broth, nor sweet *panade*,
Or milk-pottage, or thick pease-pottage either,
Nor was it mutton-broth, nor veal-broth neither.

Satyr against Hypocrites, 1689.

To make *panado* after the best fashion.—Take a quart of spring-water, which being hot on the fire, put into it slices of fine bread, as thin as may be; then add half a pound of currans, a quarter of an ounce of mace, boil them well, and then season them with rose-water and fine sugar, and serve them up.

Closet of Rarities, 1708.

PANARY, s. A storehouse for bread; from *panis*, Latin. In the preface to the Church Bible the translators, speaking of the excellence of scripture, sum up their eulogy by saying,

In a word, it is a *panary* of wholesome food, against fenowed traditions; a physician's shop (as S. Basil calls it) of preservatives against poisoned heresies; a pandect of profitable laws, against rebellious spirits; a treasury of most costly jewels, against beggarly elements; finally, a fountain of more pure water, springing up unto everlasting life.

The Translators to the Reader.

PANCRIDGE. A corruption of *Pancras*, a parish close to London. The earl of Pancridge was one of the ridiculous personages in the burlesque procession called *Arthur's Show*. Jonson mentions him:

T. Next our St. George,

Who rescued the king's daughter, I will ride;

Above prince Arthur. *C.* Or our Shoreditch duke.

M. Or *Pancridge* earl. *P.* Or *Bevis*, or sir Guy.

Tale of a Tub, iii, 3.

Also in some lines against Inigo Jones, he says:

Content thee to be *Pancridge* earl the while,
An earl of show, for all thy worth is show.

To Inigo Marquis Would-be.

The *duke of Shoreditch* was another mock nobleman of that company.

PANDORE, s. A musical instrument, something resembling a lute; probably the same as *bandore*, but nearer to its original, *pandura*, Italian. It seems by these lines to have been strung with wire, not catgut:

Some that delight to touch the sterner *viery* chord,
The cythron, the *pandore*, and the theorbo strike.

Dryd. Polyolt., iv, p. 736.

See **BANDORE**.

PANE, s. An opening or division in parts of a dress; *pan*, or *panneau*, French. "A *pane* of cloth, panniculus." *Coles*.

He (lord Mountjoy) wore jerkins and round hose—with laced *panes* of russet cloth.

Fynes Morison, Part ii, p. 46.

Strikes off a skirt of a thick-laced satin doublet I had;—cuts off two *panes* embroidered with pearl.

B. Jons. Et. M. out of H., iv, 6.

The Switzers wear no coats, but doublets and hose of *panes*, intermingled with red and yellow, and some with blew, trimmed with long puffs of yellow and blew; saracen rising up between the *panes*.

Coryat, vol. i, p. 41, repr.

In fact, a *pane* of a window is perfectly analogous, and of the same origin.

[Also, a *pane* of stone.]

†And one wall particularly I observ'd of a church-yard, which took up the whole length of a street, built of *panes* of this stone about a foot square, look very particular and handsome.

A Journey through England, 1734.

PANED HOSE. Breeches ornamented with cuts or openings in the cloth, where other colours were inserted in silk, and drawn through. Such breeches were usually made full, and stuffed out with cotton. Minshew, in his Spanish Dialogues, has, "Give me my *paned* velvet hose," and translated *paned* by *acuchilladas*; which is cut, slashed, &c.

Hunger, begotten of some old limber courtier.

In *paned* hose. *Reference forgotten.*

With an old pair of *paned* hose,

Lying in some hot chamber o'er the kitchen.

B. and Fl. Wit at sen. W., iv, 1.

Our diseased fashers

Worried with the sciatica and aches,

Brought up your *paned* hose first, which ladies laugh at.

Mass. Old Law, ii, 1.

My spruce ruff,

My hooded cloak, long stocking, and *paned* hose,

My case of toothpicks, and my silver fork.

Ibid., Gr. Duke of Fl., iii, 1.

Bulwer says, "Bombasted *paned* hose

were, since I can remember, in fashion;" and the accompanying woodcut exhibits breeches striped and stuffed as above described. *Artificial Changeling*, p. 540. Other parts of dress were *paned* also; and Mr. Todd has cited a passage from Warton's *Life of Sir Thomas Pope*, in which certain altar clothes are directed to be made of "blew bawdkyn, *pained* with red velvet." P. 339.

†This breech was *paned* in the fayrest wyse,
And with right satten very costly lyned.
Thynne's Debate, 1580.

†PANNIER-MAN.

There is a certain deminutive officer belonging to the Inner Temple Hall who goes by the name of the *panyer man*, whose office is to lay the cloths on the tables in the hall, set saltcellars, cut bread, whet the knives, and wait on the gentlemen, and fetch them beer and other necessaries when they are in commons in term time. He also blows the great horn between twelve and one of the clock at noon at most of the corners in the Temple three times presently one after another to call the gentlemen that are in commons to dinner. *Great Britains Honeycombe*, 1713, MS.

On T. H. the *Pannier man* of the Temple.
Here lyes Tom Hackett this marble under,
Who often made the cloyster thunder;
He had a horn, and when he blew it,
Call'd many a cuckold that never knew it.

Witts Recreations, 1654.

PANNIKELL, s. The crown of the head, or skull; called by some the *brain-pan*.

Smote him so rudely on the *pannikell*,
That to the chin he cleft his head in twain.
Spens. F. Q., III, v, 23.

PANSY, s. *Pensée*, French. The viola tricolor; called also *heart's-ease*, &c. This may be considered as a poetical name, not yet disused. See Johnson.

PANTABLE, s. A sort of high shoe, or slipper; perhaps corrupted from *pantofle*. [Said to be Ger. *Tafeln*, boards, and *band-tafel*, a clog made of a sole of wood fastened by a strap. See Schmeller.]

I cry your matronship mercie; because your *pantables* be higher with corks, therefore your feete must needs be higher in the instep.

Lyly, Eudimion, Court Com., C 2 b.
To sell your glorious buttoes to buy fine pumpe.
And *pantables*. *B. and Fl. Coronation*, iii, 1.
Let the chamber be perfum'd, and get you, sirrah,
His cap and *pantables* ready. *Mass. City Mad.*, iii, 1.
Chafing and swearing by the *pantable* of Pallace, and such other oathes as his rustical braverie could imagine.
Fembr. Arcad., p. 49.

PANTACLE, s. Of uncertain signification. Mr. Steevens supposes it might be put for *pantofle*; but there seems no reason for such a corruption, nor does it particularly suit the sense.

It occurs twice in the play of Damon and Pithias:

If you play Jacke napes in mocking my master and
dispiasing my face,
Even here with a *pantacle* I wyll you disgrace.

O. Pl., i, 215.

And soon after, another speaker says,
Prayse well thy winning; my *pantacle* is as readie as
yours.

Ibid., p. 216.

It is more likely to be a mistake for *pantable*.

†**PANTALOONS.** A later name for what had before been called *hose*.

In former times, wide briches, ruffs, slash'd sleeves,
Did show but symptoms of the fool's disease;
Gay linings, gaudy wastecoats, *pantaloons*,
Render'd them but Jack Puddens and buffoons.

The Beau in a Wood, 4to, 1701.

PANTLER, s. The servant who had the care of the pantry, or of the bread.

A good shallow young fellow; he would have made a
good *panter*, he would have chipped bread well.

2 Hen. IV., ii, 4.

When my old wife lived, upon
This day, she was both *panter*, butler, cook;
Both dame and servant; welcom'd all; serv'd all.

Wint. Tale, iv, 3.

But I will presently take order with the cook, *panter*,
and butler, for my wonted allowance to the poor.

Jovial Crew, O. Pl., x, 338.

A rogue that hath fed upon me—like pallen from a
panter's chippings. *Mis. of Inf. Marr.*, O. Pl., v, 28.

PANTOFLE, s. A slipper; *pantoufle*, French. One page was considered as attached to the *pantofle*, it being his office to bring them. One of these says,

Ere I was
Sworn to the *pantofle*, I have heard my tutor
Prove it by logick, that a servant's life
Was better than his master's.

Massing. Unnat. Comb., iii, 2.

As your page,
I can wait on your trencher, fill you wine,
Carry your *pantofles*, and be sometimes bless'd,
In all humility, to touch your feet.

B. and Fl. Span. Curate, iv, 1.

They seem to have been at one time reckoned smarter than pumps; for Harington says of one Sextus, that having lost his *pantofles* when drunk,

To save such charges and to shun such frumps,
He goes now to the tavern in his *pumps*. *Epig.*, ii, 52.

In Higns's Nomenclator, *crepida* is explained, "*Pantoufle*, a slipper, or *pantofle*." P. 170. So Holioke, "*A pantofle, or slipper*." See also the authority in Johnson.

†Why, and what lesse was that other, who being in a
threadbare cloake, his *pantofles* and stockings downe,
came into Faenza market in Romaine.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†Their shoes are old, and out of date,
And time in *pantofles* of matt
Believes he should not move so slow,
If he could once but booted goe.

History of France, 1655.

†Wee behold the golden *pantofle*, but feels not how grievously it pincheth the foot.

Braithwaite's Survey of History, 1638.

PAP WITH A HATCHET, TO GIVE, *prov.* A proverbial phrase for doing a kind thing in an unkind manner; as it would be to feed an infant with so formidable an instrument. So is it explained by Mr. Park, in a note on the second passage quoted here, and I have seen no interpretation so good.

They give us *pap* with a spoon before we can speak, and when we speak for that wee love, *pap* with a hatchet.

Lily's Court Comed., 2 12 b.

So, to receive it, is to obtain a pernicious favour; *δῶρον ἄδωρον*.

He that so old seeks for a nurse so young, shall have *pap* with a hatchet for his comfort.

Disc. of Marr., *Harl. Misc.*, ii, 171, Park's ed.

That is, evidently, shall find more harm than good in it. It has been conjectured to be the true reading in the following passage of a play attributed to Shakespeare:

Ye shall have a hempen candle then, and the *pap* (now read *help*) of a hatchet.

3 Hen. VI, iv, 7.

The conjecture is Dr. Farmer's, and is probable at least. *Pap* with a Hatchet is well known to be the title of one of Nash's tracts against Martin Marprelate. See Beloe's Anecdotes, vol. vi, p. 432.

PAPALIN, *s.* A papist. This word I have not met with. Mr. Todd has exemplified it from Herbert's Travels, and Puller on the Church of England. See Todd.

PAPER, *v.* To set down in a list, on paper. If the following passage of Shakespeare, in which alone it occurs, be not corrupt (of which there is great appearance), it should be thus pointed:

He makes up the file
Of all the gentry; for the most part such
Too, whom as great a charge as little honour
He meant to lay upon; and his own letter
(The honourable board of council out)
Must fetch him in,—he *papers*.

Henry VIII, i, 1.

After all, it is not very intelligible.

†**PAPER-ROYAL.**

May not the linnen of a Tyburne slave,
More honour then a mighty monarch have:
That though he dyed a traitor most disloyall,
His shirt may be transform'd to *paper-royall*?

Taylor's Works, 1630.

†**PAPER-TABLE.** A paste-board for mounting entomological specimens.?

To bear about, upon thy *paper-tables*,
Flies, butterflies, gnats, bees, and all the rabbles

Of other insects (end-less to rehearse),
Limn'd with the pencill of my various verse.

Du Bartas.

PAPEY, or PAPPEY. A fraternity of priests, formerly established in Aldgate ward, London.

Then come you to the *pappey*, a proper house, wherein some time was kept a fraternity, or brotherhood of S. Charitie, and S. John Evangelist, called the *papey*, for poore, impotent priestes (for in some language priestes are called *papes*) founded in the yeare 1430, &c.

Stowe's London, p. 110.

It was suppressed in the reign of Edward the Sixth. See also Stowe, p. 124.

†**PAPISTS' CORNER.** A corner in old St. Paul's so called, because it was believed the papists made appointments there in the time of queen Elizabeth.

†**PARAGON.** A curious pattern in a garden. Still retained as applied to buildings.

Gardens and groves exempt from *paragons*.

Chapm., *Hymn in Cynth.*

†**PARAGON.** As an adj., equal or rival to.

In counsel *paragon*
To Jove himself.

Chapm. II, ii, 364.

To **PARAGON, *v.***, from the substantive. To excel; to be considered as excellent.

We are contented
To weare our mortall state to come, with her,
(Katherine our queene) before the primest creature
That's *paragon*'s o' th' world.

Henry VIII, ii, 4.

This reading has been doubted; but it is that of the first folio, and is confirmed by the following:

If thou with Cæsar *paragon* again,
My man of men.

Ant. & Cleop., i, 5.

He hath achiev'd a maid

That *paragons* description.

Othello, ii, 1.

Exemplified also from Sidney and Milton. See Todd.

†**PARANYPH.** Usually signifies a bridesmaid. Gr.

Our blessed ladies *paranymphs* saint Gabrielle!
Watson's Quodlibets of Religion, 1603.

PARAQUITO, *s.* A perroquet, or parakeet; a small kind of parrot. Used, in the following passage, by way of playful endearment:

Come, come, you *paraquito*, answer me
Directly to the question that I ask.

1 Hen. IV, ii, 3.

This Italian form of the word is not peculiar to Shakespeare:

With a close ward to devour thee,
My brave *paraquito*.

Dumb Kn., O. Pl., vi, 463

†What doe y' else

But set perfidious wiles for simple flies

To keep game ready for the *parakeets*?

Cartwright's Siege, 1651.

†PARAT.

How mean you, sir, quoth shee? Marry thus, mistria, quoth George, that if it were not for printing and painting, my — and your face would grow out of reparations. At which shee biting her lip, in a *parcel* fury went downe the staires.

Jests of George Peele, n. d.

†PARATOR. An apparitor.

He escapes occasion unto lusts pretence,
And so escapes the poye by consequence.
Thus doth he scape the *parator* and proctor,
Th' apothecary, surgeon, and doctor.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†PARAVAIL - COURT. An inferior court.

But though there lie writs from the courts paramount,
To stay the proceedings of the courts *paravaille*.
Beaumont's Poems.

PARAVANT, *adv.* Before-hand, or first. French.

But that faire one,
That in the midst was placed *paravant*,
Was she to whom the shepherd pypt alone.

Spens. F. Q., VI, x, 15.

Tell me some markes by which he may appeare,
If chance I him encounter *paravant*.

Ibid., III, ii, 16.

In the following passage Mr. Todd, in his notes, has explained it *publicly*; but I think it clearly means first and foremost, above all others:

Yet so much grace let her vouchsafe to grant
To simple swain, sith her I may not love,
Yet that I may her honour (honour her) *paravant*,
And praise her wit. *Colin Clout's Come H., v. 939.*

To PARBREAK, *v.* To vomit; supposed to be for to *break forth*.

You shall see me talk with him, even as familiarly as if I should *parbreak* my mind and my whole stomach upon him. *Grim the Collier, O. Pl., xi, 356.*
And when he hath *parbreak'd* his griev'd mind.

Hall, Satires, l. v.

And virulently disgorg'd,
As though ye wold *parbreak*. *Skelton, p. 86.*
Come *parbreak* heer your foul, black, banefull gall.

Syle. Du Bart., III, i, 2.

†When to my great annoyance, and almost *par-breaking*, I have scene any of these silly creatures.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

PARBREAK, *s.*, from the verb. The matter thrown from the stomach in vomiting.

Her filthie *parbreaks* all the place defiled bath.

Spens. F. Q., I, i, 20.

PARCEL, *s.* A part; a law term, often used conjointly with part; as, "part and *parcel*."

Divers philosophers hold, that the lips is *parcel* of the mouth. *Merry W. W., i, 1.*
To make it *parcel* of my empery. *Tamburlaine.*
It is a branch and *parcel* of mine oath. *Com. Err., v, 1.*

In composition with almost any word, it implied being partly one thing, partly another. Thus *parcel-bawd*, a person, one part of whose profession was being a bawd:

He, sir, a tapster, *parcel-bawd*. *Meas. for Meas., ii, 1.*

Parcel-gilt, partly gilt:

Thou did'st swear to me upon a *parcel-gilt* goblet.

Henry IV., ii, 1.

Or changing

His *parcel-gilt* to massy gold. *B. Jons. Alchemist.*

I find also *partial-gilt*, which is perhaps the origin of the other; or was, at least, supposed by the author to be so:

He can distinguish of your guilt by your guild: this makes him ever goe *partiall-guilt*.

Critus's Cater-Character, p. 3.

In the following passage *parcel* is put alone for *parcel-gilt*:

And flowers for the window, and the Turkey carpet,
And the great *parcel* salt. *B. & F. Coxcomb, iv, 1.*

Parcel-poet occurs frequently in Ben Jonson:

He is a gentleman, *parcel-poet*, you slave.

Poetaster, iii, 4.

Parcel-physician

And as such prescribes, &c. &c.: *parcel-poet*,

And sings encomiums to my virtues sweetly.

Massing. City Madam, ii, 2.

So also in various other and arbitrary modes of composition:

He's *parcell-statesman*, *parcell-priest*, and so

If you observe, he's *parcell-poet* too.

Wills Recreat., Epigr. 659.

See the confession of the joint-editors of Beaumont and Fletcher (of 1750), of their long-continued mistake respecting this word. Vol. x, p. 222. The examples might be multiplied without end, but I trust the above are sufficient.

PARDONER, *s.* A person who was licensed to sell papal indulgences. Such a character appears in the old play of the Four Ps:

P. Truly I am a *pardonor*.

Palmer. Truly a *pardonor*! that may be true,

But a trow *pardonor* doth not ensue.

Right selde is it scene, or never,

That trueth and *pardoners* dwell together.

O. Pl., i, 59.

PARDY, or PERDY, *adv.* A very common corruption of *par-Dieu*, French.

For if the king likes not the comedy,

Why then belike he likes it not, *perdy*.

Ham., iii, 2.

In that you Palmer, as depute

May clearly discharge him *pardie*.

Four Ps, O. Pl.

PARELS. A doubtful word in the same play; it may either signify a similar event, or may be a corruption of *perils*. O. Pl., i, 96. It seems to be equally doubtful here, though it will bear the sense of peril:

Constant I was in my prince's quarrell

To die or live, and spared for no *parrell*.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 359.

†PARENTS. Used for father, grandfather, mother, or grandmother. *Verney Papers, p. 90.*

PARGET, v. To plaister, as a wall. The French word for plaistered is *crespi*, which Cotgrave explains by "*pargetted*, rough cast," &c. Some have derived it from *paries*, a wall; and Mr. Todd has found it written *pariet*, in bishop Hall. But I consider *pariet* as intended to be spoken *parjet*; the *i* vowel being almost as commonly put for the *i* consonant, as the vowel *u* for the *v*.

Applied metaphorically to female face-painting, as we now say sometimes that a woman *plaisters*:

She's above fifty-two, and *pargets*.

B. Jon. Silent Wom., v. 1.

So in Cynthia's Revels, Phantaste prays, in their mock Litany,

From *pargeting*, painting, slicking, glazing, and renewing old rivelled faces, good Mercury defend us.

Act v, ad fin.

Hence a conjectural reading in Antouy and Cleopatra, where the heroine says,

Sole sir o' the world,

I cannot *projet* mine own cause so well.

Act v, sc. 2.

Sir Thomas Hanmer reads,

I cannot *parjet* mine own cause so well.

That is, I cannot *bedaub*, or gloss it over; which is the more probable, because the *pargetting* was the fine finishing plaister. "*Opus albarium*—white liming worke, or *pargetting* worke." *Abr. Fleming, Nomencl.*, p. 198, b.

Pargetting is still not uncommon in some countries for plaistering upon a wall.

†And partly it was convenient that he whiche was come to *pergette* and close up both the broke walles, that is to say, was come to juigne and knit the people of the Jewes and the people of the Gentiles bothe together into one profession of the gospel.

Paraphrase of Brahmae, 1548.

†For, it is said, that he could not endure the smell of his bed-chamber newly daubed or *pargetted* with mortar made of lime.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

PARGET, s. Plaister laid on a wall.

Goldes was the *parget*; and the seeling bright Did shine all scaly with great plates of gold.

Spens. Visions of Belley, l. 23.

See there Mr. Todd's note. Minshew explains *parjet* by mortar. Skinner conjectures that it is from an old French word; but it does not appear in the dictionaries of old French.

PARIS GARDEN. The famous bear-garden on the Bankside in Southwark, contiguous to the Globe theatre.

So called from *Robert de Paris*, who had a house and garden there in the reign of Richard II. *Blount, Gloss.*

Do you take the court for *Paris garden*, ye rude slaves.

Henry VIII, v. 3.

And cried it was a threatening to the bears, In that accursed ground the *Paris garden*.

B. Jon. Excer. to Vulcan.

So was he dry-nurs'd by a bear.

That fed him with the purchas'd prey

Of many a fierce and bloody fray;

Bred up where discipline most rare is,

In military garden *Paris*. *Hudibr.*, l. ii, l. 168.

PARISH TOP. A top bought for public exercise in a parish.

He's a coward and a coystril, that will not drink to my niece, 'till his brains turn like a *parish top*.

Twelfth N., i. 3.

On which Mr. Steevens says, "This is one of the customs now laid aside. A large *top* was formerly kept in every village, to be whipped in frosty weather, that the peasants might be kept warm by exercise, and out of mischief while they could not work." *Loc. cit.*

Ben Jonson:

A merry Greek, and cants in Latin comely, Spins like the *parish top*.

New Inn, ii, 5.

Evelyn, speaking of the uses of willow wood, among other things made of it, mentions "great *town-toppes*." *Sylva*, xx, 29.

The custom seems to want further illustration, but it is alluded to also by Beaumont and Fletcher:

I'll hazard

My life upon it, that a body of twelve

Should scourge him hither like a *parish top*,

And make him dance before you.

Thierry and Theod., act ii, p. 149.

In another play we have a *town-top* mentioned:

And dances like a *town-top*, and reels, and hobbles.

Ed. & Fl. Night Walker, i. 1.

Sir W. Blackstone asserts also, that to *sleep like a town-top* was proverbial. *Note on Shakesp.*, l. c.

†**PARITY.** An equality.

So shalt thou part in equall *parity*,

No lesse in number, nor in dignity.

Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

PARLE, s., the same as *parley*. From the French. Conference between enemies. This word is hardly obsolete; it has been used as lately as by Rowe, and perhaps much later. See Johnson. Steevens on Hamlet, i, 1, calls it an affected word, introduced by Lyly; but it has been used by our best authors, not excepting Milton.

So that the decision of Mr. Steevens may fairly be overruled.

PARLOUS, *adj.* A popular corruption of *perilous*; jocularly used for alarming, amazing.

A *parlous* boy!—go to, you are too shrewd.

Rich. III., ii, 4.

Oh, 't's a *parlous* boy,
Bold, quick, ingenuous, forward, capable. *Ibid.*, iii, 1.
Thou art in a *parlous* state, shepherd.

As you like it, iii, 2.

Parlous pond, a pool so called, meant *perilous pond*, now corrupted to *Peerless pool*. O. Pl., vi, p. 41. It is near Old-street, London.

PARMACITY. A mere corruption of *spermaceti*.

And telling me the sovereign'st thing on earth
Was *parmacity*, for an inward bruise.

1 Hen. IV., i, 3.

For an inward bruise, lamb-stones and sweet-breads are his only *spermaceti*. *Oonbury*, Char. 46, L 3 b.

PARMASENT, *s.* Evidently for Parmesan cheese, in the following passage, the scene being at Parma.

Forsooth, my master said, that he loved her almost as well as he loved *Parmasent*, and swore, I'll be sworn for him, that she wanted but such a nose as his to be as pretty a young woman as any was in Parma.

'Tis Pity She's a Whore, O. Pl., viii, 23.

But Decker has twice used it, as if he took it for a liquor. In an address to Bacchus, he mentions,

The Switzer's stoop of Rheinish, the Italian's *Parmisant*, the Englishman's health, &c.

Gul's Hornb., Proem., p. 27.

And in his Seven Deadly Sins: They were drunk according to all the rules of learned drunkenness, as Upsy-freesce, crambo, *Parmisant*.

P. 3.

Can this have been ignorance? or was there such a liquor?

†*Casus Parmensis*, Plin. Fourmage Parmezan. Cheese of *Parmon*, or Italian cheese.

Nomenclator, 1585.

†On the contrary, your coach-makers trade is the most gainefullest about the towne, they are apparelled in sattens and velvets, are masters of their parish, vestrymen, who fare like the emperors Hellogabalus or Sardanapalus, seldom among their mackroones, *Parmisants*, jellies, and kickshaws, with baked swannes, pasties hot, or cold red decoyces, which they have from their debtors worship in the country.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

†**PARODE**. A parody.

All which in a *parode*, imitating Virgil, we may set downe, but chiefly touching surfet.

Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

†**PAROLL**. By word of mouth.

Sal. You hear your mother? she leaves you to me, By her will *paroll*, and that is as good To all intents of law, as 'twere in writing.

The Slighted Maid, p. 58.

†**PARTAGE**. A share.

I know my brother in the love he beares me,
Will not deny me *partage* in his sadness.

Ford. 'Tis Pity she's a Whore, 1633.

PARTED, *a.* Endowed with parts, or abilities.

A strange fellow here
Writes me, that man, how dearly ever *parted*,—
Cannot make boast to have that which he hath.

Tro. and Cress., iii, 3.

A youth of good hope; well friended, well *parted*.

Eastw. Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 214.

Whereas, let him be poore, and meanelly clad
Though ne're so richly *parted*.

B. Jons. Ev. M. out of H., iii, 9.

So, well-*parted*. *Ibid.*, v, 2.

Also for departed, or dead:

But scarce their *parted* father's ghost to heav'n or hell was sent,

When that his hieeres die fall at odds. *Alb. Engl.*, p. 3.

Hence the compound term *timely-parted*, for lately dead:

Of have I seen a *timely-parted* ghost,
Of ashey semblance.

2 Hen. VI., iii, 2.

PARTIAL, *a.* Used for *impartial*; so at least it seems in the following speech, unless the speaker, Hedon, was intended to make a blunder.

We must prefer the monsieur. We courtiers must be *partial*.

B. Jons. Cynth. Rev., v, 4.

We have seen *impartial* similarly put for *partial*.

See **IMPARTIAL**.

PARTISAN, or **PARTIZAN**, *s.* *Pertuisan*, French. A pike, or halberd.

I had as lief have a reed that will do me service, as a *partizan* I could not have.

Ant. and Cleop., ii, 7.

Let us

Find out the prettiest daizy'd spot we can,

And make him, with our pikes and *partisanes*,

A grave.

Cymb., iv, 2.

The hills are wooled with their *partisanes*,

And all the vallies overgrown with darts.

B. and Fl. Bonduca, i, 2.

†A *partisan*, or hunters staff.

Nomenclator.

PARTLETTE, *s.* A ruff or band worn by women.

As frontlettes, fyllettes, *partillettes*, and bracelettes.

Four Ps., O. Pl., i, 64.

“Amictorium — a *partlett*, neckerkercher, or gorget.” *Fleming's Vocab.*, p. 164, 12mo.

One province for her robe, her rail another,

Her *partilet* this, her pantofles the 'tother;

This her rich mantle, that her royall chain.

Sylo. Du Bart., III, ii, 2.

†Hee woeth by a particular, and his strongest argument is the joynture. His observation is all about the fashion, and he commends *partlets* for a rare device.

Oonbury's New and Choise Characters, 1615.

†*Partlet*, an old kind of band, both for men and women, a loose collar, a womans ruff.

Dunton's Ladies Dictionary, 1694.

Hence early used as a name for a *hen*, which frequently has a kind of ring or ruff of feathers on the neck. See *Ruddim. Gloss.* to G. Douglas, v. *Partelot*. Used by Chaucer and others, down to Dryden. Hence jocularly applied to women. Falstaff says to the Hostess,

How now, dame *Partlet*, the hen! *1 Hen. IV.*, iii, 3.

And Leontes, in the *Winter's Tale*,

says to Antigonus, speaking of his wife :

Thou dotard, thou art woman-tyr'd, unroosted
By thy dame *Parlet* here. *W. Tule*, ii, 8.

PARTRICH, for partridge.

Of most hot exercise, more than a *partrich*
Upon record. *B. Jons. Fos*, iv, 5.

PASCH EGGS; that is, Easter eggs; from *pascha*, the passover. The custom of giving eggs at Easter has been laboriously traced to many times and countries. See Brand's *Pop. Ant.*, vol. i, p. 142, 4to ed. Suffice it, at present, that it prevailed among our ancestors before the Reformation, being considered in the Romish church as a sort of sacred observance. The egg was doubtless considered as an emblem of resurrection; and it was usual to colour the eggs for the purpose; which, I presume, was merely for ornament. "*Paschale ovum nemo ignorat*," says Erycius Puteanus, "ubique celebratur;" and, in another place, "Candidum ovum est, et tamen omnes colores admittit; et nunc flavum, nunc rubrum, nunc cæruleum, patrii ritus faciunt." *Encom. Ovi*. Coles, in his Dictionary, has "*Pasch eggs*, eggs given at Easter, ovum paschale, *croceum* aut *luteum*." These eggs were blessed by the priests, and thought to have great virtues. Thus *Egg Saturday* concluded the eating of eggs before the fast of Lent, and Easter day began it again. We find this form of blessing the eggs in an old Roman Ritual: "Bless, O Lord! we beseech thee, this thy creature of eggs, that it may become a wholesome sustenance to thy faithful servants, eating it in thankfulness to thee, on account of the resurrection of our Lord," &c. *Rit. Pauli Quinti, Paris*, 1657. *Paste eggs* are mentioned as used at Newcastle-on-Tyne; but that was probably no more originally than a corruption of *pasch eggs*. See *Egg SATURDAY*.

There is a curious book of emblems, well known to collectors, adorned with 100 beautiful engravings of

eggs, with devices within them, and entitled, "*Ova Paschalia*, sacro emblemata inscripta descriptaque, à Georgio Stengelio, Soc. Jesu Theologo," Ingolstadii, 1672.

Ray has a proverb, "I'll warrant you, for an *egg at Easter*," p. 56; which evidently alludes to these practices. A further illustration of it may be seen in *Matinées Senoises*, No 10, p. 68; where the author cites a French proverb, "Donner un œuf, pour avoir un bœuf," as giving an egg at Easter to have more substantial food in return.

PASH, *v*. To strike violently, or dash in pieces.

If I go to him, with my armed fist
I'll *pash* him o'er the face. *Tro. & Cres.*, ii, 8.

A firmament of clouds, being fill'd
With Jove's artillery, shot down at once,
To *pash* your gods in pieces. *Mass. Virg. Mart.*, ii, 8.

Where see Mr. Gifford's note.

When you do fall,
You *pash* yourselves in pieces, nere to rise.

B. Jons. Sejanus, conclus.

Drayton also used it, and even Dryden, in whose writings many words since disused are to be found. See *Plays*, vol. iv, 411.

†That can be cut with any iron, or *pashed* with mighty stones. *Chapm. II.*, xiii, 297.

PASH, *s*. Supposed to mean a skin, in the following passage. From the context it seems to mean something belonging to a calf or bull:

Thou want'st a rough *pash*, and the shoots that I have.

To be full like me. *Wint. T.*, i, 2.

Mr. Stevens pretends to derive it from *paz*, a kiss, Spanish; but there is neither proof nor probability for it, and he seems diffident of the interpretation himself. It is probably a provincial term, not yet traced out.

Grose and others mention "*mad pash*," as meaning *madcap*, in Cheshire; but Coles has it as an established word, and Latins it by *cerebrosus*, &c.

PASLING. *a*. An obscure word, which I have found only in the following passage.

Surely I perceive that sentence of Plato to be true which sayeth, that there is nothing better in any common wealth, than that there should be alwayes

one or other excellent *passings* man, whose life and virtue shoulde plucke forwards the will, diligence, labour, and hope of all other.

Ascham's Toxoph., p. 87, ed. 1788.

Qu. Is it anything like the *feugel* man in our modern regiments, who gives example of the motions to the rest?

PASS, *v.* To care for, or regard; usually with a negative.

As for these silken-coated slaves, I *pass* not;

It is to you, good people, that I speak.

9 Hen. VI., iv, 2.

Transform me to what shape you can,

I *pass* not what it be.

Drayt. Quest. of Cynthia.

Coles, in his Dictionary, has "to *passer* [care] *moror*. I *passer* not for it;" which he renders by *quid med?*

This unthankfulness—happeth by reason that men do not *passer* for their sines, doe lightly regard them.

Latimer, Ser. Ded.

†Whether these our writings please all men or not, we think we ought not to *pass* much.

Letter of Henry VIII., 1588.

Also for to exceed what is usual, to be extraordinary:

The women have so cried and shriek'd at it that it *passed*.

Mer. W. W., i, 1.

Why this *passes*, master Ford, you are not to go loose any longer.

Ibid., iv, 2.

And Helen so blush'd, and Paris so chaf'd, and all the rest so laugh'd, that it *pass'd*.

Tro. & Cr., i, 2.

Your travellers so dote upon me, as *passes*.

Lingua, O. Pl., v, 147.

Yea, and it *passeth* to see what sporte and pastetime the godds themselves have, at such folie of these selie mortall men.

Chaloner's Moria Encom., K 2.

You both do love to look yourselves in glasses,

You both love your own houses, as it *passes*.

Harrington, Epigr., iii, 24.

PASSADO, *s.* A pass, or motion forwards; a term in the old art of fencing. *Passata*, Italian. See STOC-CATA, and PUNTO-REVERSO.

A duellist, a duellist; a gentleman of the very first house; of the first and second cause; ah! the immortal *passado*! the *punto reverso*.

Rom. & Jul., ii, 4.

The *passado* he [Cupid] respects not; the duello he regards not.

L. L. Lost, i, 2.

The translator of Vincentio Saviola, the great authority in this art, preserves the Italian form, *passata*:

If your enemy be first to strike at you, and if at that instant you would make him a *passata*, or remove, it behoveth you to be very ready with your foot and hand.

Practise of the Duello, 1698, H 3.

You may with much sodainnesse make a *passata* with your left foote.

Ibid., K 2.

All the other terms may there be found. See the passages selected in Capell's School of Shakespeare, vol. iii.

PASSAGE, *s.* The name of a species of game, played with dice; in French *passé-dix*, from the chief law of the game.

Passage is a game at dice to be played at bnt by two, and it is performed with three dice. The caster

throws continually till he hath thrown dubblets under ten, and then he is out and loseth, or dubblets above ten, and then he *passeth* and wins.

Complaisant Gamester, 1680, p. 119.

For *passage* carried away the most part of it, a plague of fortune.

Hog hath lost his P., O. Pl., vi, 383.

It appears that it is still a military game, under the same name, for a modern author thus describes it:

A camp game with three dice: doublets making up ten or more, to *pass* or win; any other chances lose.

Groos's Classic. Dict.

That author has also *Pass-bank*, for the place where the game is played; also the stock or fund.

2. Also apparently used for *passing*. Cassio, when wounded, exclaims:

What ho! no watch? no *passage*? *Othello*, v, 1.

3. *Passage* also meant event, circumstance, or act:

This young gentleman had a father (O that *had*), how sad a *passage* 'tis.

All's Well, i, 1.

Ourselves and your own soul, that have beheld

Your vile, and most lascivious *passages*.

Dumb Kn., O. Pl., iv, 491.

In this way it was currently used as late as Swift's time; since which it seems to have fallen into total disuse: It will not perhaps be improper to take notice of some *passages*, wherein the public and myself were jointly concerned.

Memoirs relating to the Queen's Ministers.

Where it very often occurs. It may be found also in the very first paper of the Tatler.

†PASSENGER. A vessel for the conveyance of passengers, a passage boat. My taste is to hear from you as ofte as may be, and to take order for your ordinary *passenger* on that syde, and to lett me hear how hir majesty acceptes of my doings and wrtynges.

Letter of the Earl of Leicester, 1585.

PASSING, *adv.* Very much.

For Oberon is *passing* fell and wrath.

Mids. N. Dr., ii, 1.

Thus in Shakespeare, and other authors, continually; so frequently that it is universally known, though few persons now would write, or say it.

PASSION, *v.* To feel passion, or express it.

And shall not myself,

One of their kind; that relish all as sharply,

Passion as they, be kindlier mov'd than thou art?

Temp., v, 1.

Madam, 'twas Ariadne *passioning*

For Theseus perjury and unjust flight.

Two Gent. Fer., iv, 3.

What art thou *passioning* over the picture of Cleanthes?

Blind Beggs of Alex., 1588, sign. D 4.

PASSIONATE, *v.* To express passion, or complain.

Thy niece and I, poor creatures, want our hands,

And cannot *passionate* our tenfold grief

With folded arms.

Tit. Andr., iii, 2.

Great pleasure, mix'd with pitiful regard,
That goodly king and queen did *passionate*.
Spens. F. Q., I, xii, 16.
Now leave we this amorous hermit, to *passionate* and
playne his misfortune.

Palace of Pleasure, vol. ii, L 15.

PASSY - MEASURE, PASSA - MEASURE, or PASSING-MEASURE. English terms variously corrupted from *passamezzo*, the Italian name of a dance, fashionable in the time of Shakespeare. Sir John Hawkins gives this account of it: "From *passer*, to walk, and *mezzo*, the middle, or half: a slow dance, differing little from the action of walking. As a galliard consists of five paces or bars in the first strain, and is therefore called a cinque-pace; the *passa mezzo*, which is a diminutive of the galliard, is just half that number, and from that peculiarity takes its name." *Hist. of Music*, iv, 386. Florio renders the Italian *passa-mezzo* by "A *passameasure*, in dancing;" to which he adds, "a cinque pace," which is sir John's galliard. Mr. Douce speaks of two *passameze* tunes in Alford's Instructions for the Lute, 1568. *Illust. of Shakespeare*.

Then he's a rogue, and a *passy-measures* paynim,
I hate a drunken rogue. *Twelf. N.*, v, 1.

This is the reading of the first folio, and I suspect it to be nearly right, *paynim* being merely a misprint for *paynim*, i. e., pagan. The second substitutes *pavin*. See **PAVAN**.

Prythee sit still, you must dance nothing but the
passing-measures. *Lingua*, O. Pl., v, 188.

PASTERER, s. A pastry-cook, or confectioner, one who deals in *paste*; and so expressly inserted in Howell's Lexicon Tetraglotton: "A *pasterer*, pasteleur ou pastier, pastissier, pasticier; pasticciro; pastelero." All which mean the same; but Mr. Steevens, to introduce it into a corrupt passage of Shakespeare, interpreted it a *caterer*, in the following example:

Alexander, before he fell into the Persian delicacies,
refused those cooks and *pasterers* that Ada queen of
Caria sent him. *Greene's Farewell to Follie*, 1617.

Cooks and confectioners certainly suit the passage better. Coles explains it the same as Howell; but he adds *pasteler*, as another form, translating

them by *pistor crustularius*. Minshew has it, *pastler*.

The passage meant to be illustrated is one in Timon, iv, 3, which is perhaps best read thus:

Raise me this beggar, and *deject*¹ this lord,
The senator shall bear contempt hereditary,
The beggar native honour.
It is the *pasture*² *lards*³ the browser's⁴ sides,
The want that makes him lean.

In the original ¹*deny't*, modern edition *denude*; ²*pastor*; ³*lords*; ⁴*brothers*. Much has been written upon it, and after all it is doubtful; there is, indeed, great confusion in the speech.

†**PASTRY.** The apartment occupied by the pastry-cook.

Yet he got clearly down, and so might have gon to his horse which was tied to a hedg hard by, but he was so amazed that he misd his way, and so *struck into the pastry*, where though the cry went that som Frenchman had don't, he thinking the word was Felton, he boldly confessed twas he that had don the deed, and so he was in their hands.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

PATACCOON. A Spanish coin, worth 4s. 8d. sterling. *Kersey*. "Patacon, monetæ genus Portugalliæ." *Minshew, Span. Dict.*

This makes Spain to purchase peace of her [England] with his Indian *patacoons*. *Howell's Lett.*, iv, 47.

PATCH, s. A fool; perhaps from the Italian *pazzo*, or from wearing a *patched*, or parti-coloured coat. As in this passage:

But man is but a *patch'd* fool, if he will offer to say what methought I had. *Mida. N. Dr.*, iv, 1.
A crew of *patches*, rude mechanicals. *Ibid.*, iii, 2.
The *patch* is kind enough, but a huge feeder,
Snail-slow in profit. *Mer. Ven.*, ii, 6.

Wolsey we find had two fools, both occasionally called *Patch*, though they had other names. *Douce*, i, 258. The name of one of them was Sexton, who yet is called *Patch* by Heywood the epigrammatist. See Warton's *Hist. Poet.*, iii, 89. But one old author seems to have thought that *Patch* was originally the proper name of some celebrated fool. See COWLSON. Queen Elizabeth also had a *Patch*. *Ibid.*

The ideot, the *patch*, the slave, the booby,
The property, fit only to be beaten.

Mass. New W., v, 1.

Come down, quoth you, nay then you might count me a *patch*. *O. Pl.*, ii, 18.
I do deserve it, call me *patch*, and puppy,
And beat me if you please.

B. and Fl. Wildg. Ch., iv, 2.

The term *cross-patch*, still used in jocular language, meant therefore originally "ill-natured fool."

PATCHES. Ladies long continued to wear these fantastical ornaments; but it seems that men also used them, that is, coxcombs, at an early period. This is addressed to a man:

No, nor your visits each day in new suits,
Nor your black patches you wear variously,
Some cut like stars, some in half moons, some
lozenges. *B. and Fl. Elder Bro., iii, 6.*

Bulwer complains chiefly of female patching:

Our ladies here have lately entertained a vaine custom
of spotting their faces, out of an affection of a mole
to set off their beauty, such as Venus had; and it is
well if one black patch will serve to make their faces
remarkable; for some fill their visages full of them,
varied into all manner of shapes and figures.

Artificial Changeling, p. 261.

But he mentions also their male imitators:

They behold the like prodigious affectation in the
faces of effeminate gallants, a bare-headed sect of
amorous idolaters, who of late have begun to vye
patches, and beauty-spots, nay painting, with the
most tender and phantastical ladies. *Ibid., p. 263.*

[This ridiculous custom is very severely handled in a rare tract by R. Smith, entitled, "A Wonder of Wonders, or a Metamorphosis of Fair Faces voluntarily transformed into foul Visages, or an Invective against black-spotted Faces, by a well-willer to Modest Matrons and Virgins," 4to, n. d., with a curious frontispiece. In the course of it, at p. 31, the author says,—]

†Hell gate is open day and night
For such as in black-spots delight;
If pride their faces spotted make;
For pride then hell their souls will take.
If folly be the cause of it,
Let simple fools then learn more wit;
Black spots and patches on the face
To sober women bring disgrace;
Lewd harlots by such spots are known;
Let harlots, then, enjoy their own.

†How! providence! and yet a Scottish crew!
Then, madam, nature wears black patches too.
Cleveland's Poems, 1651.

†Painting now not much in use, being almost justified out by washes, is not the only thing that is censured and objected against; but if a lady happens to have a wart or pimple on her face, they would not, by their good wills, have her put a black patch on it, and if she do's, they point at it as a mark of pride, though we see nature herself has adorned the visage with moles and other marks that resemble them, and in imitation of which we suppose they were first used.

Dunton's Ladies Dictionary, 1694.
†He knows each knack and mystery of the fair,
To crimp and curl, take off, and put on hair;
To cleanse the teeth, wash, patch, or paint;
Look pert, or else demure as any saint.

Almonds for Parrots, 1708.
†Nay, he defines
Whither white or black's your soul
By the dimension of the mole
That's on your face, not your black patch,
Which if you leave not, the devil will fetch.

Saunders's Physiognomie, 1653.
†From henceforth, I blot all former faces out of my heart; I am tir'd with these daily beauties of the

towns, whom we see painted and patch'd in the afternoon in the play-house, in the evening at the park, and at night in the drawing-room.

Sedley's Bellamira, 1687.
†First draw an arrant fop, from top to toe,
Whose very looks at first dash shew him so:
Give him a mean proud garb, a dapper face,
A pert dull grin, a black patch cross his face.

Buckingham's Poems, p. 80.

†**PATCH-GREASE.** "Is that tallow which is gotten from the boyling of shoemakers shreads." *Markham's Cheap and Good Husbandry, 1676.*

PATENT. One of the great oppressions complained of under Elizabeth, James, and Charles I, was the granting of patents of monopoly. James, of his own accord, called in and annulled all the numerous patents of this kind, which had been granted by his predecessors; and an act was passed against them in 1624. But they were imprudently revived by Charles, in 1631. See Hume. They were begged, as places, by persons in favour at court, noblemen, and others.

Ther's nought doth me so neerly touch
As to see great men wrong the state so much;
For ther's no place we hear not some of these
Thar'd and reprovd for their monopolies,
Which they will beg that they their turns may serve.
Honest Ghost (1656), p. 31.

†**PATENT-GATHERER.**

All proctors, patent-gatherers, or collectors for gaols, prisons, or hospitals, wandering abroad.

Dutton's Country Justice, 1620.

PATH, v. To go on as in a path.

For if thou path, thy native semblance on,
Not Erebus itself were dim enough,
To hide thee from prevention. *Jul. Cæ., ii, 1.*
Where, from the neighbouring hills, her passage way
doth path. *Drayt. Polyeb., ii.*

Also to trace or follow in a path:

Pathing young Henry's unadvised ways.
Duke Humfr. to El. Cobham.

PATHEtical seems to have meant, jocularly at least, affected; or affecting something falsely.

And his page o' t'other side, that handful of wit!
Ah heavens, it is a most pathetical nit. *L. L. L., iv, 1.*
I will think you the most pathetical break-promise,
and the most hollow lover. *As you like it, iv, 1.*

PATIENCE PERFORCE, prov. A proverbial expression, when some evil which cannot be remedied is to be borne. The whole proverb is properly this: "Patience perforce is a medicine for a mad dog." *Ray's Prov., p. 145.* Also Howell, p. 9 b. Or mad horse. *How., p. 19 a.*

With wreath of grasse my royall browes abuse,
Patience perforce, it might not be refuse.
Mirr. for Mag., 730.

Patience perforce; helpless what may it boot
To fret for anger, or for griele to moue.

Spens. F. Q., II, iii, 8.

George Gascoigne has a poem entitled
Patience Perforce, which begins thus :
Content thyself with *patience perforce*.

Works, 1575, p. 298.

Fuller has it, "*upon force*," which is
a modernism. No. 3860.

Here's *patience per-force*,

He must needs trot afoot that tires his horse.

Woman K. w. Kindn., O. Pl., vii, 314.

To PATIENT, *v.* To compose, or tranquillise.

Patient yourself, madam, and pardon me.

Titus Andr., i, 2.

Patient your grace, perhaps he liveth yet.

Forres and Forr., O. Pl., i, 147.

PATRICK'S, ST., PURGATORY. A
cavern in Ireland, the object for many
years of pilgrimages, and various
superstitions. It was situated in the
southern part of the county of Done-
gall, and sir James Melvill describes
it as looking "like an old coal-pit,
which had taken fire, by reason of the
smoke that came out of the hole." *Memoirs*, p. 9, edit. 1683. It is
mentioned in the *Four Ps.*, O. Pl., i,
53.

Also in the *Honest Whore*, Part 2 :

Faith, that's soon answered; for *St. Patrick*, you
know, keeps his *purgatory*; he makes the fire, and
his countrymen could do nothing, if they cannot
sweep the chimnies.

O. Pl., iii, 375.

He satte all heuie and glommyng, as if he had come
lately from Troponius' cave, or *Saint Patrick's purga-*
tory.

Erams. Praise of Folie, sign. A.

†PATRICOS, PATRICOVES, or PA-
TER-COVES. A cant term for stroll-
ing priests who marry under a hedge.
The couple standing on each side of
a dead beast, were bid to live together
till death them does part; and so
shaking hands the wedding was ended.
See Beaumont and Fletcher's *Beggar's*
Bush.

PAVAN, PAVEN, PAVIN, or PAVIAN.
A grave Spanish dance. The editor
of bishop Earle's *Micrographia* (Mr.
Bliss), has given the figure of the
pavian (as it is there called), from one
of Dr. Rawlinson's MSS. in the Bod-
leian Library; but I fear the terms
are too technical to give much infor-
mation at the present day :

The Longe Pavian. ij singles, a double forward; ij
singles syde, a double forward; reynce backe once,
ij singles syde, a double forward, one single backe twyse,
ij singles, a double forward, ij singles syde, reynce
backe once: ij singles syde, a double forward, reynce
backe twyse.

Mier., p. 296.

Sir, I have seen an ass and a mule trot the Spanish
pavin, with a better grace, I know not how often.

'Tis Pity She's a Wh., O. Pl., viii, 15.

Your Spanish ruffs are the best

Wear; your Spanish *pavin* the best dance.

B. Jon. Alch., iv, 4.

Turning up his mustachoes, and murching as if he
would begin a *paven*.

Pembr. Arc., 332.

Sir John Hawkins derives it from
pavo, a peacock, and says that, "Every
pavan had its *galliard*, a lighter kind
of air, made out of the former." *Hist.*
of Mus., ii, 134. See him also iv,
409.

This leads to the suspicion that *passy-*
measure pavan, and *passy-measure*
galliard, were correlative terms, and
meant the two different measures of
one dance. If so, the reading of the
second folio of Shakespeare may be
preferable to that of the first, in the
passage above quoted from *Twelfth*
Night; and it should be read—
Then he's a rogue, and a *passy-measure pavin*.
That is, a strange solemn fellow.
Passy-measure galliard occurs in
various places.

A strain of two of *pavan-measures galliard*.

Middleton's More Dissem., c, by Steevens.

Ligon, in his *History of Barbadoes*, is
quoted as using a similar expression.
Voltaire tells us, that in the youth of
Louis XIV, the French had only
Spanish dances, "*comme la sara-*
bande, la courante, la pavane;" and
he says that Louis himself "excellait
dans les danses graves, qui conve-
naient à la majesté de sa figure, et
qui ne blessaient pas celle de son
rang." *Siècle de Louis XIV*, ch. xxv.
Such was the *pavan*. It is mentioned
with the *galliard* by Ascham :

These galliards, *pavanes*, and dances, so nycelye
fingered, and so sweetlye tuned.

Art of Archery, p. 24.

Sometimes it is simply used for a
dance :

My whistle wet once,

I'll pipe him such a *pavin*.

B. and Ft. Mad Lover, ii, 1.

Who does not see the measures of the moon,

Which thirteene times she danceth every year ?

And ends her *pavin* thirteene times as soon

As doth her brother.

Sir J. Davies on Dana. Stan. 14.

PAUL'S, ST. The body of old St.
Paul's church in London was a con-
stant place of resort for business and
amusement. Advertisements were
fixed up there, bargains made, servants
hired, politics discussed, &c., &c.

I bought him [Bardolph] in *Paul's*, and he'll buy me a horse in Smithfield: if I could get me but a wife in the stews, I were mann'd, horse'd, and wiv'd.

9 *Hen. IV.* i. 2.

Alluding to some such proverb as this: "Who goes to Westminster for a wife, to *St. Paul's* for a man, and to Smithfield for a horse, may meet with a whore, a knave, and a jade." Ray, p. 254.

In Ben Jonson's *Every Man out of his Humour*, the scene lies in *Paul's*, through the chief part of the third act, and there the fashion of the times, in that matter, is more fully displayed than anywhere else. They walk and chat, and stick up advertisements, and expect to meet variety of company, &c. The usual resort may be explained by this passage:

It is agreed upon, that what day soever *St. Paul's* church hath, in the middle isle of it, neither a broker, masterless man, or a penniless companion, the tusslers of London shall be sworn by oath to bestow a steeple upon it.

Penniless Parl. of Thread. Poets, cited by Whalley. †I marvel how the masterless men, that sette up their bills in *Paul's* for service, and such as paste up their papers on every post for arithmeticque and writing schooles, scape eternitie amongst them.

Nash, *Pierce Penilesse*, 1599.

And this of bishop Corbett:

When I pass *Paul's*, and travel in the walk
Where all our British sinners swear and talk,
Old hairy ruffins, bankrupts, southseayers,
And youth whose countenance is as old as theirs;
And there behold the body of my lord
Trod under foot by vice, which he abhor'd,
It wounded me. *Elegy on Dr. Ravis, Bp. of London.*

Public business of a more solemn kind was also transacted there. Thus the indictment of lord Hastings was to be read in that place:

Here is the indictment of the good lord Hastings,
Which in a set hand fairly is engross'd,
That it may be to-day read o'er in *Paul's*.

Rich. III. iii. 6.

Another writer describes it as,

The land's epitome, or you may call it the lesser ile of Great Brittain. It is more than this [continues he], the whole world's map, which you may here discern in its perfect'st motion, justling and turning. It is a heape of stones and men, with a vast confusion of languages; and were the steeple not sanctified, nothing liker Babel. The noyse in it is like that of bees, a strange humming or buzze, mixt of walking, tongues and feet. It is a kind of still roare, or loud whisper. It is the great exchange of all discourse, and no business whatsoever but is here stirring and afoot.

Earle's Microcosmographie.

Bliss's edition, 1811, page 116.

See POULES.

["As old as *Paul's* steeple." Howell, 1659. "*Paul's* cannot always stand," *ibid.*, alluding, says Howell, "to the lubricity of all sublnary things."]

PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD, JOHN OF.

Probably a hat-maker, or a peruke-maker, by his *blocks* being mentioned:

They measure not one's wisdom by his silence, for so may one of *John of Paul's church-yards blocks* prove wiser than he himselfe, but by the choise composition and deliverance of good and graceful termes.

Discov. of New World, p. 129.

But the place was most celebrated for booksellers' shops and stalls:

It were too long to set downe the catalogue of those lewde and lascivious bookes, which have mustered themselves of late yeeres in *Paul's churchyard*, as chosen souldiers ready to fight under the devill's banners. *French Academy, Epistle prefixed to 2d Part.* †I. Where lies this learning, sir?

S. In *Paul's churchyard*, forsooth.

B. and Fl. *Wit without M.*, ii.

† PAUL'S MAN. Why Bobadil is so styled, in the dramatis personæ to Jonson's *Every Man in his Humour*, may be perfectly understood from this passage of bishop Earle:

The visitants [in *Paul's walk*] are all men, without exceptions, but the principal inhabitants and possessors, are stale knights and captains out of service, men of long rapiers and breeches. *Microcos. Char.*, 46.

† PAUL'S WORK.

But I must dispatch, for I see he's making *Paul's work* on't already, and here's as many leaves almost as there are windows and doors in Salisbury Church. *Stoo him Bayes*, 1673.

† PAULTERLY. Faltrily.

Ph. Thou lewd woman, can I answer thee any thing, thou dealing thus paulterly with me.

Terence in English, 1614.

PAUNCE, *s.* The pansy, or heart's-ease. See Todd. Used by Spenser and Jonson.

†The pretty paunce,
And the chervinace,

Shall watch with the faire flower-deluce.

England's Helicon, 1614.

† To PAUNCH. To fill the belly.

Δ. If you did but see him after I have once turned my back, how negligent he is in my profit, and in what sort he useth to glut and paunch himselfe.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1619.

PAYONE, *s.* A peacock; *pavone*, Italian. Spenser uses it, but no other author that I have seen.

And wings it had in sondry colours dight,
More sondry colours than the proud *pavons*
Beares in his boasted fan. *F. Q.*, III, xi, 47.

PAVY, *s.* The hard peach, as distinguished from the melting kind.

I mean those which come from the stone, and are properly so called, not those which are hard and are termed *paries*.

Sir W. Temple, on Gardening, vol. iii, 226.

Of *paries*, or hard peaches, I know none good here but the Newington, nor will that easily hand till it is full ripe. *Ibid.*, 231.

He says that this sort requires a much warmer climate than the melting peaches.

PAWN, *s.* Peacock. So the French *paon* is pronounced.

And he as py'd and garish as the *pawn*.

Drayt. Moonc., p. 482.

PAWN, for palm, of the hand.

But tis such safe travelling in Spain, that one may carry gold in the *pawn* of his hand.

Howell's Lett., 1, § 3, let. 39, 1st ed.

In the later editions it is changed to *palm*. Here the *Pawne* seems to be a place: [See next article.]

In truth, kind couesse, my comming's from the *Pawne*,

But I protest I lost my labour there;

A gentleman promis't to give me lawne

And did not meet me.

Tis merry when Gossips meet, 1609, repr. 1818.

†PAWN. A part of the Burse or Royal Exchange, which, on Elizabeth's visiting it, Stow describes as "richly furnished with all sorts of the finest wares in the city." *Survey*, p. 151.

Heer wonn up-holsters, haberdashers, horners;

Theree pothecaries, grocers, taylours, tourners;

Heer shoe-makers; theree joyners, coopers, coriers;

Heer brewers, bakers, cutlers, felters, furriers;

This street is full of drapers, that of diars;

This shop with tapers, that with womens tyars;

For costly toys, silk stockings, cambrick, lawne,

Heer's choice-full plenty in the curious *Pawn*;

And all's but an Exchange, where (briefly) no man

Keeps ought, as private; trade makes all things

common. *Dubartas.*

You must to the *Pawn* to buy lawne.

Westward Hoe, 1607.

Among whom these that have lived with greater authority than others a long time, even to satietie of yeares, use oftentimes to crie out along the Burses, Lombards, and *Pawnes*, that the commonwealth and all were lost, if at the games and trials of masteries following, he that each one taketh part with, performeth not his race foremost, and gaineth the goale first.

Holland's Amianthus Marcellinus, 1609.

†PAWN. A pledge.

Take them sweete friend, and set them all to sale,

My earings, pendants, and my chaines of pearles.

My rubies, sapphires, and my diamonds all,

They are for ladies, and for wives of earles,

Not fit for strumpets, and for light heel'd girls.

My dainty linnen, cambricks, and my lawnes,

Sell them away, and put them off for *pawnes*.

Crauley's Amanda, 1635.

Lack. Why gentlemen! I hope you will not use me so,

I am your brother, why gentlemen!

Cap. There, drawer, take him for a *pawne*, tell him when he has no money he must be serv'd so, tis one of his chiefe articles.

Marmyon, Fine Companion, 1638.

PAX. A symbol of peace, which, in the ceremony of the mass, was given to be kissed at the time of the offering. Du Cange says, "Instrumentum, quod inter missarum solemnina populo osculandum præbetur." In Capt. Stevens's Spanish Dictionary we are told that it was the cover of the sacred chalice. He expresses himself rather indignantly: "*La paz*, in church-stuff, is the *pax* that covers the chalice at mass, and is sometimes given to the people to kiss; so called, because then the priest says, *pax*

Domini sit semper vobiscum, the peace of the Lord be always with you." Florio, under *pace*, has "also a *pax*." The fullest account of the *pax* is in Kelham's Norman Dictionary, which I transcribe:

Porte-paix, the *pax* for the holy kiss. In the primitive times, in the eastern countries, a ceremony was used by the Christians after Divine service ended, to kiss one another, as a token of mutual amity and peace; to continue and perform which custom, with more convenience and decency, in after-times this invention was devised, viz. a piece of wood or metal, with the picture of Christ upon it, was solemnly tendered to all the people present to kiss: this was called osculatorium, or the *pax*, to signify the peace, unity, and amity of all the faithful, who in that manner, and by the medium of the *pax*, kissed one another.

Mat. Paris tells us, that during the great difference between Henry II and his turbulent archbishop Thomas Becket, "Rex osculum pacis dare archiepiscopo negavit." *Mat. Par.*, 117. And Holinshed says that the king refused to *kiss the pax* with the archbishop at mass. *Holinsh.*, 1171. *Stavely*, 191.

Modern authors and commentators have often confounded it with the *piz*, in which the sacred wafer was contained; but for that see *Pyxis*, in Du Cange. In the following passage of Shakespeare it was *pax* in the old editions; in the old quarto it is spelt *packs*: but altered by the modern editors, not only without reason, but with much impropriety, the *piz* being generally too large to be easily stolen:

Fortune is Bardolph's foe, and frowns on him,

For he hath stol'n a *pax*, and hang'd must be.

Hen. V., iii, 6.

But Exeter hath given the doom of death

For *pax* of little price.

Ibid.

Mr. Stevens has shown, by two quotations, that *paxes* and *pixes* were different.

Palmes, chalices, crosses, vestments, *pizes*, *paxes*, and such like.

Stowe's Chron., p. 677.

Had he been present at a masse, and seen such kissing of *paxes*, crucifixes, &c.

Burton, Dem. to Reader, p. 28.

Who make the *pax* of their mistresses hands.

Speeches of Ricort, Progr. of Elis., vol. ii.

A cup, and a sprinkle for holy water, a *piz*, and a *pax*, all of excellent crystal, gold, and amber.

Our Lady of Loretto, p. 508.

Kissing the *pax* is mentioned by Chaucer in the Parson's Tale:

He waiteth to sit, or to go above him in the way, or kisse the *pax*, or be encensed, or gon to offering before his neighbour.

Vol. iii., p. 183, Tyrwh.

The above-cited Capt. John Stevens has also,

Tomar la paz de la iglesia, to kiss the paz, as above.

This probably is all that is meant when the pope is said to have ordered *the kiss of peace* to be given at the conclusion of the mass. Fox says, "Innocentius ordained the *pax* to be given to the people: *Pacis, ait, osculum dandum est post confecta mysteria.*" *Fox's Martyrs*, vol. iii, p. 9. It was only that they should kiss the *pax*; which was, in that sense, "*pacis osculum.*" The custom being obsolete after the reformation, the *piz* and the *paz* were soon confounded. The *piz*, or *pyz*, containing the consecrated wafer, might also be kissed on other occasions. See *PIX*. A genuine *pax* was produced at the Society of Antiquaries in London, in the spring of 1821, by favour of Dr. Milner, which, by the kind communication of Mr. Ellis, one of the secretaries, I am enabled correctly to describe. It is a silver plate, about two inches and a half in height, by two in breadth, and about an eighth in thickness; square at bottom, and bluntly pointed at the top; with a projecting handle behind, against which it may rest, nearly upright, when put out of the hand. Its general form may therefore be compared to that of a flat iron, for smoothing linen, except that it is so much smaller. On the surface is represented the crucifixion, in embossed figures; with the Virgin and some others, standing at the foot of the cross.

It was called sometimes *osculatorium*, or *osculare*; but we are informed that it is now disused, on account of the quarrels which often arose about precedence in having it presented. The relique is therefore the more curious, as it is not now to be seen in the congregations. See also Staveley's *Hist. of Churches*, p. 191.

†*PAX*. A corrupted mode of spelling *pox*, common in old plays.

PAX-BREAD. E. Coles has this word,

which he Latinizes *panis osculandus*, i. e., bread to be kissed; by which must be meant the host itself.

†*PAY*. To pay for all, to make a general clearance of one's debts.

By some device or other which may fall;
Occasion she will find to pay for all.

Pasquil's Night Cap, 1612.

It is three to three now, said the king,

The next three pays for all.

Robin Hood's Exploits before Queen Catharine.

To pay home, to punish severely.

To conclude, be sure you crosse her, pay her home with the like, and that will greive and pinch her at the heart.

Terence in English, 1616.

Luc. Well, farewell fellow, thou art now paid home for all thy counselling in knavery.

Hoffman, a Tragedy, 1631.

To pay old scores, to acquit a debt.

Kep. I have been in the country, and have brought wherewith to pay old scores, and will deal hereafter with ready mouny.

Sedley's Bellamiro, 1687.

PAYNIM, or *PAINIM*. A pagan.

For in that place the *paynims* rear'd a post,
Which late had serv'd some gallant ship for mast.

Fairf. Passo, xviii, 80.

Ah dearest dame, quoth then the *paynim* bold,
Pardon the error of enraged wight.

Spens. F. Q., I, iv, 41.

This word was perhaps intended in the difficult passage quoted under *PASSY-MEASURE*:

Then he is a rogue, and a passy-measure *paynim*.

Twelfth N., v, 1.

That is, "A pagan dancer of strange dances." But this is by no means certain. See also *PAVAN*.

PEA, *s*. The beautiful eastern fowl, distinguished as *pea-cock* and *peahen*; but the simple name is now disused. We have also *pea-fowl*, and *pea-chick*. The English translator of Porta's *Natural Magic*, uses the simple word *pea*; but I know no other instance. He says,

A cock and a *pea* gender the *Gallo-parus*, which is otherwise called the Indian hen, being mixed of a cock and a *pea*, though the shape be liker to a *pea* than a cock.

B. ii, ch. 14.

Pea, in this compound, has yet found no nearer etymology than *pasa*, Saxon, which is not very satisfactory.

PEACOCK, *s*. Said to be used for a fool; but, as Mr. Douce properly observes, only for a vain fool, that bird being at once proud and silly. This is plainly proved by the context of the very passage which is quoted by Mr. Steevens to support the other sense, which runs thus:

For thou hast caught a proper paragon,
A theefe, a coward, and a *peacocks* toole,
An asse, a milke-sop, and a minion.

Gascoigne, W'cedes, p. 281, ed. 1576.

It does not, therefore, suit the passage of Hamlet, into which it has been attempted to introduce it, in the place of the unintelligible reading of the quarto and first folio, which is *paiock*; or of the subsequent folios, *pajocke*. The lines in which it occurs, are jocularly spoken by Hamlet, and seem like a fragment of an old ballad:

For thou dost know, O Damon dear,
This realm dismantled was
Of Jove himself; and now reigns here
A very, very, *pajocke*. *Hamlet*, iii, 2.

Horatio answers, "You might have rhymed;" meaning that "ass" would have filled up the place consistently. *Peacock* clearly is too gentle, and little suits the murderous usurper, who was no *dandy*. *Padock* is therefore a better conjecture; especially as Hamlet had once before given that very name to his uncle. Nor are *padock*, and *pajock*, very remote in sound, though not very near to the eye.

PEAK-GOOSE, s. A term of reproach, a simple or peaking goose.

If thou be thrall to none of these,
Away, good *peakgoose*, away, John Cheese.
Asch. Scholern., p. 48.

Peak-goose is not peculiar to Ascham; it occurs also in Beaumont and Fletcher, though the modern editors have changed it to *pea-goose*:

'Tis a fine *peak-goose*!
N. But one that looks to the emperor.
Prophetess, iv, 3.

What art thou, or what canst thou be, thou *pea-goose*,
That durst give me the lie thus?
Little Fr. Lawy., ii, 3.

Here also it should be *peak-goose*. Yet Cotgrave, in *Benet*, certainly has *pea-goose*; and Sherwoode, in the English part. The authority of Ascham, however, is decisive.

PEAKISH. a. Simple, rude.

Did house him in a *peakish* grange, within a forest great.
Warn. Alb. Engl., p. 201.

The same place is afterwards called "the simple grange." P. 203. To *peak* is also to look or act sneakingly, which is well illustrated in Todd's Johnson.

†Her skin as soft as Lemster wooll,
As white as snow on *pratikish* hall,
Or swanne that swims in Trent.
Drayton's Shepherd's Garland, 1593.

†PEAR. Proverb.

For, in this war, without a brag,
He's the best *pears* in all our bagg.
Homor à la Mode, 1666.

†PEAR-OF-CONFESSION. An instrument of torture mentioned in *Pathomachia*, 1630, p. 29.

†PEAREANT. Apparently for piercing. Thou canst not fly me!
There is no cavern in the earth's vast entrails
But I can through as *pearcant* as the light.

Sampson's Vow Breaker, 1636.
PEARL, s. Anything very valuable, the choice or best part; from the high estimation of the real pearl.

I see thee compass'd with thy kingdom's *pearl*.
Macb., v, 7.

That is, the chief nobility.

Black men are *pearls* in beauteous ladies' eyes.
Two Gent. Fer., v, 2.

He is the very *pearl*
Of courtesy. *Shirley's Gent. of Venice*.

An earl,
And worthily then termed Albion's *pearl*.
Endymion's Song and Tragedy.

See MARGARITE.

†PEARLED. Formed like pearls.

For how can Aga weep?
Or ruine a brinish shew'r of *pearled* teares?
Selimus, Emperor of the Turks, 1594.

†PEARMAN. A species of apple.

The *pearemaine*, which to France long ere to us was
knowne,

Which careful frut'ers now have denizend our owne.
Drayton's Polyolbion, song 18.
Venus is in a trine with Sol, therefore it will be very dangerous to eat roasted apples, because old Thomas Parr the Salopian wonder (who lived till he was an hundred and two and fifty years old) eat a roasted apple, and died presently after it; and yet I think without scruple of conscience, a man may venture to eat roasted apples, especially if they be Kentish pippins, or *pear-mains*. *Poor Robin*, 1694.

†PEART. Brisk, or lively.

Accointer. To make jollie, *pearl*, quaint, comely, gullant, gay.
Cotgrave.

PEASCOD, s. The shell of pease growing or gathered; the *cod* being what we now call the *pod*.

I remember the wooing of a *peascod* instead of her.
As you l. it, ii, 4.

In *peascod* time, when hound and horne,
Gives ear till buck he kill'd. *England's Helicon*.

Hence a "sheal'd *peascod*," (*Lear*, i, 4) means an empty husk. The robing of Richard the Second's image in Westminster Abbey, is described to have been adorned "with *peascods* open, the *peas* out." *Camden's Remains*, ed. 1674, p. 453.

†Were women as little as they are good;
A *peascod* would make them a gown and a hood.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

PEASE, v. To weigh. See PEIZE.

PEASE, s. Dr. Johnson I think is right in stating *peas* to be the regular plural of a *pea*; and *pease* when spoken of collectively; as, "a dish of

pease," or "*pease* are now in season." It is not, however, much observed; but in old writers, *pease* is often singular. Mr. Todd gives two examples, which, as they are decisive, I shall copy.

The vaunting poet's found not worth a *pease*,
To put in peace among the learned troupe.
Spens. Shep. Cal., Oct., 69.

A bit of marmalade no bigger than a *pease*.
B. & Fl. Double Marriage.

To which we may add—

The graynes whereof [of Indian corn] are set in marvellous order, and are in fourme somewhat lyke a *pease*.
R. Eden's Hist. of Twoayle. fol. 10, b.
†Wherein I am not unlike unto the unskilfull painter, who having drawn the twinnes of Hippocrates (who were as like as one *pease* is to another).

Lytle's Euphues and his Engl.

PEASON, s. Formerly the collective or general name for *pease*. Gerard makes the general title to his whole account of that vegetable and its various species "*Of Peason*." B. ii, ch. 510, ed. Johns. The chapter begins—

There are different sorts of *peason*, differing very notably in many respects. F. 1219.

But he also uses *pease* almost indiscriminately.

In so hot a season,
When ev'ry clerk eats artichokes and *peason*.
B. Jons. Epigr., 134.

But an older writer speaks of single peas by that name:

Dangerous to deale with, vaine of none avails,
Costly in keeping, past, not worth two *peason*.

Ld. Surrey, Frailty, &c., of Beastie.

A green goose serves Easter, with gooseberries drest;

And July affords us a dish of green *peason*;

A collar of brawn is new-year's-tide feast;

But sack is for ever and ever in season.

H. Cromplon.

See *Restituta*, i, 274.

†Now cometh May, when as the eastern morn
Doth with her summer robes the fields adorn;
Delightful month, when cherries and green *peason*,
Custards, cheese-cakes, and kisses are in season.

Poor Robin, 1706.

†Now, cheesecakes, custards, flawns, and fools;

With syllabubs, and drink that cools;

Cherries, gooseberries, and green *peason*,

Are meats and drinks that are in season.

Poor Robin, 1777.

PEAT, s. A delicate person; usually applied to a young female, but often ironically, as meaning a spoiled, pampered favourite. Our modern word *pet*, is supposed to be the same; *petit* has been conjectured as the origin of it.

A pretty *peat*! 'tis best
Put finger in the eye,—an she knew why,
Tam. of Shrew, i, 1.

Of a little thing,
You are a pretty *peat*, indifferent fair too.

Mass. Maid of Han., ii, 2.

Also *City Madam*, ii, 2.

God's my life, you are a *peat* indeed.

Eastward Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 279.
To see that proud pert *peat*, our youngest sister.

Old Play of King Lear.

PEAZE, v. Contraction for appease.

Their death and myne must *peaze* the angrie gods.
Perez, &c., O. Pl., i, 138.

So also pages 138 and 140.

Thus *peare* is also used for appear:

It shall as level to your judgment *pear*,
As day does to your eye. *Haml., iv, 5.*

See **PEER**.

†**PECCANT.** Sinning; offensive.

And I confess there are some things in it may seem bitter, and sharp to some, and though they be so, the body many times requires such medicines, to dispel and check the *peccant* humours.

Wilson's James I, 1663.

†**PECK.** A peck of trouble is a phrase of considerable antiquity.

Our friend, little John More, is in a *peck* of troubles likewise, in that court, about a juggling deed of gift, as is pretended. It hath been heard two days already, and this day sennight is peremptorily set down when he shall know his doom. *Letter dated 1618.*

Did bring upon the Grecians, double
Foure or five hundred *pecks* of trouble.

Homer à la Mode, 1665.

PECKLED, part. a. for speckled.

Jacob the patriarke, by the force of imagination, made *peckled* lambs, laying *peckled* roddes before his sheep.

Burt. Anat. of Met., p. 94.

It is used also by Isaac Walton.

See Todd.

PED, s. A basket.

A *haske* is a wicker *ped*, wherein they use to carrie fish. *Orig. Gloss. to Spens. Shep. Kal. Novemb., v, 16.*

It occurs also in Tusser. See Todd.

Johnson derives *pedler* from *petty-dealer*, by contraction; it is more probably from carrying a *ped*.

Minshew from *aller au pied*, still worse.

†**PEDESCRIPT.** A ludicrous term

introduced into Shirley's *Honorina* and *Mammon*, 1652. "I have it all in *pedescript*," referring to the marks of

kickings he had received.

PEDLAR'S FRENCH. The cant language, used by vagabonds, thieves,

&c.

I'll give a schoolmaster half-a-crown a week, and teach me this *pedlar's French*.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 109.

'Twere fitter
Such honest lads as myself had it, that instead
Of *pedlar's French* gives him plain language for his money.

Stand and deliver. *B. and Fl. Faithful Fr., i, 2.*

Grose inserts it as still in use, Classical Dict.

PEEL'D. Stripped or bald, whether

by shaving or disease. Hence

applied to monks and other ecclesiastics.

Peel'd priest! dost thou command me to be shut out?

1 Hen. VI., i, 8.

Skinner derives pill-garlick from *peel'd* garlick, a person whose head was smooth, like *peel'd* garlick; "ex morbo aliquo, præsertim è lue venercâ."

PEEL-CROW, or **PILCROW**, *s.* The mark for a paragraph in printing. See **PILCROW**.

PEELE, *s.* A board with a long handle, with which bakers set things in the oven, and take them out. *Minsh.* Wilkins explains it, "A baker's staff with lamin." *Univ. Char. Paele*, French.

Hence it is certain that *George Pyeboard*, the scholar, in the comedy of the Puritan, is meant to represent *George Peele*, a well-known writer; and not to allude to the *pie*, or rule of offices, as some of the commentators have fancied. Mr. Steevens first discovered the true allusion. See Malone's Suppl., vol. ii, p. 587. To make the matter more clear, a trick of *George Peele's*, related in his *Merrie Conceited Jest*s, p. 9, reprint, is attributed to *Pyeboard* in the comedy, Act iii, Sc. 5, with very little change in the circumstances.

O, he has those [flashes] of his oven; a notable hot baker, when he *peeled* the *peel*.

B. Jons. Bart. Fair, iii, 1.

PEER, *v.* A contraction of appear; but often written in this form.

How bloodily the sun begins to *peer*
Above yon busky hill.

1 Hen. IV, v, 1.

So buffets himself on the forehead, crying *peer-out*, *peer-out*. [That is, appear out, meaning his horns.]

Merr. W. W., iv, 2.

There is, however, *peer*, in the sense of to peep. See Johnson. Nor are they always very distinguishable.

Peering in maps for ports, and piers, and road.

Merch. of Ven., i, 1.

Mr. Steevens says that one of the quartos reads *peering*; but he has not mentioned the first and second folio. He prefers *prying*, to avoid the jingle, which I fear Shakespeare did not wish to avoid.

PEETER, *s.* An abbreviation of *peter-see-me*, a name for some kind of wine, which has not been described, though often mentioned. I suspect, from the ridiculous kind of name, that it was a factitious wine, and that Britain, in

the following mock invocation, is equally in apposition with that and metheglin:

By old claret I enlarge thee,
By canary I charge thee,
By Britain, metheglin, and *peeter*,
Appear and answer me in meter.

B. and Ft. Chances, v, 3.

See **PETER-SEE-ME**.

PEEVISH, *a.* used as a term of contempt. Foolish, idle, trifling. For the etymology of this word, which is very uncertain, see Todd.

What a wretched and *peevish* fellow is this king of England, to mope with his fat-brain'd followers so far out of his knowledge. *Henry F.* iii, 7. There never was any so *peevish* to imagine the moone either capable of affection or shape of a mistress.

Lily's Endimion, i, 1.

Before that *peevish* lady
Had to do with you, women, wine, and money,
Flow'd in abundance with you.

Mass. Virg. Mart., iii, 3.

This is your *peevish* chattering, weak old man!
'Tis Pity She's, &c., O. Pl., viii, 87.

Yet it was also used in the common sense of *pettish*, irritable.

PEG-A-RAMSEY, or **PEGGY RAMSEY**.

The name of an old song alluded to by Sir Andrew in Twelfth Night, ii, 3. Percy says it was an indecent ballad. Sir John Hawkins has given the tune of it, in the notes to the above passage.

PEGASUS, THE. A tavern in Cheapside, London. Pegasus, Mr. Steevens says, became a popular sign in London, from being the arms of the Middle Temple.

Meet me an hour hence at the sign of the *Pegasus* in Cheapside.

Return from Parnassus, Or. of Engl. Drama, vol. iii, p. 217.

A pottle of elixir at the *Pegasus*,
Bravely carous'd, is more restorative.

Randolph, Jesh. Lover.

Shakespeare has taken the liberty to suppose a tavern with the same sign in *Genoa*:

Near twenty years ago, in *Genoa*,
Where we were lodgers, at the *Pegasus*.

Taming of Shr., iv, 4.

Mr. Steevens inadvertently says *Padua*, which is contradicted by the very line preceding.

PEIZE, *v.* To weigh down, or oppress; *peser*, French.

Lest leaden slumber *peize* me down to-morrow.

Richard III, v, 3.

I speak too long, but 'tis to *peize* the time.

Mer. of Ven., iii, 2.

To weigh, or estimate:

But *peasing* each syllable of each word by just proportion.
Sir Ph. Sidn. Def. of Poetrie, p. 508.
How all her speeches *peised* be. *Pemb. Arcad.*, 74.

Written also, and spoken *paize* :

No wastefull wight, no greedy groom is praised,
Stand largesse just in equal balance paid.

Grimoald, in Warton's Hist. Poetry, iii, p. 68.

Also to poize :

Commodity, the bias of the world,
The world that of itself is poised well. *X. John, ii, 2.*
Nor was her schooles *peis'd* down with golden
weights. *Middl. Legend, Harl. Misc., x, p. 169.*

PEIZE, or PEISE, *s.* A weight.

Was in his mind now well apaid, and glad
That such a *peise* he from his necke had shaken.
Harringt. Ariost., xlv, 24.

Used also for a blow, implying there-
fore a heavy blow :

Yet when his love was false, he with a *pease* it brake.
Spens. P. Q., III, ii, 20.

To PELT, *v.* To be in a tumultuous
rage.

Another smother'd seems to *pelt* and swear.
Sh. Rape of Lucresse, Mal. Suppl., i, 554.
The young man, all in a *pelting* chafe.
Wits, Fits, and Fancies.

Also in the sense of to submit.
Meaning, I suppose, to become paltry
or contemptible :

I found the people nothing prest to *pelt*,
To yield, or hostage give, or tributes pay.
Mirr. Mag., p. 166.

†PELT. 1. A great rage.

That the letter, which put you into such a *pelt*, came
from another. *Wrangling Lovers, 1677.*

Damp. No pranks at all, my child,
Only an argument arose by chance,
And I unluckily maintained my part
With something too much heat,
Which put her ladyship into a horrid *pelt*,
And made her rail at me, at thee,
And everybody else I think.

Unnatural Brother, 1697.

2. A blow.

But as Lencutius to the gates came fast,
To fire the same, Troyes Iliouens brave
With a huge stone a deadly *pelt* him gave.
Virgil, by Picars, 1633.

3. A skin ; or garment made of a skin.

A skin, a fell, a hide, a *pelt*, cutis.
Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1608, p. 134.

A *pelt*, or garments made of wolves and beares skins,
which nobles in old time used to weare.

Nomenclator, 1585.

These kinde of sheepe have all the world ore growne,
And seldome doe weare fleeces of their owne ;
For they from sundry men their *pells* can pull,
Whereby they keepe themselves as warme as wooll.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

†PELTER. Apparently, a fool.

The veriest *pelter* pilde made seme
To have experience thus.

Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.
Yea let such *pelters* prate, saint Needham be their
speed,

We need no text to answer them but this, the Lord
bath needs. *Gascogne's Works, 1587.*

PENDICE, *s.* Pent-house, or covering ;
pentice, Italian. Pentice was also
used, which makes it probable that
pent-house is only a corruption of
this.

And o'er their heads an iron *pendice* vast
They built, by joining many a shield and targe.
Fairf. Tasso, xi, 38.

Again in xviii, 74, where *penticle* also
occurs, as synonymous with it.

PENNEECH. A game formerly in use,
which is sufficiently described in the
Compleat Gamester.

PELTING, *a.* A very common epithet,
with our old writers, to signify paltry,
or contemptible. Dr. Johnson sup-
posed it a corruption of petty, but
Mr. Todd has discovered that *palting*
was the original word, in the same
sense. See him in *paltry*.

This land—
Is now leas'd out (I die pronouncing it)
Like to a tenement or *pelting* farm. *Rich. II, li, 1.*

From low farnas,
Poor, *pelting* villages, sheeppotes, and mills.
Learn, li, 3.

Your penny-pot poets are such *pelting* thieves.
B. and Fr. Bloody Br., iii, 2.

Packing up *pelting* matters, such as in London com-
monly come to the hearing of the masters of Bride-
well. *Aschem. Scholcm., p. 191.*
Good drink makes good blood, and shall *pelting*
words spill it ? *Lyly's Alex., O. Pl., ii, p. 140.*
† My mind in *pelting* prose shall never be exprest,
But sung in verse heroical, for so I think it best.

North's Plutarch, p. 69.

†PENASHE. A plume. Fr. *pennache*.

The bird of paradise is found dead with her bill fixed
in the ground, in an island joyning to the Maluccos,
not far from Macaca ; whence it comes thither, un-
known, though great diligence hath been employed in
the search, but without success. One of them dead
came to my hands. I have seen many. The tway is
worn by children for a *penashe*, the feathers fine and
subtle as a very thin cloud.

A Short Relation of the River Nile, 1673.

†PENETRAILES. The Latin *pene-
tralia*.

Passing through the *penetrails* of the stomach.
Palmeados, 1589.

†PEN-FEATHER.

The great feather of a bird, called a *pen-feather*,
penann. *Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1608, p. 17.*

†PENITENCY. Penitence.

So, according to law and justice, hee was there con-
demned and judg'd (for the murdering of his two
children) to be hang'd ; which judgement was exe-
cuted on him at the common gallows at Croydon, on
Munday the second day of June, 1621, where hee
dyed with great *penitency* and remorse of conscience.
Taylor's Works, 1630.

†PENISTON. A sort of coarse woollen
cloth used for linings.

In the three and fourtieth year of that queen's reign,
the Parliament did interpret that Act to extend over
all and singular of woollen broad clothes, luff cloths,
kernies, cottons, dozens, *penistons*, frizes, ruges, and
all other woollen clothes. *The Golden Fleece, 1557.*
To transforme thy plush to *penystone*, and scarlet
into a velvet jacket which hath scene
Aleppo twice, is knowne to the great Turke.

The City Match, 1639, p. 5.

†PENITRATURE. Penetration.

But whereas you say I had taken mee for Endi-
mion by my *penitratures* and countenance, but that I
wanted teares to decipher my sorrow.

Greene's Orphion, 1559.

PENNER, *s.* A case to hold pens.
So Kersey and others. The following

lines are spoken in the character of a schoolmaster :

I first appear, though rude and raw, and muddy,
To speak before this noble grace this tenor ;
At whose great feat I offer up my penner.

B. and Fl. Two Noble Kinsm., iii, 5.
Is frendly muse become so great a foe,
That lab'ring pen in pennor still shall stand.

T. Churchyard, Worth. of Wales, p. 101, repr.
Still current in the Scottish dialect.

†Graphiaria, Sueton. . . . A *penner*, or *pencase*.
Nomenclator.

†Desire her in my name to lend us a *penner*, and
Ink-horne, with white, faire, and good paper, as also
a little waxe, and if shee offer thee a *penne*, tell her
I have one for my selfe, and for her two.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†PENNETS.

But they are corrected by being eaten with florish,
or *pennets*, white sugar, or mixt with violets,
and other such like pectoral things.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

PENNILESS BENCH. A cant term for a state of poverty. There was a public seat so called in Oxford ; but I fancy it was rather named from the common saying, than that derived from it. [*Penniless Bench* was a seat for loungers, under a wooden canopy, at the east end of old Carfax church ; which seems to have been notorious as "the idle corner" of Oxford.]

Bid him bear up, he shall not

Sit long on *penniless bench*. *Mass. City Mad.*, iv, 1.
That everie stoole he sate on was *penniless bench*,
that his robes were rags. *Euphues and his Engl.*, D 3.

See Warton's Companion to the Guide,
page 15.

†**Pierce PENNILESS**, appears to have been a proverbial term for one without money.

Wednesday, being the thirteenth of August, and the day of Clare the virgin (the signe being in Virgo) the moone foure dayes old, the wind at west, I came to take rest, at the wished, long expected, ancient famous city of Edenborough, which I entred like *Pierce Penniless*, altogether monyles, but I thanke God, not friendlesse. *Taylor's Works*, 1630.

PENNY-FATHER, s. A penurious person. *Wilkins, Univ. Char.*

Alas, this reconfirms what I said rather,
Cosmus has ever been a *penny-father*.

Haring. Ep., ii, 21.

To nothing fitter can I thee compare
Than to the son of some rich *penny-father*.

Drayton's Ideas, x, p. 1263.
We shall be bold, no doubt ; and that, old *penny-father*,
you'll confess by to-morrow morning.

O. Pl., vi, 418.

†**PENNY-PURSE.** A purse of leather, for copper money.

For his heart was shrivelled like a leather *peny-purse*
when he was dissected.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

PENSIL, s. A pendant, or ornamental flag.

Terror was deckt so bravely with rich furniture, gilt

swords, shining armour, pleasant *pensils*, that the eye with delight had scarce leisure to be affraid.

Pembr. Arc., p. 254.

PENTACLE, s. Perhaps the same as *penticle*. It was, however, something in use among pretended conjurers. [A *pentacle* was a magical figure formed by intersecting triangles.]

They have their chrystals, I do know, and rings,
And virgin-parchment, and their dead men's skulls,
Their raven's wings, their lights, and *pentacles*,
With characters : I ha' seen all these.

Ben. Jons. Devil an Art, i, 2.

†Then in thy clear and icy *pentacle*,
Now execute a magic miracle.

Chapm. Hymn to Cynthia.

PENTICLE, s. A covering.

For that strong *penticle* protected well
The knights, &c.

Fairf. Tasso, xviii, 74.

See **PENDICE**.

†**PEPPERED.** A common phrase for being affected with *lues venerea*.

And then you snarle against our simple French,
As if you had been *pepper'd* with your wench.

Stephens' Essays and Characters, 1616.

PEPPER, TO TAKE PEPPER IN THE NOSE, prov. phr. To be angry, to take offence. *Ray's Proverbs*, p. 206.

Of a testy fuming temper, like an ass with crackers tied to his tail, and so ready to *take pepper* in the nose for yea and nay, that a dog would not have lived with them.

Ocell's Rabelais, vol. xvi, p. 133.

Myles hearing him name the baker, *took* straight *pepper* in the nose. *Tarleton's News out of Purg.*, p. 10. Because I entertained this gentleman for my ancient—he *takes pepper* i' the nose, and sneezes it out upon my ancient.

Chapm. May-Day, iii, p. 73.

Wherewith enraged all, (with *pepper* in the nose)
The proud Megarians came to us, as to their mortal foe.

North's Plat., p. 173.

Take you *pepper* in your nose, you nurr our sport.

Span. Gipsy, Anc. Dr., iv, 190.

PEPPERERS, s. Grocers ; from dealing in pepper.

The *pepperers* and grocers of Sopers lane are now in Bucklesherrie.

Stowe, Lond., 1599, p. 63.

Within this lane standeth the Grocer's hall, which companie being of old called *Peperars*, were first incorporated by the name of Grocers in 1345.

Ibid., p. 212.

See also 210.

PEPPERNEL. Apparently a lump, or swelling.

Has a *peppernel* in his head, as big as a pullet's egg.

B. and Fl. Knight of B F., ii, 1.

†**PEPST.** Apparently a term for intoxicated.

Thou drunken faintst thyself of late ;

Thou three daies after sleepest :

How wilt thou slepe with drinke in deede,

When thou art thoroughly *pepst* ?

Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577

PERADVENTURE. Used as a substantive, in the phrase *without all peradventure*, meaning, without all doubt.

Doubtless, and *without all peradventure*, more miracles.

R. Brome, Qu. and Consub., iv, 2.

It is often repeated in that scene, and

seems to be used as a rustic mode of expression. Johnson quotes South for it.

†**PERBREAK.** To vomit. See **PAR-BREAK.**

To make a man cast and *perbreaks*.—Take two parts of the juice of fenel, and one part of hony, and seeth it till it be thick, and drink therof morning and evening, and it will cause a man for to cast or *perbreaks*. *Pathway to Health*, bl. l. But if any poyson doth lurke within (as oftentimes it chanceth) the sick persons are miserably tormented with *perbraking* and continuall vomiting, together with want of appetite, and loathing of meate. *Barron's Method of Physick*, 1634.

PERCASE, adv. Perchance.

They threw, *percase*,
The dead body to be devour'd and torn
Of the wild beasts. *Romer. and Grem.*, O. Pl., ii, 216.
Lest thou defer to think me kind, *percase*.
Mirr. for Mag., 413.
Though *percase* it will be more stung by glory and fame.
Bacon, cited by Johnson.

PERCHER, s. A sort of wax candle, called in the old dictionaries Paris-candles. See Kersey.

And in her hand a *percher* light the nurse bears up the stavre.
Romerus and Juliet, Malone's Suppl., i, 310.

PERDU, from the French *enfant perdu*. A soldier sent on a forlorn hope; any person in a desperate state.

To watch, poor *perdu*,
With this thin helm! *Lear*, iv, 7.
Revolts from manhood,
Debauch'd *perdu*. *Wid. Tears*, O. Pl., vi, 157.
Come call in our *perdu*,
We will away. *Goblins*, O. Pl., x, 151.
See also *Ibid.*, p. 229.

I'm set here, like a *perdue*,
To watch a fellow that has wrong'd my mistress.
B. and F. Little Fr. L., act ii.
†Let the corporal
Come sweating in a breast of mutton, stuff'd
With pudding, or strut in some aged carpe,
Either doth serve I think. *As for perdue*,
Some choice sou's'd fish brought couchant in a dish
Among some fennell, or some other grasse,
Shews how they lie i'th' field.

Carterwright's Ordinary, 1651.

PERDURABLE, a. Lasting; accented on the first.

I confess me knit to thy deserving, with cables of *perdurable* toughness. *Othello*, i, 3.
There is nothing constant or *perdurable* in this world.
North's Plat., 278, v.
Giving that natural pow'r, which, by the vigorous sweat,
Doth lend the lively springs their *perdurable* heat.
Drayt. Polyol., iii, p. 709.

PERDURABLY, adv. Lastingly.

Why would he, for the momentary trick,
Be *perdurably* fin'd. *Meas. for Meas.*, iii, 1.

PERDY, or PARDY. A corrupt oath; from *pardieu*.

Perdy, your doors were lock'd and you shut out.
Com. of Errors, iv, 4.
Yea, in thy maw, *perdy*. *Henr. V.*, ii, 1.
The earle of Warwick regent was two yeares *perdie*.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 491.

PEREGALL, a. Equal; a remnant of the language of Chaucer.

Whilom thou wert *peregall* to the best.

Sy. Sh. Kal., August, l. 8.

Eighteen young men, here at our city wall,

From foreign parts, to us returned are,

All goodly fair, in years all *peregall*.

Pascie. Florum, p. 24, Lond., 1636.

All, beyond all, no *peregal*; you are wonder'd at,

(aside) for an ass! *Marst. Anton. and Mel.*, iii, 1.

PERFECT, a., in the sense of certain.

Thou art perfect then, our ship hath touch'd upon
The deserts of Bohemia. *Wint. Tale*, iii, 3.

I am perfect

That the Pannonians and Dalmatians for

Their liberties are now in arms. *Cymb.*, iii, 3.

†**PERFECTIONS.** "Gifts of nature."

Acad. Compl., 1654.

†**PERFIT.** Perfect.

The rest, which the text ensuing shall lay abroad,
wee will to our abilitie performe and *perfit* more
exactly, not fearing at all the back-biters and de-
pravers of this so long a worke, as they hold it.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellianus, 1609.

Be happie in your choice, give to his merit

What once you promis'd to my *perfit* love.

The Lost Lady, 1638.

And in the adverbial form, *perfitly*.

Who keeping this virginal most safe for her father,
now that she was by all the means that physicks
could afford, *perfitly* cured.

Holland's Am. Marcell., 1609.

PERFORCE, adv. Of necessity; occurring often in the phrase *force perforce*, which means of absolute necessity. See also **PATIENCE PERFORCE.**

To PERFORCE, v. Singularly made into a verb.

My furious force their force *perforc'd* to yield.

Mirr. Mag., p. 416.

But it is in the legend of Lord Hastings, which was written by Dolman, a barbarous writer, wholly destitute of taste.

To PERGE; from *pergo*, Latin. To go on. I have met with it only in the following passage:

If thou *pergest* thus, thou art still a companion for gallants.

Mis. of Inf. Marr., O. Pl., v, 24.

It seems to be the Latin word that is used in,

Perge, master Holofernes, *perge*. *Love's L. L.*, iv, 2.

For "proceed, master," &c.

PERIAGUA, s. A boat, or canoe; whether from the French *pirogue*, or both from some Indian origin, I cannot at present ascertain. The word occurs in so common a book as Defoe's Robinson Crusoe, and therefore may probably be found also in earlier travels.

At length I began to think whether it was not possible for me to make myself a canoe or *perieagua*, such as the natives of these climates make.

Vol. i, p. 161 and passim.

PERIAPT, s. A bandage, tied on for

magical purposes; from *περίαντρος*, Greek. Also in old French, *periapte*. See Cotgrave. From which our word most probably came.

Now help ye charming spells and *periapts*.

1 Hen. VI, v, 4.
Out of these they conforme their charmes, suchaun-
ments, *periapts*.

Harmest's Declaration of Popish Imp., 8 & b.

To PERIOD, *v.* To put a stop to.

Which failing him,

Periods his comfort. *Timon of Ath.*, i, 1.
To *period* our vain grievings. *Country Girl*, 1647.

Also, as a neuter verb, to end, or cease:

"Tis some poor comfort that this mortal scope
Will *period*. *Barton, Holiday's Acknowl.*

To PERISH, *v. a.* To destroy.

Because thy flinty heart, more hard than they,
Might in thy palace *perish* Margaret.

2 Hen. VI, iii, 2.

Let not my sins

Perish your noble youth.

B. and Fl. Maid's Trag., iv, 1.

To such perfections, as no flattery

Of art can *perish* now. *Ford's Fancies*, i, 5.

See the examples in Todd. The verb
is surely obsolete; the participle
perished is still in use.

PERIWINKLE, for periwig.

His bonnet vall'd, ere ever he could thinke,

Th' unruly winde blows off his *periwinke*.

Hall, Sat., iv, 5.

PERKE, *s.* Pert; perhaps from *perk-*
ing up the head.

They woot in the winde wagge their wriggle tayles,
Perke as a peacocks. *Spens. Shop. Kal.*, Febr., 7.

See Todd's Johnson. Mr. Todd
thinks it is still in use among the
vulgar; but I much doubt it. The
original Glossary to the Shepherd's
Kalender does not notice this word.

PERN, *v.* To take profits. A very
obscure word, probably formed from
a law-term, *pernour*, or *pernancy*.
Tithes in *pernancy*, are tithes taken,
or that may be taken, in kind; there-
fore *pernancy* of profits, means taking
of the profits; and a *pernour* of profits
was he who so took them. *Law*
Dict. It is most affectedly intro-
duced by Sylvester:

And such are those, whose wily, waxen minde,
Takes every seal, and sails with every winde;
Not out of conscience, but of carnal motion,
Of fear, or favour, profit, or promotion;
Those that to ease their purse, or please their prince,
Pern their profession, their religion mince.

Du Bartas, IV, iv, 2.

†PERNICONE. "*Pernicóni*, old par-
tridges or stagers." *Florio*.

A. Reach those partridges, or mountaine-stares with
red bills.

P. But what if it were a young *pernicone*? you say
it would be better, and it is of an hot and dry nature.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

PERPETUANA, *s.* A sort of stuff; by
its name it should be something like
everlasting. See Wit's Interp., p.
115.

Perpetuana is for pedants and attornies clarks.

Old's Alm. Progn. for Mercers, p. 88.

Under the Italian word *Duraforte*,
Florio says, "Strong-endure, lasting-
strong, the name of a horse. Also
the stuff, *perpetuana*."

1648. Sept. 3. It paid the upholsterer for a coun-
terpayne to the yellow *perpetuana* bed. 8l. 10s.

Sir E. Dering's Account Book.

†PERSCRUTE. To search thoroughly.

In Englands howe many alyons hath and doth dwell
of all manner of nacyns, let every man judge the cause
why and wherefore, yf they have reason to *perscrute*
the matter. *Borde's Introduction of Knowledge*, n. d.

PERSPECTIVE, *s.* Apparently used
for a kind of optical deception,
showing different objects through or
in the glass, from what appeared
without it; like the anamorphosis.
Speaking of a brother and sister, very
like to each other, it is said,

One face, one voice, one habit, and two persons,
A natural *perspective*, that is and is not.

Toots/N. N., v, 1

A picture of a chancellor of France presented to the
common beholder a multitude of little faces;—but if
one did look at it through a *perspective*, there
appeared only the single pourtraicture of the chan-
cellor.

Humane Industry, cited by Mr. Todd.

PERSPECTIVELY, *adv.* Used appa-
rently with the same allusion.

Yes, my lord, you see them *perspectively*, the cities
turn'd into a maid. *Hen. 7*, v, 2.

PERSPICIL, *s.* A telescope, or glass
for distant vision.

Sir, 'tis a *perspicil*, the best under heav'n:
With this I'll read a leaf of that small Iliad
That in a walnut-shell was deak'd, as plainly
Twelve long miles off, as you see Paul's from Highgate.

Albumas, O. Pl., vii, 189.

Let her be

Ne'er so far distant, yet chronology—

Will have a *perspicil* to find her out.

Crash, Verses to Isaacson's Chronol.

Johnson quotes also Glanvil.

And those bring all your helps and *perspicils*,
To see me at best advantage, and augment
My form as I come forth. *B. Jons. Staple of N.*, i, 1.

PERSUADE, *s.* Persuasion.

The king's entreats,
Persuades of friends, business of state, my honours,
Marriage rites, nor ought that can be nam'd,
Since Lelia's loss, can move him.

B. & Pl. Faithful Friends, i, 1.

Were her husband from her,

She happily might be won by thy *persuades*.

Soliman & Perseda, act iv, Orig. of Dr., ii, p. 260.

PERSWAY, *v.* To soften, or mitigate.

The creeping venom of which subtle serpent, as some
late writers affirm, neither the cutting of the perilous
plant, nor, &c. &c., can any way *persway*, or assuage.

B. Jons. Bart. Fair, act ii.

†To PERTURBATE. To confuse; to
cause confusion.

And those which first by flight got ope the gate,
Promiscuous might of fose doth *perurbate*.

Virgil, by Viraro.

PES. Of uncertain meaning; possibly, it may be put for piece, meaning the piece of cloth with which the work was to be done.

My gammer sat her down on her *pes*, and bad me reach thy breeches. *Gamm. Gart., O. Pl., ii, 13.*

The prologue had told us that she

Sat *pesyng* and patching of Hodg her man's briche.

PESTLE, s. The leg and leg-bone of an animal, most frequently a pig, in the phrase a "*pestle* of pork." Probably from the similarity between a leg-bone, and a pestle, used in a mortar. Sometimes applied to a gammon of bacon.

With shaving you shine like a *pestle* of pork.

Damon & Pith., O. Pl., i, 328.

Yet I can set my Gallio's dieting,

A *pestle* of a lark, or plover's wing.

Hall, Sat., iv, 4.

That is, something ridiculously small.

You shall as commonly see legges of men hang up, as here with us you shall find *pestles* of porke, or legges of veale.

Healy's Disc. of a New World, p. 161.

Here is a *pestle* of a portugee, sir,

'Tis excellent meat with sour sauce.

B. and Fl. Sea Voyage, i, 1.

The jest here consists in speaking of a gold coin (a *portigue*) as eatable meat, to starving sailors, whose avarice had ruined all. The same speaker recommends gold chains to them for sausages; implying, "since you were so fond of gold, eat it if you can."

2. Also the short staff of a constable, or bailiff; probably from the same similitude:

One whiff at these pewter-buttoned shoulder-slappers, to try whether this chopping knife or their *pestalls* were the better weapons.

Chapm. May-Day, iv, 1; Anc. Dr., iv, 76.

†**PETENT.** Competent?

Yet these twaine may I mean drinnesse and moisture, or cold and hot) be *petent* to the same subject, by comparing them with others in other subjects: as man is both hot and cold. *Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.*

†**PETER-GUNNER.**

It was a shame that poore harmlesse birds could not be suffered in such pittifull cold weather to save themselves under a bush, when every lowlie beggar had the same libertie, but that every paltre *Peter-gunner* must shoote fire and brimstone at them.

The Cold Yeare, 1614.

PETER-MAN, s. A familiar term for a fisherman on the Thames; from the occupation of St. Peter.

Yet his skin is too thick to make parch-ment; 'twould make good boots for a *Peter-man* to catch salmon in.

Eastward Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 227.

Moreover, there are a great number of other kind of fishermen—belonging to the Thames, call'd Hebbermen, *Petormen*, and Trawlermen.

Howel's Londoner, p. 14.

I have seen also *Peter-boat*, for a fishing-boat.

PETER-SEE-ME, PETER-SA-MEENE, PETER-SEMINÉ (for it is written in all those ways, and sometimes only **PEETER**). A sort of wine; the name apparently much corrupted, but from what original, I have not been able to trace. It is spoken of as a Spanish wine:

Peter-see-me shall wash thy nowl,
And Malligo glasses for thee.

Middl. Span. Glossy, iii, 1; Anc. Dr., iv, 158.

Imprimis, a pottle of Greek wine, a pottle of *peter-sa-meene*, a pottle of charnio.

Peter-se-mee, or headstrong charnio, Sherry and Rob-o-davy here could flow.

J. Taylor, Praise of Hempseed, p. 65.

By Canary thus I charge thee,

By Britain-methuelin, and *peeter*,

Appear and answer me in meetere.

B. and Fl. Chances, v, 3.

From the Spaniard all kinds of sucke, as Maligo, Charnio, Sherry, Canary, Lenticas, Palernio, Frontinac, *peter-se-mee*, &c. *Philocolonista (1635), p. 48.*

It is plain, however, that several of those wines are not Spanish. A curious rhyme, entitled, "Vandunk's Foure Humours, in Qualitie, and Quantitie," thus mentions this:

I am mightie *melaucholy*,

And a quart of sucke will cure me;

I am *cholericke* as any,

Quart of claret will secure me.

I am *phlegmaticke* as may be,

Peter-see-me must insure me;

I am *sanguine* for a ladie,

And coole Rhenish shall conjure me.

Laws of Drinking, p. 80.

†*Laticia* or Corsica could not

From their owne bearing breeding bounds be got.

Peter-se-mee, or head strong Charnio,

Sherry, nor Rob-o-Davy here could flow.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

†**PETIGREE.** A pedigree.

Genealogia, Cic. A genealogie, generation, *petigree*, lineage, stocke, or race. *Nomenclator.*

Then shall be search'd, if possible it be,
Before Canis birth, to finde his *petigree*;
Then is some famous coat of armes contriv'd,
From many worthy families deriv'd.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

PETITORY, a. Petitionary. French and Latin.

And oft perfum'd my *petitory* stile
With civet-speech. *Lingua, O. Pl., v, 123.*

Mr. Todd gives this example, and I have not met with another.

PETREL, corrupted from *pectoral*. A breastplate, or any covering for the breast. See Blount's Glossogr. under *Pectoral*. "A *petrel*, *pectorale*." *Coles' Dict.*

That if the *petrell* like the crupper be.

Haringt. Epigr., i, 24.

Amidst their *pettall* stands another pike.

Sylv. Du Bart., p. 400.

PETRONEL, s. A carbine, a light gun carried by a horseman. "Sclopus equestris." Coles. *Petronell*, or *petrinal*, French.

He made his brave horse like a whirlwind bear him
Among the combatants, and in a moment
Discharg'd his *petronel*, with such sure aim,
That of the adverse party, from his horse
One tumbled dead. *B. & Pl. Love's Cure*, i, 1.

But he with *petronel* uprear'd,
Instead of shield, the blow received.

Hudibr., i, ii, l. 788.

†There be never an ale-house in England, not any so base a May-pole on a country green, but sets forth some poets *petternels* or demilaunces to the paper warres in Pauls church-yard.

Returns from Parnassus, 1606.

†**PETUN.** A name for tobacco.

Whereas wee have beene credibly informed . . . that the hearb (alias weed) yeclaped tobacco, (alias) trinidado, alias, *petun*, alias, necocianum, a long time hath been in continual use and motion. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

PEW-FELLOW, s. A person who sat in the same pew at church.

Being one day at church, she made moe to her *pew-fellow*. *Westward for Smelte*, D 1 b.

Also metaphorically, a companion:
And makes her *pew-fellow* with other's moun.

Rich. III, iv, 4.

He would make him *pew-fellow* with a lord's steward at least. *Northward Hoe*.

When I was a treuantly scholler in the noble university of Cambridge, though I hope I had as good a conscience as other of my *pew-fellows*. [Reference omitted.]

See other authorities in Steevens's note on *Rich. III*, l. c. Sir J. Hawkins asserted the word to be still in use.

†"Serve God!" said Opinion, "the devill he will as soone! hee hath not scene the insides of a church these seven yeres, unlesse with devotion to pick a pocket, or pervert some honest man's wife he would on purpose be *pued* withall; villanie is his contemplation." *Man in the Moone*, 1609.

PEWTER, considered as costly furniture.

Valance of Venice gold in needlework, *Pewter*, and brass, and all things that belong To house or housekeeping. *Taming of Shrew*, act ii.
In the Northumberland House-hold Book it appears that *pewter* was hired by the year, even in noble families.

PHEERE, or PHEARE. See **FERE**.

To **PHEEZE, FEAZE, or FEIZE.** To chastise, or beat. Dr. Johnson gives two interpretations of this word; the one from sir Thomas Smith, *de Sermone Anglico*, which explains it *in fila diducere*, to separate a twist into single threads; the other to comb or curry. Whatever may have been the original meaning, the allusive sense, in which it occurs, is evidently to chastise or humble. In the first

instance it is said, in a threatening manner, by Sly the tinker, to his wife:

I'll *phceze* you, i' faith. *Taming of Shr.*, Induc.

In another, Ajax says of Achilles, An he be proud with me, I'll *phceze* his pride.

Tro. and Cress., ii, 8.

Come, will you quarrel? I will *seize* you, sirrah.

B. Jons. Alch., v, 5.

Mr. Gifford who is a West-country man, acknowledges it as a word of that country. He says, "It does not mean, as Whalley supposes, to *drive*; but to *beat*, to *chastise*, to *humble*, &c. in which sense it may be heard every day." That is, in the west of England.

Note on the above passage.

Stanyhurst, however, used it for to *drive away*:

We are touzed, and from Italy *seazed*.

Transl. of Virgil.

Here it means to *humble*:

O peeries you, or els no one alive

Your pride serves you to *seaze* them all alone.

Parthemiade apud Pulten., p. 180.

See Steevens's note on Tam. Shr.

PHEWTERER. See **FEUTERER**.

†**PHILAUTIE.** Self-love. Gr.

They forbear not to make profession of shewing light to others, being so puffed up with *philautie*, and self-conceit.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1613.

PHILIP, or contracted into **PHIP**. A familiar appellation for a sparrow; from a supposed resemblance in their note to that sound.

To whist, to whoo, the owls does cry,

Phip, phip, the sparrows as they fly.

Lyly's Mother Bombs, iii, 4.

Hence the allusion following, by a person named *Philip*:

G. Good leave, good *Philip*.

P. *Philip! sparrow!*

K. John, i, 1.

Sir Philip Sidney has the name at length, and the contraction, in one sonnet, addressed to a sparrow. He begins,

Good brother *Philip*, I have borne you long.

And he ends,

Leave that, sir *Phip*, lest off your necke be wroong.

Astrophel, S. 83.

Had he but the perseverance

Of a cock-sparrow, that will come at, *Philip*,

And cannot write nor read, poor fool.

The Widow, O. Pl., xii, 877.

Philip Sparrow was a great favorite with the early poets. Skelton has an elegy upon one, which he calls "A little boke of *Philip Sparrow*;" and G. Gascoigne writes also "The praise of *Philip Sparrow*." Both have the contraction of the name to *Phip*; but,

what is odd enough, Gascoigne's *Philip* is a female throughout the poem:

When *Philip* lyst to go to bed,
It is a heaven to heare my *Philippe*,
How she can chirpe with chery lip.

Gascoigne's Weedes, p. 279.

PHILIP AND CHEYNEY. Some kind of ornament, or rather a sort of stuff.

A goodly share!
'Twill put a lady scarce in *Philip and Cheyney*,
With three small bugle laces.

B. & F. Wit at sev. W., ii, 1.

So it is read in both the folio editions. The annotator of 1750 conjectures *Philippine cheyney*, which he says is "a sort of stuff at present in common use, but goes now by the name of Harrateen." On what authority he decides the identity of these articles, he has not told us; but it is certain that *Philip and cheney* was a current name for some kind of stuff. It is mentioned by Taylor the water-poet:

No cloth of silver, gold, or tissue here,
Philip and cheyney never would appear
Within our bounds.

Praise of Hompoed.

The conjecture of *Philippine*, therefore, though it sounds probable, wants confirmation.

PHILISIDES. One of the poetical names of sir Philip Sidney, evidently formed from portions of the two names, *Philip* and *Sidney*. It appears first in "A Pastoral Æglogue on the Death of Sir *Philip*," which is printed among Spenser's Poems. See Todd's edit., vol. viii, p. 76.

Philisides is dead, &c.

Line 8.

Often mentioned in the poems of friends, introductory to the two parts of Browne's Pastorals; in one of which it is said,

Numbers, curious cares to please,
Learu'd he of *Philisides*,
Kala loves him, &c.

Signed B. Heyward.

Before the second book, one says of Browne, that

He masters no low soule, who hopes to please
The nephew of the brave *Philisides*.

That is, William, earl of Pembroke, son of the sister of Sidney, to whom that book is dedicated. See Beloe's Anecd. of Liter., vol. vi, p. 59. The name, however, was invented by himself. We have "the lad *Philisides*."

Arcad., B. iii, p. 394. *Ecl.* 3d. In the edition of 1724, *Philisides* is so explained, vol. iii. *Explanation of Characters*, p. 3. Bishop Hall too so styles him:

He knows the grace of that new elegance,
Which sweet *Philisides* fetch'd of late from France.

Sat., VI, 1.

†PHILOSOPHER'S EGG.

An approved medicine for the plague, called the *philosophers egg*: It is a most excellent preservative against all poisons, or dangerous diseases that draw towards the heart.—Take a new laid egg, and break a hole so broad as you may take out the white clean from the yolk, then take 1 ounce of saffron, and mingle it with the yolk, &c.

The Countess of Kent's Choice Manual, 1676.

PHILOSOPHER'S GAME, or, according to some, PHILOSOPHY GAME.

A game played with men of three different forms, round, triangular, and square, on a board resembling two chess boards united, the men black and white. It is mentioned by Burton, in the same light as chess, as too anxious to suit studious men; in whom, if melancholy should arise from over much study, it might "do more harm than good." Chess is, he says,

A sport for idle gentewomen, souldiers in garrison, and courtiers that have nought but love matters to busie themselves about, but not altogether so convenient for such as are students. The like I may say of Cl. Bruzer's *philosophy game*.

Anat. of Melanch., p. 273.

Bruzer published an account of it, which was printed by H. Stephens in 1514. Strutt has described it in some degree from a Sloanian MS. 451, and has shown the arrangement of the men in Plate 30. See Sports, &c., p. 277. Dr. Drake also speaks of it in his Shakesp., &c., vol. ii, p. 271.

†*Age*. Of all games (wherein is no bodily exercise) it is most to be commended, for it is a wise play (and therefore was named the *philosophers game*); for in it there is no deceipt or guyle, the witte thereby is made more sharpe, and the remembrance quickened, and therefore maye bee used moderately.

Northbrooke, Treatise against Dicing, 1577.

†PHRENTZEY. Phreny. Whiting, 1638.

PHYSNOMY, s. A corrupt contraction of physiognomy, as used for face or countenance.

Faith, sir, he has an English name, but his *phismomy* is more hotter in France than here. *Alps Well*, iv, 5. Who both in favour, and in princely looke, As well as in the mind's true qualities, Doth represent his father's *physnomic*.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 756.

His judgement consists not in puaie but *physiomy*.
On a Painter, Clitus's Cater-Char., p. 10.
 -I will examine all your *physiomyes*.

Shirley, Sisters, i, 1.

The art of physiognomy:

I say 't for if my *physiomy* deceive me not,
 You two are born to be . . . coxcombs.

Ibid., *Doubtf. Hair*, ii, 1.

PIACHE, *s.*, for a piazza, or, more properly, an arcade. Though this is now a mere vulgarism of the lowest order, it seems to have been formerly deemed more respectable, since Coles has admitted it into his Dictionary. Those who now use it pronounce it like *p* and *h*. In the Dictionary it is similarly spelt:

A piache } forum.
Piazza }

The Italian *piazza* is in fact exactly the French *place*, though it is now thought to mean a set of buildings on arches.

PIACLE, *s.* A grievous crime, requiring expiation in the sight of heaven; from *piaculum*, Latin, which meant originally an expiation, and afterwards an act of guilt requiring such satisfaction. Mr. Todd thinks that the English word was once common, having found it frequently in Howell. He quotes also bishop King for it. Not having met with it, I cannot but think that, like many other Latinisms, it was confined to those who were scholars, or affected scholarship. I borrow his examples:

But may I without *piacle* forget in the very last scene of one of his latest actions amongst us, what he then did?

Bp. King, Sermon, p. 52.

To tear the pape that gave them suck, can there be a greater *piacle* against nature. *Howell, Engl. Tears*.
 †This was accounted a *piaculous* action of the kings by many, though some have not stuck to say.

Wilson's James I, 1653.

†PIBLING.

And now nine dayes the people feasted had, and altars all

Applied with offerings due, and sunne had made the sea to fall,

And sound of pibling winde eftsoones to deepe their ship doth call. *Virgil, by Phaer*, 1600.

PICAROON, *s.* A rogue, thief, or pirate; from *picaro*, Spanish, meaning the same.

He is subject to storms and springing of leaks, to pirates and *picaroones*. *Howell, Lett.*, ii, 39.

Some frigates should be always in the Downs to chase *picaroones* from infesting the coast. *Ld. Clarendon*.

These examples are from Todd's Johnson, but the word is there derived from the Italian; whereas it is Spanish,

as we may see in the following passage, where it is used as *pickero*, which is nearer the original:

The arts of coquismos and Germania, used by our Spanish *pickeroes* (I mean, flitching, foisting, nimming, jilting) we defy. *Spanish Gipsy*, ii, 1; *Anc. Dr.*, iv, 134.

In *Shirley's Opportunity*, an impertinent valet is pretending to be a Spanish prince, and tells a boy that he will prefer him, but is only laughing at him:

Thou shalt be a *picaro*, in your language, a page; my chief *picaro*. *Act ii.*

†I am become the talk

Of every *picaro* and ladron.

Shirley, The Brothers, 1652.

PICCADEL, or **PICKADILL**. *Pickedillekens*, Dutch; *piccadille*, French. See Cotgrave. A piece set round the edge of a garment, whether at the top or bottom; most commonly the collar. Blount describes it as "a kind of stiff collar, made in fashion of a band."

This (halter) is a coarse wearing;

'Twill sit but scurvily upon this collar;

But patience is as good as a French *pickadel*.

B. and Ft. Pilgrim, ii, 2.

Or of that truth of *pickardill*, in clothes

To boast a sovereignty o'er ladies.

B. Jons. Devil an Ass, ii, 2.

With a hair's-breadth error, there's a shoulder-piece cut, and the base of a *pickadille* in *guneto*.

Mass. Falal Downy, iv, 1.

In every thing she [woman] must be monstrous,

Her *pickadil* above her crown upbears.

Drayton, Mooncalf, p. 489.

It seems there was an order made by the vice-chancellor of Cambridge, when the king was expected there in 1615, against wearing *pickadels*, or *peccadilloes*, as they were also called, to which allusion is made in these lines:

But leave it, scholar, leave it, and take it not in snuff,

For he that wears no *pickadel*, by law may wear a ruff.

Cambr. Mag. Hawk. Ignoramus, p. cxvii.

†Which for a Spanish blocke his lands doth sell,

Or for to buy a standing *pickadell*?

Pasquil's Night-cap, 1612.

†Or one that at the gallows made her will,

Late choked with the hangmans *pickadill*.

In which respect, a sow, a cat, a mare,

More modest then these foolish females are.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

PICCADILLY. It seems agreed that this street was named from the above ornament. Blount says,

That famous ordinary near St. James's, called *Pickadilly*, took denomination from this, that one Higgins, a taylor, who built it, got most of his estate by *piccadilles*, which in the last age were much in fashion.

Bailey makes Higgins build the street; but it is much more probable that he built a few houses, besides that which became famous as an ordinary; and that the street, gradually extending,

still preserved the name. The compiler of *Dodley's Dictionary of London and Westminster*, partly confirms this opinion.

†*Farwell, my dearest Piccadilly,*
Notorious for great dinners;
Oh! what a tennis-court was there!
Alas! too good for sinners.

Wit and Drollery, 1682, p. 39.

PICK, for pike, or spike. The sharp point fixed in the centre of a buckler.

Take down my buckler,
And sweep the cobwebs off, and grind the pick on't.
B. and Fl. Cupid's Revenge, iv, 1.

Picks are put jocularly for forks:

Undone, without redemption, he eats with *picks*.
Ibid., *Mons. Tho.*, i, 2.

Spoken of a traveller. See **FORKS**.

To PICK A THANK. To perform some servile or mean act, for the sake of gaining favour.

Fine heads will *pick* a quarrell with me, if all be not curious, and flatterers *a thanks* if any thing be current.
Euphues, A 4 b.
Or doth he mean that thou would'st *pick a thank*.
No sure, for of that fault I count thee frank.

Sir J. Harington. Epigr., 55.
By slavish fawning, or by *picking thanks*.
Wither. Brit. Rem., p. 89.

PICK-THANK, s. A flatterer, a person who is studious to gain favour, or to *pick* occasions for obtaining *thanks*. A word so common once, that it may be said to have been a favorite.

Which oft the ear of greatness needs must hear,
By smiling *pick-thanks*, and base news-mongers.
1 Henry IV, iii, 2.
With pleasing tales his lord's vain ears he fed,
A flatterer, a *pickthank*, and a lyer.
Fairfax.

See **JOHNSON**.

Also as an adjective. Thus Poole, in his *Parnassus*, gives it as an epithet both to *sycophant* and *parasite*. So, in lady Eliz. Carew's tragedy of *Mariam*, the Fair Queen of Jewry, we have

Base, *pick-thank* devil.
†First they divid'd their bands, and insinuated themselves into the families of the poor good natured tenants; then they carry'd *pickthank* stories from one to another.
Buckingham's Works, ed. 1705, ii, 112.

PICK-TOOTH, s. This common and necessary implement, now more commonly called a *tooth-pick*, was not a native invention, but was imported by travellers from Italy and France; and the using of it in public was long deemed an affected mark of gentility. But the most extraordinary display of it, as a trophy, seems to have been the wearing it in the hat. Sir Thomas Overbury thus winds up his descrip-

tion of a courtier, who, of course, was supposed to be the pink of fashion: If you find him not here, you shall find him in Paules, with a *pick-tooth* in his hat, a cape cloke, and a long stocking.

Of an idle gallant, bishop Earle says, that

His *pick-tooth* bears a great part in his discourse.
Micr. Char., 19.
What a neat case of *pick-tooths* he carries about him still.
B. Jons. Every M. out of H., iv, 1.

See **TOOTH-PICK**.

†And then retire to my castle at Helsen, and there write a new poem, that I have taken pains in, almost these ten years. It is in praise of *picktooths*.
Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631.

†No not a bodkin, pincase, all they send
Or carry all, what ever they can happen on,
Ev'n to the pretty *pick-tooth*, whose each end
Oft purg'd the relics of continual capon.

†A curious parks.
Do. Pal'd round about with *pick-teeth*.
Ramp Songs.
Randolph's Amyntas, 1640.

†**PICK-PACK**. The older form of *pick-a-back*, i. e., carried like a pack over the shoulders.

Some two or three meet in a hole
Together, their state to condole,
Yet none of them knows what they lack,
Unless they'd be brought home *pick-pack*.

Well, Ile ferret every altar in the church for her, and enquire at every house in Toledo but Ile find her. And if I meet her, Ile have her to him, tho it be on *pick-pack*.
Homer a la Mode, 1686.
Wrangling Lovers, 1677.

PICKED, a. Nicely spruced out in dress. "It is a metaphor taken from birds, who dress themselves by *picking* out, or pruning, their broken or superfluous feathers." *Steevens*.
He is too *picked*, too spruce, too affected, too odd, as it were; too peregrinate, as I may call it.

Why then I suck my teeth, and catechize
My *picked* man of countries.
The age is grown so *picked*, that the toe of the peasant comes so near the heel of the courtier, he galls his kibe.
L. L. Lost, v, 1.
K. John, i, 1.
'Tis such a *picked* fellow, not a hair
About his whole bulk, but it stands in print.
Haml., v, 1.

About his whole bulk, but it stands in print.
Chapman's All Fools, O. Pl., iv, 165.
Certain quaint, *pickt*, and neat companions, attired—
a la mode de France. *Greene's Def. of C. Cateching*.
So it is in Chaucer, "He kembeth him, he proineth, and *piketh*."

Cant. Tales, 9885. All the explanations from *piked* shoes, beards, &c., are nothing to the purpose; nor from the sense of *picked*, as meaning selected, picked out.

PICKEDEVANT, s. The pointed part of the beard, as once worn. A fantastic gallant is described as,

A man consisting of a *pickdevant* and two mustachoes, to defend him there needs but three clippes of a pair of cizzars.
Poole's Paru., 301, ed. 1687.

See **PIKE-DEVANT**.

†**PICKEDLY**. Neatly.

Doest thou not see within the gate a companye of women, the whiche seeme to be of good disposition and well ordred, having their apparell not gale but symple, nor be thei so trymme nor so pickedly attired as the other be.

The Table of Cebes, by Poyngs, n. d.

PICKEDNESS, s. Neat, spruce niceness. After speaking of those who are always "kempt and perfumed," and exceedingly curious in mending little imperfections, Ben Jonson says,

Too much *pickedness* is not manly.

Discoveries, p. 118.

From *picked*, in the sense above noticed.

To PICKEER. To rob or pillage; from the Italian. Not much in use, if at all. Johnson quotes Hudibras for it.

†Yet that's but a prelude to bliss,

Two souls *pickering* in a kiss.

Cleveland's Works, 1687.

PICKEERER, s. One who robs or *pickereers*.

The elab *pickereer*, the robust church-warden
Of Lincoln's Inn back-corner.

Cleveland's Poems, 1687, p. 136.

PICKERELL, s. A young pike; a diminutive from pike. In Merrett's Pinax, or Catalogue, we have "Maximos vocat Gesner lucas, parvos *pickereles*;" and Coles has "*Pickerel*, luciolus, lucius parvus." One author, comparing them to ships, says, "The pikes are the taller ships, the *pickereles* of a middle sort, and the Jacks the pinnaces." *Cens. Lit.*, x, p. 128.

Like as the little roach

Must else be eat, or leape upon the shore,
When as the hungry *pickerele* doth approach.

Mirr. for Mag., 302.

Izaak Walton speaks of a weed called *pickerel-weed*; because, according to Gesner, pikes are bred in it, by the help of the sun's heat! Part I, ch. viii, init.

†**PICKERIE.** Pillage.

Both thefts and *pickerie* were quite suppressed.

Hobinshed, 1577.

†**PICKLE.** To pick.

The wren, who seeing (prest with sleepe desire)
Nile's poysony pirate press the slimy shoar,
Sodainly come, and hopping him before,
Into his mouth he skips, his teeth he *pickles*,
Cleneth his palate, and his throat so tickles.

Du Bartas.

PICT-HATCH. A noted tavern or brothel in Turnmill, commonly called Turnbull street, Cow-cross, Clerkenwell; a haunt of the worst part of both sexes.

Go,—a short knife and a thong,—to your manor of *Pickt-hatch*—go.

Merr. W. W., ii, 2.

The lord-ship

Of Turnhal so,—which with my *Pickt-hatch* grange,
And Shore-ditch farm, and other premises
Adjoining—very good—a pretty maintenance.

Muse's L. Glass, O. Pl., ix, 244.

From the Bordello it might come as well,
The Spittle, or *Pickt-hatch*. *B. Jones. Ev. M.* in *H.*, i, 2.
The decay'd vestals of *Pickt-hatch* would thank you
That keep the fire alive there. *Ibid.*, *Alchem.*, ii, 1.
Why the whores of *Pickt-hatch*, Turnball, or the
unmerciful bawds of Bloomsbury.

Randolph, Hey for Honesty, B 3 b.

It has been well observed, that a *hatch* with *pikes* upon it was a common mark of a bad house:

Set some *pikes* upon your *hatch*, and I pray profess
to keep a bawdy house. *Cupid's Whirligig.*

Hence the name. The *pikes* were probably intended as a defence against riotous invasion. See Pericles, iv, 3. Suppl. to Sh., ii, 107. See TURN-BULL.

†**PIDLING.** Paltry.

This is a sign of a *pidling* beggerly condition.

Saunders' Physiognomie, 1653.

PIE, or PYE, s. The familiar English name for the popish ordinal; that is, the book in which was ordained the manner of saying and solemnising the offices of the church. See Gutch, Collect. Cur., ii, 169. The difficulty and intricacy of it is alluded to in the Preface to our Liturgy:

The number and hardness of the rules called the *pie*, and the manifold changings of the service, was the cause that to turn this book only was so hard and intricate a matter, that many times there was more difficulty to find out what should be read, than to read it when it was found out.

Conc. the Services of the Church.

Supposed to be an abbreviation of *pinax*, the Greek word for an index; or, by some, to be so called because it was *pied*, or of various colours, red, white, and black. The former seems more probable.

[In spite of the *pie*, obstinately.]

†*Pertinax* in rem aliquam, that is fully bent to do a thing, that will do it, yea marie will hee, maugre or in spite of the *pie*.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1606, p. 890.

PIECE, s., for cask, or vessel of wine. The expression is borrowed from the French, in which language it is still used in that sense.

Home, Lance, and strike a fresh *piece* of wine.

B. and F. Mon. Thom., v, 8.

†**PIECE.** A drinking-cup.

Diota. Horat. . . . Any drinking *pieces* having two eares: a two eared drinking cup. *Nomenclator.*

†**PIECE.** A sort of small gun.

They seldome have any robbery committed amongst them, but there is a murder with it for their unmannerly manner is to knocke out a mans braines first, or else to lurke behind a tree, and shoot a man

with a *peece* or a pistol, and so make sure worke with the passenger, and then search his pockets.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†PIES. *A pies*, an exclamation, the derivation of which is not clear.

Ans. *A pies* upon you: well, my father has made Lucy swear too never to see Truman without his consent. *Cowley's Custer of Coleman Street*, 1663. *Chas.* Why what *a-pies* is she made of, musten she be tucht? zure a man may buss her, as a body may say, and no harm dun. *Unnatural Mother*, 1698.

†PIG. The name of this animal enters much into phraseology.

Quod datur accipe: when the *pig* is offered, hold ope the poake. *Withals' Dictionary*, ed. 1634, p. 579. *Terra volat*: *pigs* flie in the ayre with their tayles forward. *Ibid.*, p. 583.

PIGS, BARTHOLOMEW. Among the attractions of Bartholomew Fair, in early times, were pigs, which were there roasted and sold in pieces to those who would buy and eat. Much of this may be observed in Ben Jonson's comedy of Bartholomew Fair, where the puritanical wife, Win-the-fight, longs for pig, in the very first act. On which Busy, the Banbury puritan, thus learnedly discourses:

Now *pig* it is a meat, and a meat that is nourishing and may be longed for, and so consequently eaten; it may be eaten; very exceeding well eaten: but in the fair, and as a *Bartholomew pig*, it cannot be eaten; for the very calling it a *Bartholomew pig*, and to eat it so, is a spice of idolatry, and you make the fair no better than one of the high places. Act i, sc. 6.

Abundance of matter, on the same subject, may there be found. Gayton thus mentions these attractions of the fair:

If Bartholomew faire should last a whole year, nor *pigs* nor puppet-playes would ever be surfeited of. *Festivous Notes*, p. 145.

No season through all the yeere accounts he more subject to abhominat[i]on than *Bartholomew faire*: their drums, hobbiholes, rattles, babies, Jewtrumps, nay *pigs* and all, are wholly Judaical.

Whimzies, or a New Cast of Characters, 1631. *A Zealous Brother*, p. 200.

Pig was not out of fashion when Ned Ward wrote his London Spy, in queen Anne's time.

Other fairs had also the same dainties:

She left you at St. Peter's fair, where you long'd for *pig*. *Wils.* O. Pl., viii, 461.

See BARTHOLOMEW PIG.

†PIGEON-HOLES. A game resembling bagatelle.

In several places there was nine-pins plaid, And *pidgeon holes* for to beget a trade.

Frost-Fair Ballads, 1684.

O the rare pleasure which the fields
This month of May to mortals yields;
The birds do send forth several strains,
Lambs skip and leap upon the plains:
The wanton kids about do run,
Not thinking winter e're will come.

The boys are by themselves in sholes,
At nine-pins or at *pigeon-holes*.
Whilst those men who are fit for war,
Are busie throwing of the bar.
But then upon a holiday
How men and maids at stool-ball play,
Some having got a cats-guts scraper,
O how they dance, frisk it, and caper.

Poor Robin, 1699.

FIGHT, *part.* Pitched. Generally considered as put for *pitched*, either as the participle, or the preterite tense of to pitch; but there was certainly an old verb, *to pight*. Thus:

And having in their sight

The threatned city of the foe, his tent did Asser *pight*.

Warner, Alb. Engl., p. 26.

Mr. Todd also quotes it from Wicliff. *Pight*, the participle, was common:

Your vile abominable tents,

Thus proudly *pight* upon our Phrygian plains.

Tro. and Cress., v, 11.

Also in the sense of placed or fixed:

But in the same a little gate was *pight*.

Spens. F. Q., i, viii, 37.

When I dissuaded him from his intent,

And found him *pight* to do it. *Lear*, ii, 1.

The threatned citie of the foe his tents did Asser *pight*.
Alb. Engl., p. 26.

PIGSNIE, *s.* A diminutive of pig; a burlesque term of endearment, as in this English hexameter:

Miso, mine own *pigsnie*, thou shalt have news of
Demetias. *Sidney's Arc.*, p. 277.

Butler has used it for a small eye, *quasi* a pig's eye. See Johnson.

†As soon as she close to him came,
She spake, and call'd him by his name,
Stroking him on the head, *Pigny*,
Quoth she, tell me, who made it cry.

Homer a la Mode, 1665.

†PIGWIDGIN. Small, or fairy-like.

By Scotch invasion to be made a prey

To such *pigwidgin* myrmidons as they.

Cleaveland Revived, 1660.

PIKE-DEVANT, *s.* The beard cut to a sharp point in the middle, below the chin; a fashion once much in use. It is seen in most of the portraits of Charles the First.

He [lord Mountjoy] kept the haire of his upper lippe something short, only suffering that under his nether lip to grow at length and full; yet some two or three yeares before his death he nourished a sharpe and short *pikedevant* on his chin.

Fynes Morison, Part ii, p. 45.

And here I vow by my concealed beard, if ever it chance to be discovered to the world, that it may make a *pike devant*, I will have it so sharp pointed, that it shall stab Motto like a poynado.

Lily's Midas, v, 2.

My piece I must alter to a poynado, and my pike to a *pike-devant*; only this is my comfort, that our provant will be better here in the court, than in the camp.

Heywood's Royal King, &c., act iv, ad fin. †And verily, for feature and shape of bodie, this it was: meane of stature, the haire of his head lying smooth and soft, as if he had kemb'd it, wearing his beard, which was shaggy and rough, with a sharpe *peake-devant*.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609. †Fair hair, as the poets say, is the prison of Cupid; that is the cause, I suppose, the ladies make rings,

and brooches, and love-locks to send to their lovers, and why men curl and powder their hair, and prune their *pickle-vents*.

Ward's Diary. If once he be besotted on a wenche, he must lye awake a nights, renounce his book, sigh and lament, now and then weep for his hard hap, and mark above 't things what hats, bands, doublets, breeches are in vshion; how to cut his beard, and wear his lock, to 'n up his musketos, and curl his head, prune his *trifurcat*, or if he wear it abroad, that the east side correspond to the west.

Burton, An. of Mel., ii, 337. ' dinner be upon the board, desire the parson to short grace, and fall to it quickly; for entreaties wch an account, are as ridiculous as *picketed* or trunk-breeches. *Poor Robin*, 1709.

or **PILCHER**, *s.* A scabbard; from *pylche*, a skin-coat, Saxon. See Skinner. Hence he derives *pilchard* also.

Will you pluck your sword out of his *pilcher* by the ears. *Rom. and Jak.*, lii, 1.

A *pilche*, or leather coat, seems to have been a common dress for a carman. Decker says of Ben Jonson,

Thou hast forgot how thou ambled'st in a leather *pilch*, by a play-waggon in the high-way.

Satiricomas. A carman in a lether *pilche*, that had whipt out a thousand pound out of his horse-tail.

Nash's Pierce Penilesse, in *Cons. Lit.*, vii, 18.

Coles has, "A *pilche* for a saddle, instratum;" which explains that it was an external covering, and probably of leather. Kersey also calls it a covering for a saddle; but he likewise gives it the sense of "a piece of flannel to be wrapt about a young child." It seems, therefore, to have been used for any covering.

PILCROW, *s.* A technical word with printers, for the mark of a paragraph. See Blount, Kersey, Coles. Minshew supposes it to be corrupted from *paragraphus*; but by what process, it is not easy to guess.

A lesson how to confer every abstract with his moneth, and how to find out huswifery verses by the *pilcrow*.

Tusser, p. 3.

In husbandry matters, where *pilcrow* ye find, That verse appertaineth to husbandry kind. *Ibid.*

These directions refer to the form and divisions used in the printing of his book. Beaumont and Fletcher write it *peel-crow*. Speaking of the marks in a printed book, Lapet says,

But why a *peel-crow* here?

Gl. I told him so, sir:

A scare-crow had been better. *Nice Valour*, iv, 1.

To **PILL**, for to pillage.

The prince thereby presumed his people for to *pill*. *Mirr. for Mag.*, p. 279.

The commons he hath *pill'd* With grievous taxes, and quite lost their hearts.

Rich. II., ii, 1.

Hear me, you wrangling pirates, that fall out In sharing that which you have *pill'd* from me.

Rich. III., i,

Often joined with *poll*, as to *pill and poll*, to plunder and strip:

Can *pill*, and *poll*, and catch before they crave.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 467.

We cut off occurrences, we prole, *polls*, and *poll*.

Ibid., 84.

Kildare did use to *pill* and *poll* his friends, tenants, and retainers. *Holingsh. Hist. of Irek.*, F. 7, col. 2 a.

Bicause they *pill* and *poll*, because they wrest.

Gascogne, h 3 b.

See **POLL**. Hence,

PILLERY, *s.* Rapine, the act of pillaging.

And then concussion, rapine, *pilleries*, Their catalogue of accusations fill.

Daniel's Works, I 5 b.

PILLARS. Ornamented pillars were formerly carried before a cardinal, and Wolsey was remarkable for keeping up this piece of state. In the stage directions for his solemn entry in the play of Henry VIII, it is said, "Then two gentlemen bearing two great silver pillars." *Hen. VIII.*, ii, 4. This was from authentic history. He is so described by Holingshed, and other historians. Cavendish, his biographer, speaks of these silver *pillars*, and of his cross-bearers and *pillar-bearers*. *Wordsw. Eccl. Biogr.*, i, p. 353. Skelton satirically describes him as going

With worldly pompe incredible.

Before him rydeth two prestes stronge,

And they bear two crosses right longe,

Gapyng in every man's face.

After them folowe two laye-men secular,

And eche of theym holdyng a *pillar*

In their handes, steade of a mace.

Skelton's Works.

These pillars were supposed to be emblematical of the support given by the cardinals to the church.

Bishop Jewel, in his Apology, speaking of the pomp of the Roman prelates, says, "Amictum quidem habent illi interdum aliquem, cruces, *columnas*, galeros, tiaras, pallia, quam pompam veteres episcopi Chrysostomus, Augustinus, Ambrosius non habebant." § 9. In a useful modern edition [Pontefract, 1812] the word *columnas* is put between brackets, as suspected to be wrong; but it is perfectly right, and is in all the best editions.

PILLED, *part.* Bare, as if picked or stripped.

Their (the ostriches) necks are much longer than cranes, and *pilled*, having none or little feathers about them. Also their legs—are *pilled* and bare.

Coryat, vol. i, p. 39, repr.

PILLORY. The ancient mode of punishment in it was this: The *collistrigium*, or pillory, was placed horizontally, so that the criminal was suspended in it by his chin and the back of his head. Hence is explained a passage of Shakespeare, supposed by Dr. Johnson to be corrupt:

You must be hooded, must you? show your knave's visage, with a p—x to you: show your sheep-biting face, and be *hang'd an hour*. *Meas. for Meas.*, v, 1.

The alleged crime was not capital, and suspension in the pillory for *an hour* was all that the speaker intended. The words *an hour* are, therefore, not superfluous. The method, however, may be presumed to be uncommon, as Minshew only mentions "standing on the pillorie." Ed. 1617.

†**PILLOWBEER.** A pillow-case.

Sordido. — take heed your horns do not make holes in the pillowbeers.

Middleton, *Women beware Women*.

†**PIMGENET.** A pimple on the face.

I clear the lass with wainscot face, and from *pimginets* free

Pump ladies red as Saracen's head with toaping ratafee. *Newest Academy of Compliments*.

Is it not a manly exercise to stand licking his lips into rubies, painting his cheeks into cherries, parching his *pimginets*, carbuncles, and buboes?

Dutton's Ladies Dictionary, 1694.

Ladies or dowdies, wives or lassies,
With scarlet or *pimginnet* faces,
Tho' caus'd by drinking much cold tea,
Punch, nectar, wine, or ratafee.

Hudibras Redivivus, 1707.

PIMLICO. Perhaps originally the name of a man who kept a public house at Hogsdon, to which there was a great resort of the common people. There is an old tract existing, named "*Pimlyco*, or runne Red-cap, 'tis a Mad World at Hogsdon." 4to, 1609. [See the last example.]

All sorts, tag-rag, have been seen to flock here
In threaves, these ten weeks, as to a second Hogsdon,
In days of *Pimlico* and Eyebright. *B. Jones*, *Alck.*, v, 2.

Afterwards a part of Hogsdon seems to have been so called:

I have sent my daughter this morning as far as
Pimlico, to fetch a draught of Derby ale.

Greene's Tu Quoque, O. Pl., vii, 68.

It was famous for cakes and custards:

My lord Noland, will you go to *Pimlico* with us?
We are making a boon voyage to that happy land of
spice cakes. *Bearing Girl*, O. Pl., vi, 104.
To squire his sisters, and demolish custards
At *Pimlico*.

A sort of ale also seems to have taken the name:

Or stout March-beer, or Windsor ale,
Or Labour-in-vain (so seldom stale),
Or *Pimlico*, whose too great sale

Did mar it.

Nichols's Coll. Poems, iii, 263.

A part just beyond Buckingham gate, St. James's park, in the way to Chelsea, has since succeeded to the name: how, or when, it was transferred I know not.

†Have at thee, then, my merrie boyes, and hey for
old *Ben Pimlico's* nut-browne.

News from Hogsdon, 1598.

†**TO PIMPER.**

But when the drinke doth worke within her head,
She rowles and reckes, and *pimpers* with the eyes.

Lane's Tom Tel-Troths Message, 1600.

PIN, s. The middle point of a butt, or mark set up to shoot at with arrows. To cleave this, was to shoot best. It stood in the very centre of the white. See **WHITE**.

The very *pin* of his heart cleft with
The blind bow-boy's butt-shaft. *Rom. and Jul.*, ii, 4.
Then will she get the up-shot, by cleaving of the *pin*.

Love's L. L., iv, 1.

The *pin* he shoots at,
That was the man delivered ye.

B. and Fl. Island Princess, iv, 1.

Hold out, knight,
I'll cleave the black *pin* i' the midst of the white.

No Wit like a Woman's.

For kings are clouts that every man shoots at,
Our crown the *pin* that thousands seek to cleave.

Marlowe's Tamburl., cited by Malone.

See **CLOUT**.

†**PIN.** A wooden peg.

Pyne of tymbre, *cheville*.

Palae.

Upon a mery *pyne*, *de keyt*.

Ibid.

Edgar, away with *pins* i' th' cap

To spoil our drinking whole ones up.

Holborn Drollery, 1678, p. 76.

He will

Imagine only that he shall be cheated,
And he is cheated; all still comes to passe.

He's but one *pin* above a natural; but——

Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

Quoth he, I care for neither friend or kinsman,
Nor doe I value honesty two *pinnes* man.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

[A knot in timber.]

†The *pinne* or hard corne of a knot in timber, which hurteth sawes.

Nomenclator.

†**PIN-FEATHER.** A name still given in Northamptonshire to the incipient feathers of birds.

Had we suffered those birds of prey to have been
sledge (for they were but *pin-feathered*), it might have
been said in our proverb, that we brought up birds to
pick out our own eyes. But they were all soon got
by lowbelling; these silly woodcocks were ensnared
in a gin laid by the royal party.

The Sage Senator, p. 209

PIN AND WEB. A disorder of the eye, consisting apparently of some excrescence growing upon the ball of the eye. So, at least, Markham describes it in horses:

But for the wart, pearly, *pin* or *web*, which are evils grown in and upon the eye, to take them off, take the juice of the herb betin, and wash the eye therewith, it will wear the spots away.

Cheap and Good Husbandry, Book i, ch. 37. Flibbertigibbet, — he gives the *web* and the *pin*, squints the eye, &c. *Lear*, iii, 4.

Wishing clocks more swift;
Hours minutes; the noon midnight; and all eyes
Blind with the *pin* and *web*, but theirs.

Wint. Tale, i, 2.
His eyes, good queene, be great, so are they cleare
and graye.

He never yet had *pinne* or *webbe*, his sight for to
decay. *Gascoigne's Princely Pl. of Kenelw.*

Capell says, the *pin* is *pterygium*, or
unguis; and the *web*, *pannus*. See
Johnson, *Pin*, 9.

PIN-BOUKE, *s.* A sort of vessel.
When Moses brought water out of
the rock, the Israelites, says Drayton,
ran to catch it, and

In pails, kits, dishes, basons, *pinboukes*, bowls,
Their scorched bosoms merrily they baste.
Moses, B. iii, p. 1604.

I have not seen the word elsewhere,
nor in any Dictionary.

†**To PINCH**. Used of hounds pressing
upon and seizing their game.

A hound a freckled hind
In full course hunted; on the foreskirts yet
He *pinched* and pull'd her down. *Chapm. Odys.*, xix.

†**PINDER**. The officer whose business
it was to look after stray animals
and put them in the pound, and to
prevent trespassers.

With that they espy'd the jolly *pinder*,
As he sat under a thorn.
Now turn again, now turn again, said the *pinder*,
For a wrong way you have gone.

Robin Hood and the Pinder of Wakefield.

PINE, or **PYNE**, *s.* Grief, or suffering;
from to pine, and that from *pinan*,
Saxon. It is to be found in Pope.
See Todd.

His raw-bone cheekes, through penurie and *pine*,
Were shronke into his jawes, as he did never dine.
Spens. F. Q., i, ix, 36.

Also for fatal pain :

The victor hath his foe within his reach,
Yet pardons her that merits death and *pine*.
Fairf. Tasso, xvi, 57.

So also Spenser :

Who whether he alive be to be found,
Or by some deadly chance be done to *pine*,
Since I him lately lost, unneath is to define.
F. Q., VI, v, 28.

In boundes of bale, in pangs of deadly *pyne*.
Gascoigne, Flowers, a 3 b.

†**To PINE**, *v. act.* To wear away with
suffering.

A burning fever him so *pynde* awaye,
That death did finish this his dolefull daye.
The Newes Metamorphosis, 1600, MS.

PINER, or **PIONER**, *s.* A pioneer;
an attendant on an army, whose office
is to dig, level, remove obstructions,
form trenches, and do all works exe-

cuted with unwarlike tools, as spades,
&c. From French.

My *piners* eke were prest with shovl and spade,
T' inter the dead, a monstrous trench that fill,
And on them dead they reard a mightie hill.
Mirr. Mag., p. 182.

Wherewith to win this towne, afresh th' assault he
led,

He *piners* set to trench, and undermine amaine,
Made bastiles for defence, yet all this toyle was vaine.
Ibid., p. 491.

Ben Jonson has *pioneer*, in the folio
edition :

Statilius, Curius, Ceparinus, Cimber,
My labourers, *pioneers*, and incendiaries.

Cataline, iii, 8.

Captain Grose on Othello, iii, 3, gives
instances to show that the situation
of a *pioneer* was a degradation; and
in both instances it is written *pioneer*.
A soldier of course considers himself
superior to a mere labourer; conse-
quently it must be a degradation to
him to be turned into that corps.

PINGLER, *s.* Probably a labouring
horse, kept by a farmer in his home-
stead. *Pingle* is defined by Coles,
"Agellulus domui rusticæ adjacens,
ager conceptus." *Picle* is the same,
in provincial language.

Perverbie doe they alwaies thinke of their lovers,
and talke of them scornefullie, judging all to bee
clownes which be not courtiers, and all to be *pinglers*
that be not coursers. *Euphuus*, sign. M 1 b.

PINK, *s.* A vessel with a narrow stern;
pinque, French. Hence all vessels
so formed are called *pink-sterned*.
Chambers. In the French Manuel
Lexique it is thus defined: "Nom
d'un vaisseau de charge qui s'appelle
aussi flutte. Il est plat de varange
(flat-bottomed), et il a le derriere
ronde." It is not, in fact, an obsolete
term at sea.

This *pink* is one of Cupid's carriers:—
Clap on more sails; pursue. *Merry W. W.*, ii, 2.

Observe, however, that the three
oldest editions read *puncke*, and *pink*
is only conjectural. As we know no
other derivation of *punk*, perhaps it
is merely a corruption of *pink*. A
woman is often compared to a ship;
as here:

This *pinck*, this painted foist, this cockle-boat,
To hang her fights out, and defie me, friends,
A well known man of war.

B. and Fl. Woman's Pr., ii, 6.

PINK EYNE. Small eyes. See the
next word.

Come, thou monarch of the vine,
Plumpy Bacchus, with *pink eyne*.
Ant. & Cleop., ii, 7.

This expression, in the quaint language and fantastic spelling of old Laneham, appears thus:

It was a sport very pleasant of these beasts, to see the bear with his *pink nyes* leering after his enemies approach.

Letter from Kenilworth.

PINK-EYED. Small eyed. Coles renders it by *lucinius* and *ocella*; later ed. also *pætus*: and in the Latin part of his Dictionary he has, "*Ocellæ, —arum*. Maids with little eyes; *pink-ey'd* girls." To *wink* and *wink* with the eyes, still means to contract them, and peep out of the lids. Johnson quotes L'Estrange for this sense. In Fleming's Nomenclator we have, "*Ocella, lucinius, qui exiles habet oculos, μικρόμαρος*. Ayant fort petits yeux. That hath little eyes: *pink-eyed*." Page 451, a. Bishop Wilkins also has, "*pink-ey'd, narrow eyed*." *Alph. Dict.*

Also them that were *pink-eyed*, and had very small eies, they termed *ocellæ*. *F. Holland's Pliny*, B. 11.

†**To PINK.** To wink.

Though his eye on us therat pleasantie *pinkæ*,
Yet will he thinke that we saie not as we thinke.

Heywood's Spider and Fly, 1556.

†**PINNER.** An article of dress, drawn round the neck.

With a suit of good *pinners* pray let her be drest,
And when she's in bed, let all go to rest.

The Crafty Miller, an old ballad.

My hair's about my ears, as I'm a sinner
He has not left me worth a hood or *pinner*.

Radcliffe's Ovid Travestie, 1681, p. 6.

The cinder wench, and oyster drab,
With Nell the cook and hawking Bab,
Must have their *pinners* brought from France.

The London Ladies Dressing Room, 1706.

†**PINSNET.** Apparently the same as the following.

To these their nether-stockes, they have corked
shoes, *pinnets*, and fine pantoffles, which bear them
up a finger or two from the ground.

Stubbs's Anatomie of Abuses.

†**PINSON.** A thin-soled shoe.

Calceamen and calcearium is a shoe, *pinson*, socke.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 211.

†**PIPERLY.**

Our poets and writers about London, whom thou hast
called *pipery* make-plays and make-bates.

Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1599.

†**PIPER'S CHEEKS.** Swollen or puffed-out cheeks.

That hath bigge or great cheeks, as they tearme
them, *pipers cheeks*, bucculentas.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 286.

†**PIPIENT.** Making a noise like a chicken.

There you shall heare hypocrites, a *pipient* broode,
cackling their owne ripenesse, when they are scarce
out of their shells.

Adams' Spirituall Navigator, 1615.

†**PIPPIN.** A general term for an apple.

Lord, who would take him for a *pippin* squire,
That's so bedaub'd with lace and rich attire?

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

A gold-smith telling o'er his cash,

A *pipping-monger* selling trash.

Hudibras Redivivus, 1705.

PIRAMIS, or PIRA'MIDES. A pyramid. The latter is either singular or plural.

That *pyramis* so high,

Rear'd (as it might be thought) to overtop the sky.

Drayt. Polyol., 1161.

Place me some God upon a *pyramis*

Higher than hills of earth. *B. & F. Philast.*, iv, 4.

Then he, above them all himself that sought to raise,

Upon some mountain top, like a *pyramis*.

Drayton, Polyol., p. 1013.

Now flourishing with fance, and proud *pyramides*.

Ibid., p. 922.

Make it rich

With brass, and purest gold, and shining jasper,

Like the *pyramides*. *B. & F. Philast.*, v, 3.

Spenser and others write it *pyramides*.

†**PIRE.** A pier.

The next day they spent in viewing the castle of
Dover, the *pire*, the cliffs, the road, and towne.

Lytte's Euphues.

PIRRIE, or PERRIE, s. A sudden storm at sea. *Pirr*, in Scotch, means a gentle breeze. See *Jamieson*.

In surgleasse seas of quiet rest, when I
Seven yeares had said, a *pirrie* did arise,
The blasts whereof abridg'd my libertie.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 194.

A *pirrie* came, and set my ship on sands.

Ibid., p. 502.

It occurs also in prose:

At length when the furious *gyrris* and rage of windes
still encreased. *Holinshed, Scotland*, sign. X 4.

They were driven back by storme of winde and
gyrris of the sea, towards the coast of Attica.

Norri's Plut., 355.

I have not seen it in the old dictionaries, yet Mr. Todd has it, and exemplifies it also from sir T. Elyot.

PISCINE, or PISCINA (a term in church architecture). A cavity made within a niche, usually in the chancel, near the high altar, for containing water, in which the priests made their ablutions, &c., at high mass. "Locus in quo manus sacerdotis lavant, et ubi ablutiones sacerdotis missam celebrantis injiciuntur." *Du Cange in voce*. See *Archæologia*, vol. x, page 353, and the quotations there given. Also *Gent. Mag.*, vol. 67, p. 649. When the use of them ceased, the name was soon forgotten. From *piscina*, a fish-pond, Latin.

†**PISHERY-PASHERY.** Nonsense?

Peace, Firke! Peace, my fine Firke! stand by with
your *pisshery pashery*! Away!

The Sho-makers Holy-day, 1621.

PISSING-CONDUIT. A small conduit near the Royal Exchange, so called in contempt, or jocularly, from its running with a small stream. Stowe says it was set up by John Wels, grocer, mayor in 1430. It seems also to have had the more respectable name of "the conduit in Cornhill;" of which Howell gives this account:

By the west side of the aforesaid prison called the Tunne, was a fair well of spring-water, curbed round with hard stone. But in the year 1401, the said prison house called the Tunne was made a cesterne for sweet water, conveyed by pipes of lead from Tyburne, and was thenceforth called the *conduit upon Cornhill*. *Londonop.*, p. 77. Some distance west is the Royall Exchange—and so downe to the little conduit, called the *piissing-conduit*, by the stockes market. *Stowe's London*, p. 144.

Hence, in a play attributed to Shakespeare, Jack Cade is made to say,

Now is Mortimer lord of this city,
And here sitting upon London-stone,
I charge and command, that, of the cities cost,
The *piissing-conduit* run nothing but claret wine,
The first year of our reign. *2 Hen. VI.*, iv, 6.

This seems to have been, in some measure, a general name for a small conduit. Thus a servant who had been drenched with water says,

I shall turn *piissing-conduit* shortly.
B. & Fl. Women Pleas'd, i, 2.

There is a similar expression in Davenant's Wits.

†**PISSING-POST.** Public urinals appear to have existed under this name, and to have been the usual places for sticking up bills and placards.

But if this warning will not serve the turne,
I sweare by sweet satyricke Nash his urne,
On every *piissing post* their names I'll place,
Whilst they past shame, shall shame to shew their face. *Taylor's Works*, 1630.

Now the spring is coming on, when each *piissing-post* will be almost pasted over with quacks bills, who for your money will cure you of all diseases, especially the pox. *Poor Robin*, 1694.

PISSING-WHILE [save reverence], a short time, such as is sufficient for that evacuation.

He had not been there (bless the mark) a *piissing-while*, but all the chamber smelt him.

Two Gent. Ver., iv, 3.
I shall entreat your mistress, madam Expectation, if she be among these ladies, to have patience but a *piissing-while*. *B. Jons. Magn. Lady*, i, 7.
Where he shall never be at rest one *piissing-while* a day. *Gamm. Gurlon*, O. Fl., ii, 50.
To stay a *piissing-while*. *Ray's Proverbs*, p. 206.

See also Nash's Lenten Stuff. Our ancestors were not very nice; and rather chose to be exact than delicate in their allusions. It is here inserted chiefly to show that Shakespeare was not singular in using the term.

†**PISTEL, or PISTLE.** An epistle.

Hay, any Worke for Cooper, or a Briefe Pistle to the Reverend Bishops, counselling them if they will needes bee Barrell'd up, for feare of smelling in the Nostrills of His Majesty, and the State, that they would use the Advice of Reverend Martin, for providing of their Cooper, because T. C. is an unskilful Tub-trimmer, &c.

Title of a book, of the time of James I.

†**To PISTOL.** To shoot with a pistol. Captain Remish, who was the main instrument for discovery of the myne, *pistol'd* himself in a desperate mood of discontent in his cabin, in the Convertine.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

PISTOLETS, s. Diminutive of pistoles, a Spanish coin, not rounded, or formed with exactness.

Or were they Spanish stamps still travelling,
That are become as catholique as their king,
Those unlicked bear-whelps, unfill'd *pistolets*,
That more than canon-shot avails or lets;
Which, negligently left unrounded, look
Like many-angled figures, in the book
Of some dread conjurer. *Donne, Eleg.* 12.

A double pistollet is also mentioned:

That will dance merrily upon your grave,
And perhaps give a double *pistollet*
To some poor needy friar, to say a mass,
To keep your ghost from walking. *B. & Fl. Span. Cur.*, i, 1.

It is hardly necessary to observe, that *pistollet* sometimes meant also a small pistol. See Johnson.

PITCH, s. The height to which a falcon soared, before she stooped upon her prey.

Between two hawks, which flies the higher *pitch*,
I have perhaps some shallow judgment. *1 Hen. VI.*, ii, 4.

These growing feathers plucked from Cæsar's wing
Will make him fly an ordinary *pitch*. *Jul. Cæs.*, i, 1.
Yet from this *pitch* can I behold my own,—
And in my fearful stoop can make the stand. *B. & Fl. Noble Gent.*, iv, 1.

Where now my spirit got roomth it selfe to shew,
To the fair'st *pitch* doth make a gallant flight. *Mirr. for Mag.*, p. 526.

It was used also, and still is, for height in general; but this perhaps was the origin of that use.

PITCH AND PAY. A familiar expression, meaning, pay down at once, pay ready money. Probably, throw down your money and pay.

The word is *pitch and pay*,—trust none. *Hen. V.*, ii, 8.

No creditor did curse me day by day,
I used plainnesse, ever *pitch and pay*. *Mirr. for Mag.*, 374.

Where (Norwich) strangers well may seem to dwell,
That *pitch and pay*, or keep their day,
But who that want, shall find it scant
So good for him. *Tusser*, p. 145.

And there was neither fault nor fray,
Nor any disorder any way,
But every man did *pitch and pay*. *Yorkshire Song*, Evans, I, p. 23, ed. 1810.

By the following intimation, Dr. Farmer seems to suggest that it originated from *pitching* goods in a

market, and paying immediately for their standing. One of the old laws of Blackwell-hall was, that "A penny be *paid* by the owner of every bale of cloth for *pitching*." It is not improbable that this might be the original sense.

†PITCHER-MEN. Great drinkers.

No cobbler in our town almost,
But at that time he'll have roast;
Altho' they eggs and apples are,
But as for drink he will not spare;
For not one shoemaker in ten
But are boon blades, true *pitcher-men*.
Poor Robin, 1738.

†PITFOLD. A pitfall.

Decipulum, . . . Un trebuchet. A *pitfold*, or other snare to intrap birds or beasts: a trap: a gin. *Nomenclator*.

PITTANCE, *s*. The allowance of meat distributed in a monastery. See Pictantia, Du Cange. In Tindal's History of Evesham, it is also said to have been a measure of liquids, six of which made up a pint royal, sextarium regis, p. 122. Roquefort says, because its value was a *picte*, which was a small coin of Poitiers. The word itself is well known.

PITTERING, *a*. Making a low and shrillish noise.

And when his *pittering* streamers are low and thin.
R. Greene, Eng. Parm., 67, repr.

Herrick applies it to the note of a grasshopper.

PITTY-WARY, or PITTIE-WARD.

The name of some place at Windsor.

Marry, sir, the *Pittie-ward*, the park-ward, every way; Old Windsor way, and every way but the town way.
Merry W. W., iii, 1.

No such place being known, the modern editors have very arbitrarily changed it to *city-ward*, which seems to be the very way that the speaker says they had not looked; besides that Windsor was no city. *Petty-ward*, for small ward, is more probable. Or if there was a place called the *Pitty*, it must mean towards that. See WARD. Mr. Stevens says there was a place so called at Bristol. *Pitty-wary* is quite inexplicable.

†PIVISH. Peevish; foolish. *Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes*, 1577.

†PIX. Pitch. "*Pix* scraped from ships." *Nomenclator*.

PIX, or PYX; from *pyxis*, Latin. The box, or shrine, in which the consecrated wafers were kept; called also

tabernacle. This, as well as the *pax*, was deemed an object of pious veneration; and it is generally supposed, that the vulgar expression of *please the pigs*, is only a corruption of *please the pix*.

We kiss the *pix*, we creepe the crosse, our beades we overranne.
Alt. Engl., p. 115.

Ab. Fleming, in Junius's Nomenclator, has "the *pix*, or box, wherein the *crucifix* was kept," as a translation of *hierotheca*: but this, I believe, is erroneous, unless it meant both. Minshew has copied this. Du Cange more correctly describes it, as "*Pyxis* in qua sacra eucharistia infirmis defertur, ex ebone," in *pyxis*. It is thus described by the late Mr. Carter, an architect, and of the Romish persuasion:

Tabernacle, or *pix*, in our antiquities, was a small cabinet to contain the host, &c. It was made of gold or silver, and set with precious stones. The form in general consisted of a foot, whereon was placed a niche, with a door, and finishing with a pediment head, with buttresses and pinnacles on the sides, &c.
Gent. Mag., 1804, Part I, p. 524.

Sometimes, as we see from Du Cange, it was of ivory. *Pix*, and *pax*, must be carefully distinguished, though they have often been confounded in modern times. See PAX.

†PLACART. A printed broadside; a proclamation.

The archduke for the time hath a very princely command, all coyns bear his stamp, all *placarts* or edicts are published in his name.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

PLACE, *s*. The greatest elevation which a bird of prey attains in its flight; similar in that to pitch. This is Mr Gifford's explanation, and he quotes a modern authority:

Eagles can have no speed except when at their *place*, and then to be sure their weight increases their velocity.
Thornton's Sporting Tour.

In such a *place* flies, as he seems to say
See me, or see me not.
Massing. Guard., i, 1.

So Shakespeare:

A falcon tow'ring in her pride of *place*,
Was by a mousing owl hawk'd at and kill'd.
Macb., ii, 4.

In PLACE. In company, present.

Then was she fayre alone, when none was faire in *place*.
Spens. F. Q., i, ii, 88.

Oh hold that heave hand,
Dear sir, what ever that thou be in *place*.
Ibid., iii, 87.

PLACEBO, TO SING PLACEBO. To endeavour to curry favour. The *placebo* was the vesper hymn for the dead. Du Cange. Pope Sixtus's

Breviary says, "Ad vespervas, *absolutè* incipitur ab Antiphona, *placebo Domino in regione vivorum.*" *Off. Defunctorum*, p. 156. Harington's 56th Epigram, in his second book, is "of a preacher *who sings placebo*;" and he is described as being,

A smooth-tong'd preacher, that did much affect
To be reputed of the purer sect.
Of which comedie—when some to *sing placebo*, advised that it should be forbidden, because it was somewhat too plaine,—yet he would have it allowed.

Sir J. Har. Preface to Ariosto.

A curious old song on *Placebo and Dirige* (another part of the mass for the dead) is in Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 56, where many of the Latin words are introduced. A monk sings "for Jack Nape's soule *Placebo and Dirige.*" Jack Nape is there supposed to mean John Holland, duke of Exeter [the duke of Suffolk].

PLACKET, s. A petticoat; generally an under-petticoat.

Love is addressed by Shakespeare as,
Liege of all loiterers and malcontents,
Dread prince of *plackets*, king of codpieces.

L. L. L., iii, 1.

Is there no manners left among maids? will they wear their *plackets*, where they should bear their faces.

Wint. T., iv, 3.

That a cod-piece were far fitter here than a pinn'd *placket*.

B. and Fl. Love's Cure, i, 3.

Just like a plow-boy tir'd in a browne jacket,
And breeches round, long leathern point, no *placket*.

Gayton, Fest. N., p. 170.

If the maides a spinning goe,
Burn the flax, and fire their toe,
Scorch their *plackets*.

Herrick, p. 374.

Mr. Stevens quotes an author, who makes it the opening of the petticoat (on Lear, iii, 4). Bailey says it was the fore-part of the shift or petticoat; but it was neither. It is sometimes used for a female, the wearer of a placket, as petticoat now is.

Was that brave heart made to pant for a *placket*?

B. and Fl. Hum. Lieut., iv, 3.

†To **PLAD.** To wade?

Coming to a small brook, I perceived a handsome lass on the other side, which made me stay to see how she would get over; who, according to the custom of the rustick Irish, tucked up her coats to her waste, leaving all from her middle downward naked, and so came *pladding* through.

English Rogue.

•**PLAIN, v.**, for complain. A common abbreviation.

This we call birth; but if the child could speak,

He death would call it, and of nature *plain*.

Sir J. Davies, on the Sout, § 33.

Of how unnatural and bemadding sorrow,
The king hath cause to *plain*.

Lear, iii, 1.

So also '*plaining*' for complaining, and, as a substantive, '*plaint*.' See Johnson.

†For such an humour every woman seizeth,
She loves not him that *plaineth*, but that pleaseth.
Brown's Britannia's Pastorale, i, 1.

†**In PLAIN.** An adverbial phrase. To speak plainly.

Ch. Concele him not! in *plain*, I am thy father,
Thy father, Amarylhis, that commands thee.

Randolph's Amyntas, 1640.

PLAIN-SONG. The simple notes of an air, without ornament or variation; opposed to descant, which was full of flourish and variety.

All the ladies—do plainly report,
That without mention of them you can make no sport,

They are your *pleyne-song*, to singe descant upon.

Damon and Pithias, O. Pl., i, 183.

Hence the cuckoo is said to sing *plain-song*, and the nightingale descant:

The *plain-song* cuckoo gray. *Mids. N. Dr.*, iii, 1.

The learning to sing from notes was once almost universal in England. Aecham laments the disuse of the practice:

I wish from the bottom of my heart, that the laudable custom of Englands to teach children their *plaine-song* and *pricke-song*, were not so decayed throughout all the realme as it is.

Aech. Toss., p. 33.

Of its decay, he says afterwards,

The things is too true, for of them that come daile to the universality, where one hath learned to singe, six hath not.

Ibid., p. 31.

The prick-song was the music, pricked or noted down, i. e., written music. See **PRICK-SONG**.

PLANCHED. Boarded; from *planche*, French.

And to that vineyard is a *planched gate*.

Meas. for Meas., iv, 1.

Yet with his hooves doth beat and rent

The *planched* floore. *Gorges, Transl. of Lucan.*

Also to *plaunch*:

Is to *plaunch* on a piece as brode as thy cap.

O. Pl., ii, p. 9.

PLANCHER, s. A plank, or board; *plancher*, French.

Upon the ground doth lie

A hollow *plancher*. *Lily, Maid's Metamorph.*

Th' anatomized fish, and fowls from *planchers* sprong.

Drayt. Polyoth., iii, p. 711.

Also a floor, which is the sense of the original:

Oak, cedar, and cheenut, are the best builders: some are for *planchers*, as deal; some for tables, &c.

Bacon, cited by Johnson.

PLANET. The planets were supposed to have the power of doing sudden mischief by their malignant aspect, which was conceived to strike objects; as when trees are suddenly blighted,

or the like. Hence the common expression, still in use, of *planet-struck*:

Physic for't there's none;
It is a bawdy *planet*, that will strike
Where 'tis predominant. *Wint. Tale*, i. 2.
And heal the harms of thwarting thunder blue,
Or what the cross, dire-looking *planet* smites.
Milton, Arcades, l. 50.

†PLANET-BOOK.

Go fetch me down my *planet-book*
Straight from my private room;
For in the same I mean to look,
What is decreed my doom.
The *planet-book* to her they brought,
And laid it on her knee;
She found that all would come to nought,
For poison'd she should be.

The Unfortunate Concubine.

PLANET-STRUCK. Affected by the malignant influence of a planet; sometimes, afflicted with madness. Thus *Clauius*, in *Randolph's Amyntas*, says of the distracted *Amyntas*:

Who hath not heard how he hath chac'd the boare?
And how his speare hath torne the panch of wolves,
On the barke of every tree his name's ingraven;
Now *planet-struck*, and all that vertue vanished.

Amyntas, act iii, sc. 3.

The word is by no means disused, though the superstition is discarded.

PLANT, s. A foot, from *planta*, Latin. Certainly so used in the following passage:

Here they'll be man: some of their *plants* are ill-rooted already, the least wind i' the world will blow them down. *Ant. and Cleop.*, ii. 7.

He speaks of persons rendered unsteady by liquors. *Coles* has, "The *plant* of the foot, *planta*, &c. *pedis*."

So *Jonson*:

Knotty legs, and *plants* of clay,
Seek for ease, or love delay. *Masq. of Oberon.*

Other authors also are cited for it.

PLANTAGE, s. Probably for anything that is planted.

As true as steel, as *plantage* to the moon,
As sun to day, &c. *Tro. and Cr.*, iii. 2.

Plants were supposed to improve as the moon increases:

The poor husbandman perceiveth that the increase of the moon maketh *plants* fruitful.

R. Scott's Disc. of Witcher.

PLANTAIN, s. A well-known plant; *plantago*, Latin. Its leaves were supposed to have great virtue in curing wounds. It is, therefore, put for a healing plaster:

These poor slight sores

Need not a *plantain*. *B. and Fl. Two Noble K.*, i. 2.

To PLASH. To interweave branches of trees.

For nature loath, so rare a jewels wracke,
Seem'd as she here and there had *plash'd* a tree,
If possible to hinder destiny.

Browne, Brit. Past., ii, p. 130.

Johnson quotes *Evelyn* for it. Also

for what we now call to *splash*, that is, to dash water about with noise. Hence, **PLASH, s.** A shallow pool, or collection of water.

He leaves

A shallow *plash* to plunge him in the deep.

Tem. of Shr., i. 4.

†**PLAT.** The sole of the foot. *Plat-footed*, splay-footed; or polt-footed.

The *platts* of the footes, *planta*.

Withale's Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 284.

Plat-footed, polti. *Ibid.*, p. 301.

PLATE, s. A piece of silver money.

In his livery

Walk'd crowns and crownets; realms and islands were

As *plates* dropt from his pocket. *Ant. and Cl.*, v. 2.

Belike he has some new trick for a purse;

And if he has, he's worth three hundred *plates*.

Mari. Jew of Malta, O. Pl., viii, 335.

'Tis such a trouble to be married too,

And have a thousand things of great importance,

Jewels, and *plates*, and fooleries molest me.

B. and Fl. Rule a W., ii, 2.

PLATFORM, s. The ground plan, or delineation of anything. *Johnson* has this sense, but it is not now in use. Hence generally for a design:

Apelles, what peece of worke have you now in hand?
A. None in hand, if it like your majestie: but I am devising a *platforme* in my head.

Lyly's Alex. and Camp., v. 4.

To procure himselfe a pardon, went and discovered the whole *plat-forme* of the conspiracie.

Disc. of New World, p. 115.

†Being set downe shee casts her face into a *platforme*, which dureth the meale, and is taken away with the voider. Her draught reacheth to good manners, not to thirst, and it is a part of their mysterie not to professe hunger: but Nature takes her in private and stretcheth her upon meat.

Overbury's New and Choise Characters, 1615.

PLATT, s. A plan, or map.

There was no other pastime nor exercise among the youth—but to draw *plattes* of Sicilie, and describe the situation of Libya and Carthage.

North's Plat., 230 B.

†No clumsie flat may dare

To meddle with thy pencil and thy *plat*. *Du Bartas.*

To PLAY WITH THE BEARD, in the following passage, seems to mean to deceive. To stroke the beard was a piece of amorous cajolery.

Yet have I *play'd* with his beard, in knitting this knot,

I promist friendship, but—I meant it not.

Demon and Pith., O. Pl., i, 177.

PLAY-FEER, s. A play-mate, play-fellow. See **FEE**.

Where she was wont to call him her dear son,

Her little *play-feer*, and her pretty bun.

Drayton, Moonc., p. 502.

Hee hadde passed his youth in wanton pastime, and riotous misorder, with a sort of misgoverned mates and unthrifte *play-feers*.

Holinsh., vol. ii, A a 7, col. 1.

All the young sonnes of the nobilitie flocking thither for the companie of him, as their *playfeers*.

Stow's Annals, N 1 b.

PLAYSE, or PLAISE. The fish; often used as a simile for one who had a wry mouth: that fish, like other flat fishes, having the mouth on one side.

I should have made a wry mouth at the world like a *playse*. *Hon. Wh.*, 2d Part, O. Pl. iii, 395.
Save only the *playse* and the butt, that made wry mouths at him, and for their mocking have wry mouths ever since. *Greene's Lenten Stuff*.

Hence it is easy to see why Decker speaks thus of his detractors:

Bate one at that stake, my *plaise-mouth* yelpers. *Satiricomasit*.

A *plaise-mouth* is also used for a small demure mouth:

Or some innocent out of the hospital, that would stand with her hands thus, and a *plaise-mouth*, and look upon you. *B. Jons. Silent Wom.*, iii, 2.

A similar expression is quoted from a satire by T. Lodge:

And keep his *plaise-mouth'd* wife in welts and gardes. *Beloe's Anec. of Sc. Books*, ii, p. 113.

PLAYTES, in the following passage, seem to denote some kind of vessel.

They bestowed them aborde in xxx hulkes, hoyes, and *playtes*. *Holinsak. Hist. of Scotl.*, c. col. 2, a.

To PLEACH, v. To intertwine, or weave together.

Walking in a thick *pleached* alley in my orchard were thus overheard. *Much Ado*, i, 4.
And bid her steal into the *pleached* bower,
Where honey-suckles, ripen'd by the sun,
Forbid the sun to enter. *Ibid.*, iii, 1.
The master thus, with *pleach'd* arms, bending down
His corrugible neck. *Ant. and Cl.*, iv, 12.

PLEASAUNCE, or PLEASANCE, s. Pleasantness, delight.

For thilke same season when all is ycladde
With *pleasaunce*. *Spens. Sh. Kal.*, May, v, 6.
O that men should put an enemy into their mouths,
to steal away their brains! that we should with joy,
pleasaunce, revel, and applausse, transform ourselves
into beasts. *Othello*, ii, 3.
Faile seemely *pleasaunce* each to other makes,
With goodly purposes, there as they sit.

Sweete solitarie groves, whereas the nymphes
With *pleasaunce* laugh, to see the satyres play.
B. Greene's Orlando Fur., 1604, sign. D b.

'PLEAT, for pleat, or complete.
Two sisters so we have, both to devotion *'pleat*,
And worthily made saints. *Drayt. Polyols.*, xxiv, p. 1149.

Such abbreviations may generally be
guessed, they are very numerous.

PLENY-TIDES. Evidently full tides.

Let rowling teares in *pleny-tides* oreflow,
For losse of England's second Cicero. *Greene's Groatsew.*, page ult.

PLIGHT, s. A fold in a gown or robe.
Purified upon with many a folded *plight*. *Spens. F. Q.*, II, iii, 26.

In the following example from Chapman, Johnson and Todd have both understood it to mean a garment; I have no doubt that it has there the common meaning of *condition*: "He

let not my condition want either coat or cloke."

He let not lack
My *plight*, or coat or cloake, or any thing
Might cherish heat in me. *Chapm. Odyssey*.

To PLIGHT, v., united with word faith, or troth. To pledge, or give as assurance, the word, faith, or truth of the speaker. See **TROTH**, and **TROTH-PLIGHT**.

PLIGHT, part., for plighted, in the sense of platted.

With gaudy girlands, or fresh flowrets dight
About her neck, or rings of rushes *plight*.
Spens. F. Q., II, vi, 7.

So Fletcher:

A long love-lock on his left shoulder *plight*.
Fl. Purple Isl.

PLIGHTED, part, Folded, twisted. Milton has borrowed this term from the older language.

Creatures of the element,
That in the colours of the rainbow live,
And play i' th' *plighted* clouds. *Comus*, 299.
He used it also in prose:
She wore a *plighted* garment of divers colours.
Hist. of Engl., B. 2.

It is clear, as Warton observes (in his Milton), that *pleach*, *pleat*, and *plight*, are all of the same family.

PLOT, s., for place, or spot of ground; as *plat* also is used.

And death did cry, from London flie,
In Cambridge then, I found agen,
A resting *plot*. *Passer*, ed. 1673, p. 146.
A pretty *plot* well chose to build upon. *2 Hen. VI*, i, 4.

This little *plot* i' th' country lies most fit
To do his grace such serviceable uses.
B. and Fl. Noble Gent., iii, 1.

†PLOTCH. A blotch.

The chastisement that a certain magistrate in Flanders used, was reputed most just, who caused an idle vagrant person to be publicly beaten, who stood at the Temple gate demanding of almes, with certain counterfeit *plotches* of a leaper.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

PLOVER, s. One of the various cant terms for a loose woman; as is also *quail*, in the following passage:

We are undone for want of fowl, i' the fair, here.
Here will be Zekiel Edgworth, and three or four gallants with him at night, and I ha' neither *plover* nor *quail* for them: persuade this between you two, to become a bird o' the game. *B. Jons. Barik. Fair*, iv, 5.

†PLUCK. A turn, or set-to.
Why, wilt thou fyght a *plucke*?
The Plays of Robyn Hode, n. d.

PLUCK DOWN A SIDE. See **PULL DOWN**.

†PLUM-BROTH. An article in cookery which appears to have been formerly in great repute, and to have been a

favorite Christmas dish. The receipt here given for making it shows that it was rather a complicated mixture.

Where the meats is best, there he confutes most, for his arguing is but the efficacy of his eating; good bits hee holds breeds good positions, and the pope hee best concludes against, in *plum-broth*.

Oberbury's Characters, 1616.
Inspir'd well *plum-broth* and minc'd pies,
This letter comes in humble wise.

Brome's Songs, 1668, p. 189.
Orchuse, and in thy unquoth mood joyn with some
separate congregation, and pray against *plum-broth*
at Christmas, in expectation of a gift on their new-
years-day.

Howard, Man of Newmarket, 1678.
To make *plumb-broth*.—Take a leg of beef, and a piece
of the neck, and put it into a good quantity of water,
that is, three or four gallons, boil it four hours; then
have two pound of currans clean wash'd and pick'd,
and three pound of raisins of the sun, three pound of
prunes well stew'd, put in the currans and raisins,
let them boil one hour; then take two pound of stew'd
prunes, and force them through a cullender, leaving
the stones and skins; then have a two-penny white
loaf grated, mix it with some of the broth, and put
the pulp of the prunes to it, and one ounce of cinna-
mon, half an ounce of nutmegs grated, a quarter of
an ounce of beaten cloves and mace; put all these
into the broth; let it boil a quarter of an hour, keep
it always stirring, for fear it burn; then put in one
quart of claret, and half a pint of sack, and then
sweeten it to your taste; put in a little salt; then
have some white-bread, cut as big as dice, in the dish
or bason; lay a little piece of the meat or a marrow
bone in the middle of the dish, put in the broth,
garnish the dish with some of the stew'd prunes,
some raisins and currans out of the broth; scrape
some sugar on the brim of the dish, and so serve it to
the table.

The Queen's Royal Cookery, 1718.

To PLUME, v. Term in falconry, to pluck off the feathers from a bird. "It is when a hawke caseth a fowle, and pulleth the feathers from the body." *Latham*.

And when the snare
Hath caught the fowl, you *plume* him, till you get
More feathers than you lost to Pallatine.

The Wits, O. Pl., viii, 427.

PLUMMET, for a plumb line. That by which the depth of the water is sounded.

Ignorance itself is a *plummet* o'er me.

Mer. W. W., v, 5.

That is, says Mr. Tyrwhitt, "ignorance itself is not so low as I am, by the length of a *plummet-line*." This seems the best interpretation.

PLUMP, s. A cluster, or collection of separate things; a group, or mass. It has been supposed to be corrupted from *clump*, or that from this. But *clump* is applied to trees only, and is evidently German; whereas, in the examples given of this from Sandys, Bacon, Hayward, and Dryden, it is applied equally to a group of trees, a collection of islands, a small body of

troops, and a flock of wild-fowl. Of these examples I shall copy only one:

Warwick having espied certain *plumps* of Scottish horsemen ranging the field, returned towards the arriere to prevent danger.

Hayward.

But it occurs also in Beaumont and Fletcher:

Here's a whole *plump* of rogues.

Double Marriage, iii, 2.

Also in another old play:

No, thou seest heere a *plump* of fine gallants.

G. Chapman's Humorous Day's Mirth, sig. E 3.

It appears to have been in use long before *clump*; and G. Mason thought it the original word: but I believe they are quite independent of each other.

†But at Enfeld fyndyng a dosen in a *plump*, whan there was no rayne, I bethought my self that they war appointed as watchmen, for the apprehendyng of such as are mislayng.

Letter, dated 1668.

†Great reason they had on their side to fight, (though it were with much danger), whiles the barbarous enemies pressed on all in *plumpes* and heapes.

Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†**To PLUMP.** To swell, or puff out. *Plumper*, anything used to stuff out another thing.

Art not thou *plumpt* with laughter, my Lorrigue.

Hoffman, a Tragedy, 1631.

And that the cheeks may both agree,

Their *plumpers* fill the cavity.

The London Ladies Dressing Room, 1705.

†**PLUNGE.** A difficulty; a strait.

Canon Ely thought to have put Testwode to a great *plunge*.

Fox's Martyrs.

Questionles this Gustavus (whose anagram is Augustus) was a great captain, and a gallant man, and had he surviv'd that last victory, he would have put the emperour to such a *plunge*, that som think he would hardly have bin able to have made head against him to any purpose again.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

PLURISY, s. A plethora, or redundancy of blood. Not the same as *pleurisy*, but derived from *plus*, *pluris*, more.

For goodness, growing to a *plurisy*,

Dies in his own too much.

Hamlet, iv, 7.

Some young horses will feed, and being fat will increase blood, and so grow to a *plurisy*, and die thereof, if he have not soon help.

Marshall on Cattle, p. 187.

In a word,

Thy *plurisy* of goodness is thy ill.

Mass. Unn. Comb., iv, 1.

(Mars) that heal'st with blood

The earth when it is sick, and cur'st the world

O' th' *pleuresie* of people. *Pl. Two Noble Kinsm.*, v, 1.

Why was the blood

Increas'd to such a *plurisy* of lust.

Atheist's Trag., sig. G.

†**To PLY.** To bend.

Behold the apple bough how it doth *ply*

And stoop with store of fruit that doth abound,

Scarce able to sustaine them from the ground.

Remedy of Love, 1600.

PLYMOUTH CLOAK, phr. A whimsical phrase for a stick or cudgel, mentioned by Ray in his Proverbs, p. 238; "because," says he, "we use a staff

in *cuero*, but not when we wear a cloak." Therefore, as he explains it, they who land at Plymouth, rather destitute, and cannot procure a cloak, go and cut a stick, as an apology for the deficiency. See CUERO. Hence the following passage is easily understood, which would otherwise be very unintelligible:

Shall I walk in a *Plymouth cloak* (that's to say) like a rogue, in my hose and doublet, and a crab-tree cudgel in my hand, and you swim in your satins?

2 Part of Hon. Wh., O. Pl., iii, 423.
Whose cloaks (at Plymouth spun) was crabtree wood.
Davenport, fol., p. 229.

He being proudly mounted,
Clad in cloak of Plymouth.

Denham, *Ballad on Sir J. Mennis, Works*, p. 75.
Reserving still the emblem of a souldier (his sword) and a *Plymouth cloaks*, otherwise call'd a battoone.

Lenton's *Characterismi*, Char. 30.
And I must tell you, if you but advance
Your *Plymouth cloak*, you shall be soon instructed.
Mass. New Way to p. O. D., i, 1.

It appears that for a similar reason it was also called a *Dunkirk cloak*. See Gifford on the above passage.

POCAS PALABRAS. See PALABRAS.

†To POCHE. Equivalent to the modern American term to gouge.

They pild and pild his beard, of paled hew,
Spet in his face, and out his tongue they drew,
Which used to speake of God great blasphemies,
And with their fingers pocked out his eyes.

Du Bartas.

POCKETS. It seems to have been an article of expensive affectation to have the pockets perfumed.

P. Jun. I think thou hast put me in mouldy pockets.
Fas. As good, right *Spanish perfume*, the lady Estifania's,
They cost twelve pound a pair.

B. Jones. *Staple of News*, i, 2.

GLOVES were also perfumed (see that article), and other parts of dress.

The fashion began thus:

Edward Vere, earle of Oxford, came from Italy, and brought with him gloves, sweet bags, a perfumed leather jerkin, and other sweet things.

Hooes's *Contin. of Stowe's Annals*.

Even boots did not escape unscented:
I — can wear *perfum'd boots*, and beggar my tailor.

Doborne's *Poor Man's Comfort*.

POD, CAPTAIN. The keeper of a puppet-show, in Ben Jonson's time, then called a motion.

Nay, rather let him be *Captain Pod*, and this his motion. B. Jones. *Every Man out of H.*, iv, 5.

Another show-man is called his pupil:
O the motions that I, Lanthorn Leatherhead, have given light to, i' my time, since my master *Pod* died.

Ibid., Bart. Fair, v, 1.

See you yond motion? not the old fa-ding,
Nor *Captain Pod*, &c. *Ibid.*, Epigr., 97.

†To PODGE.

My dames will say I am a *podging asse*.
Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638.

POET-SUCKER. Formed by analogy from *rabbit-sucker*, which means a sucking rabbit; consequently this means a sucking poet.

What says my poet-sucker?

He's chewing his muse's cud, I do see by him.

B. Jones. *Staple of News*, iv, 2.

See RABBIT-SUCKER.

POINADO. See POYNADO.

POINT, s. A tagged lace, used in tying any part of the dress. Thus, the *busk-point* was the lace by which the busk was fastened. See BUSK.

F. Their points being broken,—

P. Down fell their hose.

1 Hen. IV, ii, 4.

Hence the pun in *Twelfth Night*:

Cl. But I am resolved on two points. M. That if one break, the other will hold; or if both break, your gaskins fall.

Twelfth N., i, 5.

To *truss a point*, or the points, was to tie the laces which supported the hose, or breeches, and to *untruss* was the contrary. See TRUSS.

†A button-maker, lace-maker, point-maker, fibularius.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1803, p. 210.

†POINT-LACE. A sort of lace.

To take out spots, stains, iron-moulds, pitch, rosin, or wax: to restore scorched linnen, faded silks, or linnen: to wash *point-lace*, tiffanies, saruets, a-la-modes, lute-strings, &c. *Accomp. Female Instructor*.

To POINT. Adverbially used, for exactly.

Hast thou, spirit,

Perform'd to point the tempest that I bade thee?

Temp., i, 2.

A faithlesse Sarazin all arm'd to point.

Spens. F. Q., I, ii, 2.

Are you all fit?

To point, sir.

B. & F. Chances.

POINT-DEVISE, or DEVICE, *phr.* Precise, or nice to excess. It is difficult to ascertain the origin of this phrase; it appears like French, but I can find no authority in that language for *à point devisé*, though it is perfectly analogous to *à point nommé* which is a very current form. Mr. Douce refers it to needlework, and mentions *point lace* as similar; Mr. Gifford thinks it must have been a mathematical phrase.

I abhor such phannatical phantasms, such insouciant and *point-devise* companions. L. L. Lost, v, 1.

But you are no such man [that is, not negligent or slovenly], you are rather *point-devise* in your accommodations.

As you I, ii, iii, 2.

Henry wan a strong town called Damfront, and furnishing it at *point-devise*, he kept the same in his possession.

Helinsk., vol. ii, x, 1.

Thus for the nuptial hour all fitted *point-devise*.

Drayton, *Polyolb.*, xv, vol. iii, 947.

When men (unmanly) now are garish, gay,
Trickt, spruce, terse, quaint, nice, soft, all *point-devise*.

Fase. *Florum*, p. 24, Lond., 1636.

In allusion to this phrase, Ben Jonson

makes Kastril in anger call his sister *punk-devise*, i. e., a precise harlot. *Alchem.*, v, 3. But, in the following example, it is used as if it was formed from the English word *device*.

And if the dapper priest
Be but as cunning, *point* in his *device*,
As I was in my lie, my master Bramble,
Will, &c. *B. Jons. Tale of a Tub*, iii, 4.

†**POINTELING**. With the point towards him?

He myght wel see a spere grete and longe that came
streyghte upon hym *peynstelyng*.

Morte d'Arthur, ii, 165.

†**POINTELL**. A stylus or pencil for writing in a table-book.

A *pointell*, graphia vel stylus: but *stylus* is the point or pricke of the *pointell*.

Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1808, p. 240.

POISURE, *s.* Weight; an unusual word.

Nor is this forced,
But the mere quality and *poisure* of goodness.
B. and Fl. Wit without M., i, 1.

POKER, or **POKING-STICK**. A small stick, or iron, used for setting the plaits of ruffs.

Where are my ruff, and *poker*?

Hon. Wm., O. Pl., iii, 280.

POKING-STICK, *s.* The same as the preceding. These were latterly made of steel, that they might be used hot; the invention of which notable improvement is recorded by Stowe, who tells us that, about the sixteenth year of queen Elizabeth, "began the making the steele *poking-stick*es, and untill that time all lawn-dresses used setting stickes made of wood or bone."

Pins, and *poking-sticks* of steel. *Wint. Tale*, iv, 3. If you should chance to take a nap in the afternoon, your falling band requires no *poking-stick* (as a ruff does) to recover its form. *Malcontent*, O. Pl., iv, 99. Your ruff must stand in print, and for that purpose get *poking-sticks* with fair long handles, lest they scorch your hand. *Middleton's Blurt Master Const.*

These ruffs, and the sticks for setting them, terribly inflamed the righteous indignation of Stubbes; who, in his *Anatomic of Abuses*, not only ascribes the invention to the devil, but adds a tremendous story of that evil counsellor appearing to a young lady, who was dissatisfied with her ruff, in the likeness of a handsome young man, to set it for her; after which he kissed her, and destroyed her in the most wretched manner, with many fabulous additions, too strong, one

should think, for the most prejudiced credulity. The whole story is extracted in the notes to Greene's *Tu Quoque*, O. Pl., vii, 19, should any one be curious to see it; Stubbes's own book being as scarce as it deserves.

POLACK. A Polander; *Polaque*, French.

So frown'd he once, when in an angry parle,
He smote the sledded *Polack* on the ice. *Ham.*, i, 1.

Pole was also used; both occur together afterwards:

Nor will it yield to Norway, or the *Pole*,

A ranker rate, should it be sold in fee.

H. Why then the *Polack* never will defend it.

Ibid., iv, 4.

In the former passage, the early editions all read *Poleaxe*, which perhaps was only intended for the plural of this word. The weapon of that name was spelt *poll-axe*, or *pole-axe*. But of *Polack*, in this place, the singular is more dignified, and perhaps more probable, as it was in a *parle*, when a general slaughter was not likely to ensue. Mr. Steevens, however, thought that the plural was intended.

I scorn him

Like a shav'd *Polack*. *White Devil*, O. Pl., vi, 267. Where hast thou serv'd? Sold. With the Russian against the *Polack*; a heavy war and has brought me to this hard fate. I was tooke prisoner by the *Pole*.

Hayw. and Br. Lanc. Witches, 4to, D 3.

To POLL, *v.* To strip, or plunder.

He will mow down all before him, and leave his passage *poll'd*.

Coriol., iv, 5.

And said they would not bear such *polling* and such shaving.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 472.

They will *poll* and spoil so outrageously, as the very enemy cannot do much worse. *Spenser on Ireland*.

Often joined with *pill*, or *pillage*.

Which *pole* and *pils* the poore in piteous wize.

Spens. F. Q., V, ii, 6.

Pilling and *polling* is grown out of request, since plaine pilfering came into fashion. *Winwood's Mem.*

Johnson quotes the first passage as having a different sense, but that seems doubtful.

Also to cut the hair short, even though curled; usually called to *poll* the head. Absalom *polled* his hair annually,

And when he *polled* his head (for it was at every year's end that he *polled* it, because the hair was heavy on him, therefore he *polled* it) he weighed the hair of his head at two hundred shekels after the king's weight.

2 Sam., xiv, 26.

Neither shall they [the priests] shave their heads, nor suffer their locks to grow long, they shall only *poll* their heads.

Ezek., xlv, 20.

And by these *polled* locks of mine, which while they

were long were the ornament of my sexe, now in their short curls the testimonie of my servitude.

Pembr. Arc., p. 187.

†A barbarous towell, which they put about the shoulders for the cuttings or pollings of the haire to fall upon.

Nomenclator, 1585.

POLLARD, s. Anything that is *polled* or stripped at the top; usually applied to trees. Here to a stag, or rather to a man, jocularly compared to a stag: 1 C. He has no horns, sir, has he? 2 C. No, sir, he's a pollard. What wouldst thou do With horns? *B. & Fl. Philaster*, v. 4. A clipped coin was also called a *pollard*. [Also one of the names of a well-known fish, the bull-head or miller's thumb.]

†Capito, Anson. Cephalus fluviatilis. Munier, eo quod circa molerinas versetur, vilain, ob victus spurciciem: testard, a capitis magnitudine. *A. polar.*

Nomenclator, 1585.

POLLDAVY, or POLEDAVY, s. A sort of coarse canvas. Hence, metaphorically, any coarse wares.

I cannot draw it to such a curious web, therefore you must be content with homely *pollard* ware from me.

Howell's Letters, i. § ii, 10.

He is a perfect seaman, a kind of tarpawlin, he being hanged about with his coarse compositions, those *pole-davie* papers. *Cleveland*, 1687, p. 82.

†Hempseed doth yeild or else it doth allow Lawne, cambricke, holland, canvase, callico, Normandy, Hambrough, strong *poledavie*, lockram, And to make up the rime (with reason) buckram.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

†**POLLER.** An extortioner.

Accipiter pecuniarum, a poller of the people or an extortioner. *Blotus Dictionarie*, 1569.

POLRON, or POULDERN, or POULDRON. That part of the armour which covered the neck and shoulders. Probably from *epaule*.

Strive to plucke off eche others beed peece, and to rent their *polrons* from their shoulders.

His helmet here he flings, his *poulderns* there. *North's Plut.*, 645 E.

His *pouldrons* — *Har. Aristot.* xxiii, 106. or cambrous things.

Drayton, Dav. and Gol., p. 1637.

POLT FOOT. A club foot, or lame foot. It is most frequently applied to Vulcan.

Anywhere to escape this *poli-footed* philosopher, old Smug here of Lemnos [i. e. Vulcan].

B. Jons. Masque at C., vol. v, p. 427.

Vulcan was painted curiously, yet with a *poli-foot*.

Lily's Euphuus, Dedic. *Ibid.*, K 3.

Poli-foot is among the epithets for Vulcan in Poole's English Parnassus.

POMANDER, s. A ball, or other form, composed of, or filled with, perfumes, worn in the pocket, or about the neck. The following receipt for making one is in an old play:

Your only way to make a good pomander is this. Take an ounce of the purest garden mould, cleane'd and

steep'd seven days in change of motherless rose-water. Then take the best labdanum, benjoin, both storaxes, ambergris, civet, and musk. Incorporate them together, and work them into what form you please. This, if your breath be not too valiant, will make you smell as sweet as any lady's dog.

Lingua, iv, §, O. Pl., v, p. 199.

There is another, but very similar receipt, in Markham's English Housewife. It is this:

Take two penny worth of labdanum, two penny worth of storax liquid, one penny worth of calamus aromaticus, as much balmé, half a quarter of a pound of fine wax, of cloves and mace two penny worth, of nutmegs eight penny worth, and of musk four graines; beat all these exceedingly together, till they come to a perfect substance, then mould it in any fashion you please, and dry it. P. 151.

Pomander is mentioned in Autolycus's list of articles sold: "Ribbon, glass, pomander, brooch, &c." *Winter's Tale* iv, 3.

As when she from the water came,
Where first she touch'd the mould,
In balls the people made the same,
For pomander, and sold.

Drayton, Quest. of Cynth., p. 623.

Pomanders were often used, as Dr. Grey says in his notes on Shakespeare, against infection.

Her moss most sweet and rare,
Against infectious damps for pomander to wear.

Polyoth., Song iv, p. 731.

When as the meanest part of her
Smells like the maiden pomander. *Horrick*, p. 168.

Usually accented, I fancy, as in these passages, on the first syllable. Minshew derives it from *pomme* and *amber*. But a pomander was sometimes made of silver, in which case its office was to hold perfumes; and probably it was perforated with small holes to let out the scent. Among pieces of plate sold in 1546, we find, "a pomander, weying 3 oz. and $\frac{1}{4}$." *Cotes's Hist. of Reading*, p. 222. By a metaphor not much to be expected, a book of devotions received the title of "A Pomander of Prayers," 1578. See Dibdin's Ames, iv, p. 145. It meant, doubtless, a sweet savour of prayers.

POME-WATER, s. A species of apple called *malus carbonaria*, by Coles.

Ripe as a pome-water, who now hangeth as a jewel in the ear of Cælio, the sky. *Love's L. L.*, iv, 2. 'Tis de sweetest apple in de world, 'tis better den de pome-water, or apple John.

Marlow's Old Fortunatus, Anc. Dr., iii, 192.

It is figured in Johnson's Gerard, but no particular description of it given.

†**POMMADA.** Pomatum.

But you will say unto me, Have you any remedy for it? Yes, gentlemen, I have, and for many other

inconveniencers: I have a *pommada* to make fair the skin; it is white as snow, and odoriferous as balm or musk. *Comical History of Francion*, 1655.

†POMPIOUS. For pompous.

Thus in this *pompious* manner, being placed in the procession next Lucifer himself, they returned to hell. *Greene's News both from Heavens and Hell*, 1593.

PON, *s.*, for pond. Apparently a strange licence; yet it is probable that it was authorised, by the *d* being commonly lost in pronunciation.

Near to the foot whereof it makes a little *pon*, Which in as little space converted wood to stone. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, 8. xxviii, p. 1197.

Thus Warner uses *punned*, for ponded, or inclosed in ponds:

The citizens, like *punned* pikes, the lessers feed the great. *Alb. Engl.*, p. 135.

†PONADO.

To make a *ponado*.—The quantity you will make set on in a posnet of fair water, when it boils, put a mace in, and a little piece of cinnamon, and a handful of currans, and so much bread as you think meet, so boil it, and season it with salt, sugar, and rosewater, and so serve it. *A True Gentlewoman's Delight*.

PONIARD, *s.* A dagger, or small sword. For a time a fashion prevailed of wearing *poniards*, or dirks, instead of swords. *Poignard*, French.

Out with your bodkin,
Your pocket dagger, your stiletto, cut with it,
Or, by this hand, I'll kill you. Such as you are,
Have studied the undoing of poor cutlers,
And made all manly weapons out of fashion:
You carry *poniards* to murder men,
Yet dare not wear a sword to guard your honour.

B. and Fl. Custom of Country, ii, 1.

Afterwards, the coxcomb having been well beaten, his antagonist says,

As you like this,
You may again prefer complaints against me
To my uncle and my mother, and then think
To make it good with a *poniard*.

On which the sufferer exclaims,

I am paid

For being of the fashion. *Ibid.*

PONKE. A false reading, instead of *Pouke*, for Puck, a merry fairy. See *POUKE*.

†PONTACK. A sort of wine.

Wine in abundance,—I drank none but sack,
But all you men did ply it with *pontack*.

Ovid Translatio, 1681, p. 18.

†POORE AND RICH. An old game, mentioned by Taylor the water-poet in the following lines:

At novum, mumchance, mischance, (chuse ye which)
At one and thirty, or at *poore* and rich.

POOR JOHN. A coarse kind of fish, salted and dried. The fish itself is called also hake. It is said to resemble ling. *Lovell's Animals*, p. 233. Mr. Malone said that it was called *pauvre gens*, in French; perhaps rather *pauvre Jean*, for the other would require *pauvres*.

I would not be of one [a religion] that should command me

To feed upon *poor-John*, when I see pheasants
And partridges on the table. *Massing. Renegado*, i, 1.
Or live, like a Carthusian, on *poor John*.

Ibid., *Guardian*, ii, 1.

'Tis well thou art not fish; if thou hadst, thou hadst been *poor-John*. *Rom. and Jul.*, i, 1.

It was of course very cheap fare:

But suddenly thou grewst so miserable,
We thy old friends to thee unwelcome are,
Poor-John and apple-pyes are all our fare.

Haringt. Ep., ii, 60.

The steward provided two tables for their dinners: for those that came upon request, powdered beefe, and perhaps venison; for those that came for hyre, *poor John*, and apple-pyes. *Ibid.*, *Life of B. Godwin*.

†POPELET. "A puppet, or young wench." *Dunton's Ladies Dictionary*.

POPERIN, or POPPERIN. The name of a sort of pear, first brought from *Poperingues*, in Flanders; hence called *Popering*. Henry VIII gave this living to Leland, the antiquary, who probably introduced that pear into England, as Mr. Malone has observed. In the quarto edition of *Romeo and Juliet* was a passage, afterwards very properly omitted, containing a foolish and coarse quibble upon the name. It seems to have been a bad pear:

I requested him to pull me

A Katherine pear, and had I not look'd to him,
He would have mistook and given me a *Popperin*.
Woman Never Vexed.

It seems that there is much attempt at wit on this pear, in some old dramas; but such as it is not worth while to repeat, or attempt explaining.

POPINJAY, *s.* A parrot; from the Spanish *papagayo*.

To be so pester'd with a *popinjay*. 1 *Hen. IV.*, i, 3.
Or like the mixture nature dothe display,
Upon the quaint wings of the *popinjay*.

Browne, Past., ii, p. 65.

But if a *popinjay* speake, she doth it by imitation of man's voyce, artificially and not naturally.

Pultenham, p. 256.

Hence *popinjay* green feathers. *Malcont.*, O. Pl., iv, 56.

Young *popinjays* learn quickly to speak.

Asch. Scholem., p. 36.

In the following passage I should suppose it to be a stuffed bird, or some kind of mark set up to be shot at. Stowe mentions a place,

Since letten to the crossebow makers, wherein they used to shoot for games at the *popingry*.

Stowe's Lond., p. 128.

Mr. Steevens quotes a passage, in which a distinction is made between a *parrot*, and a *popinjay*; but whatever the author quoted might imagine,

the derivation, and some of the above passages, seem to fix it; unless we suppose the *popinjay* some particular species of parrot.

†And pypping still he spent the day,
So merry as the *popingay*.
Drayton's Shepherd's Garland, 1598.

†POPPET. An old form of puppet.

Her cardyng, her dycyng, dayly and nyghtlye,
Where fynd ye more faichehod then there not lyghtly,
Wyth lyeng and sweryng by no *poppetes*,
But teryng God in a thousand gobbetes.

Play of Wit and Sciences.
The fifth and sixth were Somerset and his countess.
At her arraignment, all the letters that passed betwixt
Forman and she, were read in open court, and the
waxen and brazen *poppets* were made visible, dancing
up and down from hand to hand, which discovered
the folly of her actions. *Wilson's James I.*

†POPPLE. The poplar-tree.

So dooth also the yew tree, which brooketh a light
and barren soyle: the walnut tree likewise in meane
ground being hot, and the elme a sandy earth, the
aspe, the *popple*, the alder, the able trees moyst ground,
the oake most kindes of ground.

Norden's Survivors Dialogue.

PORC-PISCE, for porpoise, *s.* According
to the true etymology of it, qu.
hog-fish.

Tr. Why, sir, she talks ten times worse in her sleep.
M. How! Ch. Do you not know that, sir? never
ceases all night. Tr. And snores like a *porc-pisce*.
B. Jons. Epic., iv, 4.

Corrupted also to *porc-espice*.

†PORE-BLIND. Purbblind, or short-sighted.

Pore-blinde, luscus.

Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1608, p. 300.

Thy greatness here the *pore-blind* world may see.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

†PORTCLUSE. A portcullis.

Cataracta, Liv. Vectes portarum cancellatas, portarum
fores adversus hostilem impetum pendulas.... La
herse ou le grill d'une porte de la ville. A *port-cluse*,
or percullice. *Nomenclator*, 1686.

There were also, who setting in hand to breake the
yron *port-cluses*, were soone fired away, or killed with
mightie stones from the wals.

Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

PORPENTINE, *s.* One of the names
for the animal now called a porcupine.
Topsell has it *porcupine*. *Hist. An.*

Like quills upon the fretful *porpentine*.

Ham., i, 5, orig. edition.

Lions—together with leopards, lincies, and *porpentine*s,
have been kept in that part of the Tower which is
called the Lion's Tower. *Howell's Londonopolis*, p. 24.
Claudian the poet saith, that nature gave example
of shooting first by the *porpentine*, which shoots its
prickles, and will hitte anye thinge that fighetes with it.

Aesch. Tzuph., p. 13, repr.

It is unnecessary, I presume, at this
day to expose the error which so long
prevailed, that the porcupine can dart
his quills. They are easily detached,
very sharp, and slightly barbed, and
may stick to a person's leg, when he
is not aware that he is near enough
to touch them.

PORT, *s.* State, attendance.

In Albanie the quondam king, at eldest daughter's
court.

Was settled scarce, when she repines, and lessens
still his *port*. *Warner, Alb. Engl.*, p. 68.

Thou shalt be master, Tranio, in my stead;
Keep house, and *port*, and servants as I should.

Tam. of Shr., i, 1.

This is probably the sense intended
in the following passage; a pretty
attendance:

Well, madam, ye've e'en as pretty a *port* of pensioners.

To which the lady answers,

Vain-glory would seek more and handsomer.

B. and Fl., i, 2.

Hence *portly* in the sense of stately.

To PORT, *v.* To carry in a solemn
manner; a military term.

Porting the ensigns of united two,
Both crowns and kingdoms, in their either hand.

B. Jons. Epithal., vol. vii, p. 3.

Milton has used it:

Sharpening in mooned horns
Their phalanx, and began to hem him round
With *ported* spears. *Par. Lost*, iv, 978.

PORTAGE, *s.* Port, or port-hole.

Lend the eye a terrible aspect,
Let it pry through the *portage* of the head
Like the brass cannon. *Ham.*, v, iii, 1.

PORTAGUE, PORTEGUE, PORTI-
GUE, *s.* A Portuguese gold coin,
worth, according to some, about
4l. 10s., according to others only
3l. 10s. It seems to have been some-
times pronounced as three syllables,
port-a-gue.

Hold, Bagot, there's a *portague* to drink.

Sir John Oldcastle, i, 3.

Where he was wont to give me scores of crowns,
Doth he now foist me with a *portague*. *Ibid.*

Mr. Malone's attempt to change the
reading to *cardecu* is quite unneces-
sary; the fall from *scores of crowns*,
to less than one score, was sufficient
ground of complaint. See Suppl. to
Sh., vol. ii, 384.

An egge is eaten at one sup, and a *portague* lost at
one cast. *Zyly's Mydas*, ii, 2.

F. No gold about thee?

D. Yes, I've a *portague* I have kept this half year.

B. Jons. Alch., act i.

Wheat lords and great men have been disposed to
play deepe play, and not having money about them,
have cut cardes instead of counters, with assew-
ravnce (on their honors) to pay for every peece of
carde so lost a *portague*.

Harington on Plays, vol. i, p. 307, ed. Park.

For *portigue*, see in PESTLE.

PORTAL. See PORTESSE.

PORTANCE, *s.* Carriage, manner, de-
portment.

But your loves,
Thinking upon his services, took from you
The apprehension of his present *portance*.

Coriol ii, 3.

But, for in court gay *portances* he perceiv'd,
And gallant shew to be in greatest gree,
Eftsoones to court he cast t' advance his first degree.
Spens. F. Q., II, iii, 5.

And again in St. 21.

Before them all a goodlie ladie came,
In stately *portance* like Jove's braine-borne dame,
To wit, that virgin queen, the fair Elize.
Higins's Engl. Eliza, p. 780.

It is introduced in Othello, from the old editions :

Of my redemption thence,
And *portance* in my travel's history. Act i, sc. 3.
The fourth folio reads, "traveller's history." Other editions,
And with it all my travel's history.

PORTASSE. See PORTESSE.

PORT-CANNON, *s.* A sort of ornament for the knees, resembling stiff boot-tops, or the holsters for pistols; called also *cannons*. See Cotgrave, and other old Dictionaries. Bishop Wilkins calls them "*Canons of breeches, &c.*," and defines them "hollow cylinders." *Real Char. Alphab. Dict.* They were of French invention, and called by them *canons*. The French Dictionaries say, "*Canon—ornament attaché au bas de la culotte;*" but the modern editions add, "*cet ornement est hors d'usage.*" The excess of this fashion is thought to have been laughed down by Moliere. And as the French we conquer'd once,
Now give us laws for pantaloons,
The length of breeches, and the gathers,
Port-cannons, periwigs, and feathers.

Hudib., I, iii, 923.

The same author says of "the huffing courtier," that,
His garniture is the sauce to his cloaths, and he walks
in his *port-cannons*, like one that stalks in long grass.
Genuine Remains, ii, 83.

PORTCULLIS. An English coin, with that figure stamped on the reverse. Such were struck early in the reign of Elizabeth. Pinkerton calls them "the *portcullis* coins of Elizabeth, issued in rivalry of the Spanish king.—They are of different sizes from the crown downwards, and are easily distinguished by the *portcullis* on the reverse." *Pinkerton on Coins, ii, 86, 2d edit.*

It comes well, for I had not so much as the least *portcullis* of coyn before.

B. Jon. Every Man out of H., iii, 6.

†PORTER. A lever.

A lever or *porter* to lift timber or other things with, *palanca.* *Withals's Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 138.*

PORTER'S-LODGE. The usual place

of summary punishment for the servants and dependants of the great, while they claimed and exercised the privilege of inflicting corporal chastisement.

I am now

Fit company only for pages and foot-boys,
That have perused the *porter's-lodge*.

Mass. D. of Milan, iii, 9.

I must be plain:

Art thou scarce manumised from the *porter's lodge*,
And yet sworn servant to the pantofle,
And dar'st thou dream of marriage?

Id., New Way to Pay, &c., i, 1.

I'll hold my purpose though I be kept back,
And venture lashing at the *porter's-lodge*.

Helye. Royal King, &c., Anc. Dr., vi, 245.

So also Shirley, quoted by Mr. Gifford, on the first example:

Begone, begone, I say; there's a *porter's lodge* else,
where

You may have due chastisement. *Grateful Servant.*
It is also alluded to here:

And that, until

You are again reform'd, and grown new men,
You ne'er presume to name the court, or press
Into the *porter's-lodge*, but for a penance,
To be disciplin'd for your roquery.

B. and Fl. Elder Bro., v, 1.

And in the Maid of the Mill, v. 2. The unconfessed, but not doubted, author of Kenilworth, has made excellent use of this custom, as of others.

†I am sure wee be not farre from Heaven gates, and
if S. Peter should understand of your abuse, I knowe
he would commit you both to the *porter's lodge*.

Greene's Newses both from Heaven and Hell, 1593.

PORTESALE. An auction; originally, perhaps, a sale made in a port.

When Sylla had taken the citie of Rome, he made
portesales of the goods of them whom he had put to
death. *North's Plut., 600, C.*

"Auction—Open sale, or *portale* of private goods." *Thomasii Dict., 1619, in voc.*

Also the goods to be cheapened or sold:

Shewing forthie themselves to the *portale* of every
cheapener, that list demaunde the pryce.

Palace of Pleas., vol ii, X 6 b.

Coles, and others, render it *venditio in portu*.

I have repayred and rygged the ship of knowledge,
and have hoysed up the sayles of good fortune, that
she may safely passe aboute and through all portes
of this noble realme, and there make *port-sale* of her
wysht wares.

Caneat for Com. Curs., A 2 b.

†Vendre publicquement, et à l'encant. To make open
sale, or *portale*: to sell by the voyes of the common
crier, for who gives more. *Nomenclator, 1585.*

PORTESSE, PORTASSE, PORTISE, PORTHOSE, &c. Breviary; a portable book of prayers. Very variously spelt. So called from being portable. In Chaucer it is *portos*. See Mr. Tyrwhitt's note on v. 13061, of that poet. In low Latin it was called

portiforium, "quod foras facile portari possit." *Du Cange*. **Portuasses** are prohibited in act. 3 and 4 Edw. VI. c. 10. It is actually derived from **porte-hors**, in romance French, which is explained "Bréviare, livre d'église portatif, à l'usage des ecclésiastiques." *Roquesfort*. **Portehors** is a literal translation of **portiforium**, from **portare-foras**. **Portos**, or **port-hose**, therefore, were not so remote as they might seem from the etymology. **Porte-hors** is also in Lacombe, Suppl. They are called **portals** in 1 Jac. I, cap. 5, where it is provided that no person shall import, print, sell, or buy, any popish primers, &c., breviaries, **portals**, legends, &c.

I'll take my **portace** forth, and wed you here.

Greene's Friar Bacon, sign. C 4.

And in his hand his **portesse** still he bare,
That much was worne, but therein little redd.

Spens. F. Q., I, iv, 19.

I thank God, I have lived well these many years, and never knew either the Old or New Testament. I content myself with my **portesse** and pontifical.

The Bishop of Dunkeld, in Cook's History of the Reformation in Scotland, vol. i, p. 159.

She laughs to see their **portises** to fly,
Ready to knocke out one another's braine.

Harr. Aristot., xxvii, 26.

At the sight of a woman, the holiest hermit's **portasse** has faine out of his hands. *Florio*, 2d *Frutes*, p. 171.
Which have scene no more Latine than that onelie which they reade in their **portesses** and missalis.

Tindal, Prot. to Genesis.

See Wordsw. *Eccl. Biogr.*, vol. ii, p. 237.

Called also **portuas**, and said to be corrupted into **port-hose**; but **port-hose** is only **porte-hors**. Skinner has it as **port-hose**, and says, "Vox mirifica et difficultatis plena;" but we now see the reason of it. Spelt sometimes **portace**, and even **PORTUSE**. See the latter.

PORTINGALL, or **-GALE**. A Portuguese.

The **Portingall** encounters them unshook,
He makes his lances at their backs come ont.

Fansh. Lustid, II, 150.

Doe wee not see the noble to match with the base,
The rich with the poore, the Italian oftentimes with the **Portingale**.

Euph., sign. H 4 b.

They are also called **Portugals**:

When first they for'd th' industrious **Portugals**
From their plantations in the happy islands.

B. and Fl. Sea Voyage, v. 1.

Used also as an adjective, Portuguese:

O great and **Portingall** fidelitie,
Pay'd by a subject to his prince! what more
Perform'd the Persian in that project high,
When nose and face he carbonado'd e're,

Which made the great Darius, sighing, cry
A thousand times, (it griev'd his heart so sore)
His brave Zopyrus, such as he was once,
He'd rather have than twenty Babilons.

Fansh. Lus., III, 41

I quote the whole stanza for the sake of the sixth line, which had been omitted by the printer, but is supplied by Sir R. Fanshaw's own hand, in a copy which I have.

[Used also for the country.]

†Spaine can report, and **Portingale** can tell,
Denmarke and Norway, both can witness well.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

†**PORTMANTLE**. A portmanteau.

Finding nothing of importance, they took only a box, and two **portmantles**, with all that was in them; and were about to carry them away.

Hist. of Francion, 1655.

†**PORT-PANE**. A cloth for carrying bread so as not to touch it with the hands.

A **port-pane** to beare bread from the pantrie to the table with, linteum panarium.

Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1608, p. 178.

PORTUSE. The same as **PORTESSE**, &c., above noticed.

If I may take thee, it were as good thou weare dead,
For even with this **portuse** I will battre thy head.

New Cust., O. Pl., i, 268.

POSE, *s.* A cold, or defluxion from the head, the medical name of which is **coryza**, under which word Kersey thus defines it: "The **pose**, the falling down of a sharp, salt, and thick humour, out of the head, upon the nostrils, mouth, lunge," &c.

By the **pose** in thy nose,
And the gout in thy toes. *B. & Fl. Chances*, v, 3.
Megg yesterday was troubled with a **pose**,
Which this night hardened, soddors up her nose.

Herriek, p. 351.

H. I am sure he had no diseases.

D. A little rheum or **pose**, he lacked nothing
But a handkerchief. *Lyly, Mother Bomb.*, iv, 2.

Grows

The ague, cough, the prony, the **pose**.

Haywood, Dr., last leaf.

In Polwhele's Cornish vocabulary it occurs as **powse**.

POSNET, *s.* A small pot, or skillet.

Whether it will endure the ordinary fire, which belongeth to chaffing-dishes, **posnets**, and such other silver vessels.

Bacon.

A silver **posnet** to butter eggs.

Tatler, No. 245.

The old dictionaries have it, but it does not commonly occur in authors. Perhaps from **poeslon**, French; now made **poëlon**.

†You neede not doubt, but they have closets and studies full of perfumes, boxes, drawers, gally-pots, vials, **posnets**, pipkins, ladels, spoones, plates, platters, egge-shelles full of divers oyles.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1613.

†Then put in a clean **posnet**, and when your sirrup

begins to boil, put in your pomecitron and let it boil softly 8 or 4 hours until you find your sirrup thick enough. *True Gentlewomans Delight*, 1676.

POSSESS, v. To make master of in point of knowledge, to inform precisely; nearly the same as the third sense of this verb in Johnson, but used without any preposition.

I have *possessed* him, my most stay
Can be but brief. *Meas. for Meas.*, iv, 1.

Here Johnson's explanation is, "I have made him clearly and strongly understand."

Possess us, *possess* us; tell us something of him.
Twelf. N., ii, 3.

What streams of gold you flow in.
City Match, O. Pl., ix, 357.

With a preposition, as "possess us of," or "with," such a thing, it is more common. See O. Pl., xi, 309.

POSSET, s. A drink composed of hot milk, curdled by some strong infusion, which was much in favour with our ancestors, both as luxury and medicine. All the guards that attended the king, in Macbeth, seem to have had their possets:

I have drugg'd their *possets*. *ii, 2.*

In Fletcher's *Scornful Lady*, Wilford, and the mistress of his sister, take a *posset* on the stage before they retire to rest.

Shakespeare has boldly made a verb of it:

And with a sudden vigour it doth *posset*
And curd, like eager droppings into milk,
The thin and wholesome blood. *Haml.*, i, 5.

It was a treat usually prepared for a bridegroom:

I have bespoke a *posset*, somebody
Shall give me thanks for 't. *B. and Fl. Hon. Man's P.*, v, 1.

See Johnson.

†All that happy is, betide
Both the bridegroom and the bride,
May their dayes be all of bliss,
Each as full of joy as this;
And when the cake and *posset* come
With summons to Elysium.

The God of Love convey them to their rest.
Epithalamium, Poems, by M. Stevenson, 1665.

POST, s. Haste, speed.

The mayor towards Guildhall hies him in all *post*.
Rich. III., iii, 6.

Ambition, still on horseback, comes in *post*,
And seems with greater glory to appear.

Dan. Civ. Wars., vii, 69.
And brought him unto Yorke, in allmaine *post*.
Ibid., viii, 26.

For she went down to Cornwall straight in *post*,
And caused all her father's men to rise.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 38.

POST AND PAIR. A game on the cards, played with three cards each,

wherein much depended on *vying*, or betting on the goodness of your own hand. It is clear, from the intimations in the examples, that a pair-royal of aces was the best hand, and next any other three cards, according to their order: kings, queens, knaves, &c., descending. If there were no threes, the highest pairs might win; or also the highest game in three cards. It would in these points much resemble the modern game of commerce. This game was thus personified by Ben Jonson, in a masque:

Post and *pair*, with a pair-royal of aces in his hat; his garments all done over with pairs and purs; his square carrying a box, cards, and counters.

Christmas, a Masq., vol. vi, p. 3.

It is characterized elsewhere by the same author, as a frugal game:

Let 'em embrace more frugal pastimes. Why should not the thrifty and right worshipful game of *post* and *pair* content them; or the witty invention of *noddie* for counters. *Masque of Love Restored*, vol. v, p. 406.

If you cannot agree upon the game—to *post* and *pair*.

W. We shall be soonest pairs; and my good host,
When he comes late, he must kiss the host.

Woman killed, O. Pl., vii, 296.

See **PUR**, and **PAIR-ROYAL**.

POSTS, painted and ornamented, were usually set up at the doors of sheriffs, and other magistrates, on which the royal proclamations were fixed.

He says he'll stand at your door like a *sheriff's post*.
Twelf. N., i, 5.

How long should I be, ere I should put off
To the lord chancellor's tombe, or the *shrine's posts*.

B. Jons. Es. M. out of H., iii, 9.
I hope my acquaintance goes in chains of gold three and fifty times double—the *posts* of his gate are a painting too. *Hon. W.A.*, O. Pl., iii, 303.

A pair of such brothers were fitter for *posts* without doors, indeed, to make a shew at a new magistrates gate, than to be used in a woman's chamber.

Widow, O. Pl., xii, 253.
His discourse [an alderman's] is commonly the annuals of his mayoralty, and what good government there was in the days of his gold chain, though the *door posts* were the only things that suffered reformation.

Berke's Micr., Char. 5.
Whose some more justly of his gentry boasts,
Than who were borne at two pird *painted poles*,
And had some traunting merchant to his ayre.

Hall, Sat., IV, 9.

These were usually new-painted, on entering into office, as appears in the second of the above quotations, and here also:

My lord maior's *posts* must needs be trimmed against he takes his oath. *To the Painters, Owele's Alm.*, p. 53.

†**POSTHUME.** Born or published after the death of the father or author, posthumous. In the first of these examples it is used as a substantive.

O pittie us, for our deer parent's sake,
Who honour'd thee, both in his life and death,
And to thy guard his *posthumus* did bequeath.

Du Bartas.

Lutzenfeld, where he
Gain'd after death a *posthumus* victory.

Carew's Poems, 1651.

We hope you will not imagine here is a line but what
was the author's own: for, though this be a *posthumus*
edition, here is no false codicil, begotten after the
father was buried. *Cartwright's Poems*, 1651.

Posthumus, i. a child born after the father's death.

Dunton's Ladies' Dictionary.

†**POST-KNIGHT.** In the first example,
is only another phrase for a **KNIGHT**
OF THE **POST**, which see. In the
second it appears to mean one who
carried the post.

The *post knight* that will swear away his soule,
Though for the same the law his eares doe powle.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

And therefore, as Joves friendship thou dost tender,
To safe arrivall see thou dost him render.
Whilst Mny'es sonne his message thus did tell,
A fury, like a *post-knight*, came from hell;
And from th' infernall king of blacke Avernus,
These words he utter'd (which doe much concern us).

Ibid.

†**To POSTPOSE.** To esteem less than
another, to despise.

Which appears most towards them who lay down
their lives, and *postpose* all worldly things for the
preservation of their consciences.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†**To POSTURE.** To picture, to repre-
sent.

Those peeces we esteem most rare,
Which in night shadows *postur'd* are.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†**POT.**

A *pot* made in the mouth with one finger, as children
use to doe. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 264.

POT-BIRDS appear in the stage direc-
tion to the Pilgrim, act v, sc. 4;
which I can only conjecture to mean
the sound of birds, imitated by a pot
of water, and a quill. The first
direction is "Musick and birds."
They then talk about the singing of
the birds, and the margin says again,
"Musick and *pot-birds*."

POTARGO. Sometimes written for
BOTARGO, which see.

POTATOES. It is curious enough to
see that excellent root, which now
forms a regular part of the daily
nutriment of almost every individual,
and is the chief or entire support of
multitudes in Ireland, spoken of con-
tinually, as having some powerful
effect upon the human frame, in ex-
citing the desires and passions. Yet
this is the case in all the writings
contemporary with Shakespeare.
Thus Falstaff:

Let the sky rain *potatoes*; let it thunder to the tune
of Greenaleeves; hail kissing comfits, and snow
eringoes; let there come a tempest of provocation.

Merry W. W., v, 6.

See the abundant, or rather super-
abundant, notes of the commentators,
on this, and similar passages. The
subject is not worth pursuing; but
if any person wishes for more illus-
tration, they may consult, B. & Fl.
Elder Bro., iv, 4; Ben Jons. Cyn-
thia's Revels, ii, 2; Massinger, New
Way to Pay, &c., ii, 2; O. Pl., iii,
323, iv, 427, &c. The medical
writers of the times countenanced
this fancy. See also Harington's
Epigrams, B. iii, 33.

To POTCH, or POCHE. To thrust at
with a pointed instrument; derived
by Johnson from the French: but
perhaps more nearly allied to *poke*.
Kersey marks it as a North-country
word.

Mine emulation

Hath not that honour in't had, for where
I thought to crush him in an equal force,
True sword to sword, I'll *potch* at him some way
Or wrath or craft may get him. *Coriol.*, i, 10.
They use to *potche* them with an instrument some-
what like a salmon-speare. *Carew's Cornus*, p. 31.

†**POTCH'D EGGS.** What we now call
poached eggs.

POTED, part. I have seen only in the
following instance, and do not ex-
actly know its meaning.

He keeps a starcht gate, wears a formal ruffe,
A nosegay, set face, and a *poted* cuffe.

Heye. Brit. Troy, iv, 60.

See **PURITAN**.

POTENT, s., for potentate.

Cry havoc, kings! back to the stained field!
You equal *potents*, fiery-kindled spirits!

K. John, ii, 9.

It seems to be Scotch, by the example
which Mr. Steevens gives in the note;
but it is not in Jamieson.

†**POTGUN.** A pop-gun.

*Sclopus vocari potest et tubulus est sambucino ligno,
quo pueri elias glande stuppes strepitum cient.
Aberpion.* A *potgun* made of an elderne stike, or
hollow quill, whereout boyes shoote chawen paper.

Nomenclator, 1685.

Also, a name for a short wide cannon,
formed like a pot.

Daggs, handgoons, hakes, hagbussers, culverins,
slings,

Potgoons, sakirs, cannons, double and demie.

Heywood's Spider and Fly, 1556.

That his stern ignorance and pride
Might be the better fortify'd,
Beneath his nose, in mighty state,
A brace of mortal engines sat,
Such dreadful *pot-guns* of correction,
That threaten'd nothing but destruction.

Hudibras Redivivus, part 12, 1707.

†**POTHANGLE.** More usually called a pot-hanger.

Climacter, instrumentum in gradus scansile, de quo aliena et lebetes suspendimus. *schæpætryp.* Creniliere. The pot hangers. *Nomenclator.* Item, a frying panne and a peyre of gothangles sold to the seyd Scudamour.

Inventory of Goods, 30 Hen. VIII.

Item, one gothangles, price ij.s.

MSS. Stratford-on-Avon, 1614.

†**POT-LEACH.** A drunkard.

With hollow eyes, and with the palsie shaking,
And gouty legs with too much liquor taking,
This valiant pot-leach, that upon his knees
Has drunke a thousand pottles up-so-freeze.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**POT-PUNISHMENT.** Forcing one another to drink.

But these base fellows I leave in their ale-houses, to take pot-punishment of each other once a day, till &c. *Lomatius on Painting, 1598.*

†**POT-QUARRELS.** Drunkensquabbles.

Mr. Faith, landlord. Mol. I'd have sworn thou hadst bin of a better nature, than to remember pot-quarrels. By my troth I should have kick'd my father in that humour.

Curtwright's Royall Slave, 1651.

POTSHARE, s. The same as potshard, a fragment of a broken pot.

They hew'd their helmes, and plates asunder brake,
As they had potshares been. *Spens. F. Q., VI, i, 37.*

†**POT-SHOT.** Drinking to excess. This term occurs in the Workes of Taylor the Water-Poet, 1630.

Thus many a gallant that dares stab and swagger,
And 'gainst a justice lift his fist or dagger:
And being mad perhaps, and hot pot-shot,
A crazed crowne or broken pate hath got.

†**POT-SURE.** Confident; literally, having drunk enough to make him bold.

When these rough gods beheld him thus secure,
And arm'd against them like a man pot-sure,
They stint vain storms. *Legend of Capt. Jones, 1659.*

To **POTT, v.**, the same as to cap, verses; that is, to produce one Latin verse, on demand, which shall begin with the same letter that ends a verse before repeated.

The boies of divers schooles did cap or pottle verses, and contend of the principles of grammar.

Stowe's Survey (1599), p. 53.

I have not found the word elsewhere.

POTTLE, s. The measure of two quarts. I presume the pottles for strawberries originally held that quantity. Alas, how changed!

Now, my sick fool, Roderigo,
Whom love hath turn'd almost the wrong side outward,

To Desdemona hath to-night carous'd

Potations pottle deep.

Othello, ii, 3. She [a bawd] hath only this one shew of temperance, that let a gentleman send for tenne pottles of wine in her house, hee shall have but ten quarts; and if hee want it that way, let him pay for't, and take it out in stew'd prunes. *Overbury's Char., K 1 b.*

It is sometimes used for drinking-

vessel, without reference to the measure.

Hence also,

POTTLE-DRAUGHTS. The taking off that quantity at once.

I shall be glad

To give thanks for you, sir, in pottle-draughts.

O. Pl., City Match, iii, 3.

Our funerals had been

Bewail'd in pottle-draughts.

Ibid.

See vol. ix, p. 338.

†**To POUCH.** To close up in a pouch or case.

Come bring your saint pouch'd in his leathern shrine.

Quarles's Emblems.

†**POUCHRINGS.**

Brooms for old shooes! pouchrings, bootes and buskins. *Songs of the London Prentices, p. 153.*

POUKE, s. A fiend. The same as Puck, or Robin Goodfellow, supposed to be a merry and mischievous fairy. So, without doubt, it ought to be read, as Mr. Todd conjectures, and not *ponke*, which has no meaning. Mr. Steevens had so cited before.

Ne let the pouke, nor other evill sprights,
Ne let mischievous witches with theyr charmes,
Ne let hob-goblins, names whose sence we see not,
Fray us with things that be not.

Spens. Epithal., § 1, 341, &c.

And, that they may perceive the heavens frown,
The poukes and goblins pull the coverings down.

Scurge of Venus, 1614.

Skinner explains Chaucer's "ne none hell pouke," by "i. e., no pug of hell, nullus cacodæmon." See also under *Pug*, etym. gen. where he says "*Pugs* etiam dæmones vocant," &c. See *Puck*.

POULDER, s., or POWLDER. Powder; *pouldre*, old French.

And of the poulder plot they will talk yet.

B. Jon. Epigr., 92.

For like as a match doth lie and smoulder,
Long time before it cometh to the traine,
But yet, when fire hath caught in the poulder,
No art is able the flames to retrain.

Mirr. Mag., 332.

And who may dare speake, against one that is great,
Lawe with a poulder indeed.

Song of a Constable, Cens. Liter., viii, 405.

POULDERED. Beaten to powder; from the same.

And were not heavenly grace that did him blesse,
He had beene pouldred all, as thin as floure.

Spens. F. Q., I, p. 8.

And on his shield, enveloped sevenfold,
He bore a crowned little ermin,
That deck'd the azure field with her fyre poulder'd skin.

Ibid., III, ii, § 26.

POULDRON. See *POLRON*, &c.

POULES, or POWLES, for St. Paul's.

The old, vulgar pronunciation, borrowed, perhaps, originally from the French. "As old as Poules," (pro-

nounced Poles) was a proverb occasionally used within my memory, though it alludes to the old Gothic church. So it was spoken, even when written *Paul's*.

It is intended, having cure of souls,
That upon summons I should preach at *Pauls*.
Honest Ghost, p. 209.

So also,

Well, now thou'rt come in sight of *Paul's*,
Hast thou compounded for thy coals.
Wit Restor'd, Mr. Smith to Sir J. Mennis.

See *PAUL'S*.

†*POULT*. A chicken.

Sel 'Tis belev'd cox,
And by the wisest few too, that i' th' camp
You do not feed on pleasant *poult*s.

Chapman's Revenge of Honour, 1654.

POULTER, *s*. A dealer in poultry. It has long been changed to *poulterer*.

If thou dost it half so gravely, so majestically both in word and matter, hang me up by the heels for a rabbit-sucker, or a *poulter*'s hare. 1 *Hen. IV.* ii, 4.
I could hulk your grace, and hang you up cross-leg'd.
Like a hare at a *poulter*'s. *B. & Fl. Philaster*, v, 1.
He sleeps a horseback like a *poulter*.

White Devil, O. Pl., vi, 283.

Over against the parish church of St. Mildred, on the south side of the Poultry, up to the great conduit, have yee divers sayre houses, sometimes inhabited by *poulters*.
Stowe, p. 210.

POUNCE, *v*. To perforate; from *poncar*, Spanish, or *poncellare*, Italian. Coles has "to *pounce*, perforo." See also Minshew.

A short coat garded and *pounced* after the galliarie fashion.
Elyot, Gov., fol. 91.

See Todd. Holinshed speaks of gilt bowls *pounced*, or pierced.

†*POUNCE*. A punch; a stamp.

A *pounce* to print the money with, *tudicula*.
Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1608, p. 147.
A *pounce*, or printing yron to marke withall, *tudicula*.
Ibid., p. 131.

†*POUNCE*. Some medicinal preparation.

Of the flesh thereof there is made *pounces* for sick men to refresh and restore them: but yet it generateth grosse bloud, and makes one to sleepe much.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

POUNCET-BOX, *s*. A box perforated with small holes, for carrying perfumes; quasi, *pounced-box*.

And 'twixt his finger and his thumb he held
A *pouncet-box*, which ever and anon
He gave his nose, and took't away again.

1 *Hen. IV.* i, 3.

It might be thought that a snuff-box was meant, as it follows:

Who therewith angry, when it next came there
Took it in snuff.

But it means no more than snuffing it up, or smelling strongly to it; with the addition of a quibble on the phrase, "to take anything in *snuff*," which was equivalent to "taking huff

at it," in familiar modern language. See *SNUFF*.

POUNCINGS, or *POUNCES*. Holes stamped in clothes, by way of ornament, such as is now called *pinking*.

Your poorer neighbours, with coarse naps, neglected,
Fashions conferred about, *pouncings* and *pointings*.
B. & Fl. Wit w. Money, iii, 1.

What can you do now,

With all your *pointings* and your *pouncings*, lady,
To restore my blood again? *Ibid.*, Kn. of Malta, ii, 1.
One spendeth his patrimony upon *pounces* and *cats*.

Homily against Excess of Apparel, cited by Todd.

†*POUND-PEAR*. The pear called in French the *bon-chrétien*.

Poire de bon chretien, poire de livre, Budmo. A
pound-pears. *Nomenclator*, 1686.

†*POUND-STONE*.

Then doth the ponderous *poundstone* purse
Bring downe their teete againe.

Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1677.

POWDER FOR THE HAIR was introduced into England early in the 17th century, and became the immediate subject of ridicule to the dramatists, and severe censure from the Puritans. I do not recollect that it is mentioned by Shakespeare; but it is by Ford, in a play published in 1633:

Why this being to her instead of a looking-glass, she shall no oftener *powder* her hair—&c., but she shall remember me.
Love's Sacrif., ii, 1.

It is alluded to in one printed in 1618:

As for your handsome faces, and filed tongues,
Curled miller's heads, &c. *Fl. Loyal Subject*, iii, 2.

About the year 1654, Howell, speaking of a person who thought madness cured by putting ashes on the head, says,

If the said ambassador were here among us, he would think our *modern* gallants were all mad, or subject to be mad, because they ashe and *powder* their pericraniums all the year long.
Letters, iv, 5.

To *POWDER*, *v*. To sprinkle with salt: also to salt meat in any way. Hence a *powdering-tub*, for a vessel in which things are salted. Also *powdered beef*, for salted beef, &c. These words are hardly obsolete.

If thou imbowel me to-day, I'll give you leave to *powder* me and eat me to-morrow. 1 *Hen. IV.* v, 4.

†*POW-DAKED*.

Can we not force from widowed poetry
Now thou art dead (great Donne) one elegie,
To crowne thy hearse? Why yet did we not trust,
Though with unkneaded *pow-dak'd* prose, thy dust,

Dry as the sand that measures it, might lay
Upon the ashes, on the funeral day?

Carew's Poems, 1642.

†*POWDIKE*. A dike in the fens.

Cutting downe of *powdicks*.

Dutton's Country Justice, 1690

Cutting or breaking downe of *powdits*, or other bankes in marsh-land, maliciously, is felony. *Ibid.*

POWLER, *s.* for poller; that is, one who polls or cuts the hair.

R. I know him not; is he a deaf barber?

G. O yes; why he is mistress Lamia's *powler*.

Promos and Cassandra, v. 4. 6 Plays, i, p. 52.

†**POWLINGS**. Cuttings.

Then lop for thy fewel the *powlings* well grown.

That hindreth the corne or the grasse to be mowen.

Tusser's Husbandrie, 1557.

†**POWING-CLOTH**. A sort of neckerchief.

A crosse-cloth, as they tearme it, a *powing-cloth*, *plagula*. *Withall's Dictionary*, ed. 1608, p. 275.

POX, *s.* The smallpox, when so used without any epithet; exactly contrary to the modern usage. It was so called from the *pocks*, or pustules, with which it covers the body. This use of the word is fully confirmed by Dr. Farmer, in a note on the following passage; which, indeed, itself affords a confirmation of it, since the *o's*, there mentioned, mean the marks left by the smallpox, as they did also the pustules of it. See *O's*.

O that your face were not so full of O's.

K. A *por* on that jest.

Love's L. L., v. 2.

Thus, says Dr. Farmer, Davison has a canzonet on his "lady's sicknesses of the *poze*;" and Dr. Donne writes to his sister, "At my return from Kent, I found Peggy had the *poze*—I humbly thank God it has not much disfigured her." Thus is Katharine, the court lady, attendant on the princess of France, defended from the imputation of indelicacy, in using this term; and thus, I presume, may the other old dramatists be defended for putting this expression into the mouths of their delicate females; of which abundant instances may be found. See Ben Jonson, *Devil* is an Ass, v, 1, 2, and 3; *New Inn*, ii, 1.

Celia, in the Humorous Lieutenant of Beaumont and Fletcher, says,

For on these bawling drums! I'm sure you'll kiss me.

Act i, sc. 2.

So Anabel, in the French Lawyer, act v, sc. 1; and Mary, in Monsieur Thomas, act iii, sc. 3. Leonora, in Massinger's *Very Woman*, act iv, sc. 3. But I fear the ladies did not quite discard the expression when it has obtained a much coarser meaning. Use reconciles strange things.

Such a plague was the *smallpox*, before the recent modes of counteraction were known, that its name might well be used as an imprecation.

POYNADO, or **POINADO**, *s.* A sword, or rather dagger; a poniard.

Strikes his *poynado* at a button's breadth.

Return from Parnassus, i, 2.

It occurs also in the stage direction to *Fuinus Troës*, Act v, Sc. 3. "draws his *poynado*." *O. Pl.* vii, 517.

I will have it so sharp-pointed, that it shall stab Motto like a *poynado*. *Lyly's Mydas*, v, 2.

He would not use any other revenge, but at the next meeting stab him with his *poynado*, though he were condemned to death for the action.

R. Greene, Thomas falling out, &c., in *Harl. Misc.* vol. iii, 297, ed. Park.

POYNETTES. Small bodkins, or points to punch holes with.

And then their bonettes, and their *poynettes*.

Four Ps. O. Pl., i, p. 6, L.

PRACTICE, *s.* Art, deceit, treachery.

See Todd, in *Practice*, No. 8.

This act persuades me.

That this remotion of the duke and her

Is *practice* only.

King Lear, ii, 4.

Oh thou, Othello, that wast once so good.

Fall'n in the *practice* of a cursed slave. *Othello*, v, 2.

Since I am inform'd,

That he was apprehended by her *practice*,

And, when he comes to trial for his life,

She'll stand up his accuser. *Mass. Parl. of Love*, v, 1.

I pray God there be no *practice* in this change.

Look about you, 1600.

In our commoner sense of *practice*, that is, the habit of performing any thing, *practicke* was most used.

PRACTICK, or **PRACTIQUE**, *s.*

Practice, opposed to theory.

No such matter;

He has the theory only, not the *practicke*.

Mass. Emp. of East, ii, 1.

Oh, friend, that I to mine own notice

Had joined but your experience; I have the

Theoricks, but you the *practicke*. *Engl. Travell*, i, 1.

Who being well grounded in the *theoricks*, assumes

the *practicke* as an effect of the cause.

Lenton's Lens. Char., 1.

PRACTICK, *a.* Practical.

So that the art and *practicke* part of life,

Must be the mistress to this *theorique*.

Sh. Hen. 7, i, 1.

Also, from the above noted sense of *practice*, artful, treacherous:

Wherein she used hath the *practicke* paine

Of this false footman, cloakt with simplessness;

Whom if ye feele to discover plaine,

Ye shall him, Archimago, find, I ghesse

The falsest man alive. *Spens. F. Q.*, i, xii, 84.

Suppresseth mutin force, and *practicke* fraude.

Hughes's K. Arthur, 1557, introd.

PRACTISANTS, *s.* Traitors, confederates in treachery; from the obsolete sense of *practice*. See **PRACTICE**.

Here enter'd Pucelle, and her *practisants*.

1 Hen. VI, iii, 2.

PRAISE AT PARTING. A sort of proverbial expression, often alluded

to by old authors. Stephen Gosson, a writer of queen Elizabeth's time, was the author of a Morality so entitled, but never published. Shakespeare has,

A kind
Of excellent dumb discourse. *Fr. Praise in departing.*
Temp., iii, 3.
Now praise at thy parting. *Tom Tyler, &c.*, 1598.
And so she doth; but praises thy luck at parting.
Two Women of Abington, 1599.

†PRANE. A prawn.

Praise a synabe, seige coque. *Palagr.*

PRANK, *v.* To dress out affectedly, or splendidly; to decorate. *Pronken*, Dutch.

Your high self,
The gracious mark o' the land, you have obscur'd
With a swain's wearing; and me, poor, lowly maid,
Most goddess-like *prank'd* up. *Wint. Tale*, iv, 3.
But 'tis that miracle and queen of gems
That nature *pranks* her in, attracts my soul.
Twelf. N., ii, 4.

Some *pranks* their ruffles, and others trimly dight
Their gay attyre. *Spens. F. Q.*, I, iv, 14.

So Milton:

Ostruding false rules *prankt* in reason's garb.
Comus, l. 759.

Hence *pranker* was used for a person who dressed gaily. See Todd.

PRANK is met with, but very rarely, as an adjective. Frolicksome, full of tricks; from *prank*, *s.*

If I do not seem *pranker* now than I did in those days, I'll be hanged. *Lingua*, O. Pl., v, 310.

Mr. Todd rightly observes, that *prank*, a trick, was in earlier times more seriously applied, of which he gives examples.

PRAVANT, *a.*, probably for *provant*. Anything supplied from military stores.

They rode to the place, where they might decry two battels ready ordered for present skirmish, they could easily discover the colours and *pravant* liveries of everie companie.

Heywood's Hierarchie, lib. viii, p. 554.

See PROVANT.

†PRAVITY. Wickedness. Lat. *pravitās*.

Such is the *pravity* and weakness of mans nature, as without industry, art, and discipline, he remains but the only degree of reason from a beast.

The Golden Fleece, 1687.

Why doth man blame the manners, and the times,
Imputing to their *pravities* his crimes?

Owen's Epigrams, 1677.

PRAYERS AFTER A PLAY. This awkward and misplaced act of devotion seems little reconcilable to modern notions of propriety; but there is abundant testimony, that it was long the custom, in our theatres, at the end of each play, to offer a

solemn prayer for the sovereign, or other patron of the house. This was done by one or more of the performers, actually kneeling on the stage.

My tongue is weary; when my legs are so too, I will bid you good night; and so *kneel down* before you; but indeed to *pray* for the queen.

Sh. Epil. to Hen. IV.

This shows like *kneeling after the play*.

Middleton's Mad W., O. Pl., v, 398.
Which he performs with as much seals as an actor after the end of a play, when he prays for his majestie, the lords of his most honourable privie councill, and all that love the king.

Chitrus's Whimsies (1631), p. 67.

Many other examples are given by Farmer and Steevens at the end of Henry IV. See other references in O. Pl., i, p. 291, at the end of the New Custome. See also KNEELING.

†To PREAD. To pillage.

Drawing after them at their talles great traines of the meniall and household servitors, like unto crewes and troupes of *preading* brigands.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellianus, 1609.

PREASE, *s.* Press, or crowd.

Great-belly'd women

That had not half a week to go, like rams
In the old time of war, would shake the *preasse*
And make them reel before them. *Hen. VIII*, iv, 1.

The modern editors take the liberty to read *press*, Capell excepted.

The king is at hand, stand close in the *preasse*.

Demon & Pith., O. Pl., i, p. 199.

In case she be constrained to abide

In *preasse* of company.

Tancer & Gism., O. Pl., ii, p. 190.

And hasting to get out of that same *preasse*,

She beckned him that after her he ride,

Then went she thence, with mind inclin'd to pomee.

Har. Ariosto, xxxvi, 38.

And through the *preasse* (agreed so) they brake.

Fairf. Tasso, xix, 6.

To PREASE, *v.* To press.

No humble suitors *preasse* to speak for right.

8 Hen. VI, iii, 1.

And praers did *preasse* before thy mercy-seat.

Looking Glass for London, F 4.

For any man to *preasse* beyond the place.

Bussy D'Ambois, F 8.

Ran *preasing* forth on foot, and fought so then.

Mirr. for Mag., 373.

PRECEDENT, *s.*, for prognostic, or indication.

With this she seizeth on his sweating palm,
The *precedent* of pith and livelihood.

Sh. Venus & Ad., Suppl., i, 405.

It was used also for a rough draft, or previous copy of any writing:

My lord Melun, let this be copied out,
And keep it safe for our remembrance;
Return the *precedent* to these lords again.

K. John, v, 3.

†PRECEL. To excel.

Thou shalt be Janus, hard 'tis to *precel*
Thy father; if thou equalst him, 'tis well.

Owen's Epigrams.

PRECISIAN, *s.* A puritan, or precise person.

He was of Italy, and that country breeds not
Precians that way, but hot libertines.

B. & Fl. Cust. of C., iv, 1.

Verity, you brach,

Mass. New W., i, 1.

The devil turn'd *precisian*!

A *precisian* well described:

The man, affrighted at this apparition,
Upon recovery grew a great *precisian*,
He bought a bible of the new translation,
And in his life he shew'd great reformation,
He walked mannerly, and talked meekly,
He heard three lectures, and two sermons weekly.
He vow'd to shun all companies unruly,
And in his speech he used no oath but truly;
And zealously to keep the sabbath's rest,
His meat for that day on the ev'n was drest.

Harington's Epig., i, 20.

These men for all the world like our *precisians* be,
Who, for some cross or saint they in the windows see,
Will pluck down all the church.

Drayt. Polyolb., vi, p. 775.

A very severe portrait of a *precisian* is in sir T. Overbury's Characters, sign. K 3, edit. 1630. There seems to be no assignable meaning for *precisian*, in the following passage of Falstaff's letter:

Ask me no reason why I love you; for though love
use reason for his *precisian*, he admits him not for
his counsellor.

Merry W. W., ii, 1.

Physician has been conjectured, with great probability; and the more so, as Shakespeare has elsewhere given to Reason the same office:

My reason, the *physician* to my love,
Angry that his prescriptions are not kept,
Hath left me.

Sonnet 147.

But *Precisian* is given by Johnson, in his Dictionary, and defined, "one who limits or restrains;" a sense which might easily be admitted, were there any proof that the word was ever so used at that period.

The derivative, *precisianism*, was also used.

PRECONTRACT, *s.* A previous contract.

He is your husband on a *precontract*,
To bring you thus together is no sin.

Meas. for M., iv, 1.

Abhorring sore this act,
Because I thereby brake a better *precontract*.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 378.

It has been found also as a verb. See Johnson.

PREDICT, *s.* Prediction.

Or say with princes if it shall go well,
By off' predict that I in heaven finde.

Sh. Sonnet, 14.

See **OFTEN**, *adj.*

†**TO PREDOMINE**. To predominate.

So th' element in wine *predominating*,
It hot, and cold, and moist, and dry doth bring.

Du Bartas.

PREEVE, or **PRIEVE**, *v.* To prove; a Chaucerian word, retained by

Spenser, but, I believe, no other poet of his age.

But bad him stay at ease till further *preveing*.

Sp. Moth. Hub. Tale, l. 1365.

Besides her countenance, and her lively hew,
Matched with equal yeares, do surely *preve*
That yond same is your daughter.

F. Q., VI, xii, 18.

It was used also in the Scottish dialect. See to *Preif*, *Prieve*, or *Preve*, in Dr. Jamieson's Dictionary. **PRIEFE**, *s.*, of the same origin. Proof, trial.

But readie are of anie to make *priefs*.

Sp. Moth. Hub. Tale, l. 408.

Tell then, O lady, tell what fatal *priefs*,
Hath with so huge misfortune you oppress.

F. Q., II, i, 48.

†**PREFINED**. Predestined; fixed beforehand.

And whereas death is to all men *prefined*.

Kestler's Hist. of the Turks, 1603.

That they should not before the time by Him [God]
prefined, devour the reliques of the Greeke empire.

Ibid.

PREGNANCY, *s.* Ingenuity, wit; from the metaphorical senses of **PREGNANT**, which see.

Pregnancy is made a tapster, and hath his quick wit
wasted in giving reckonings.

2 Hen. IV., i, 2.

Affect the opinion of *pregnancy*, by an impatient
and catching hearing of the counsellors at the bar.

Lord Bacon's Speech to Sir Rich. Hutton.

Not a duncie, captain; but you might give me leave
to misdoubt that *pregnancy* in a soldier, which is
proper and hereditary to a courtier.

B. & Fl. Honest M. F., ii, 2.

PREGNANT, *a.* Ready, or apt to produce. The metaphorical senses of this word, by which it was applied to the productiveness of mind, genius, argument, &c., are now in general obsolete. Dr. Johnson has noticed three of them, but the last, as it seems to me, erroneously; giving it the signification of free or kind (*Pregnant*, 6), where I think it means apprehensive, ready to conceive, or produce right intelligence. See here No. 3.

1. Stored with information:

Our cities institutions, and the terms
For common justice, you are as *pregnant* in,
As art or practice hath enriched any
That we remember.

Meas. for Meas., i, 1.

Tis very cleare the place is very *pregnant*.

Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 426.

Hence the contrary, **UNPREGNANT**, q. v.

2. Ingenious, full of art or intelligence:

Disguise, I see thou art a wickedness
Wherein the *pregnant* enemy [*i. e.*, the devil] does
much.

Twelfth N., ii, 2.

How *pregnant* sometimes his replies are. *Hamlet*, ii, 2.

3. Apprehensive, ready to understand, rich in perceptive powers :

My master hath no voice, lady, but to your own most pregnant and vouchsafed ear. *Twel. N.*, iii, 1.

It is marked, however, in this sense, as somewhat affected, for the foolish sir Andrew immediately takes it up, as a superfine term, fit to be remembered : "*Odours, pregnant, and vouchsafed!* I'll get them all three ready." *Ibid.*

4. Applied to an argument; full of force or conviction, or full of proof in itself :

Now, sir, this granted, as it is a most pregnant and unforced position. *Othello*, ii, 1.

Malice and lucre in them
Have lay'd this woe here, O 'tis pregnant, pregnant!
Cymbel., iv, 2.

The word was, however, used with great laxity, and sometimes abused, as fashionable terms are; but generally may be referred to the ruling sense of being full, or productive of something. Thus in *Hamlet* :

And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where thrift may follow fawning. *Hamlet*, iii, 2.

Where I should not so much interpret it quick, ready, as Johnson and others do; but artful, designing, full of deceit.

†PRELUDIOUS. Serving as a prelude.

Yet, that's but a *preludious* blisse;
Two souls pickering in a kisse.
Cleaveland's Poems, 1651.

†To PRENOTE. To prognosticate.

To a woman it *prenotes* dolour and pain of the wombe.
Saunders' Physiognomis, 1653.

PRENTICE, s. The word requires no explanation; but we should notice the famous legendary worthies, the *four prentices of London*, formerly very popular heroes, in that place. On their acts, there is an old play, by Thomas Heywood, printed in quarto in 1615. They were, according to that author, *Godfrey, Grey, Charles, and Eustace*, the four sons of an earl of Bloigny, who was reduced to poverty by supporting William I in his invasion of England. These sons he had bound to trades; but they preferred the profession of war, and went volunteers to the Holy Land, where they performed prodigies of valour. Reprinted O. Pl., vi, 457.

He counts—the *four prentices of London* above all the nine worthies.

Earle's Microc., § 68, and *Bliss's Note* upon it.

We should remark also the legal phrase *prentice*, or *apprentice of law*, for a barrister in that profession. This was anciently their regular title; see Blount, and Cowell, who quote Selden as authority. They add, that the learned Plowden so styled himself; and that Finch, in his *Nomotechnia*, wrote himself *apprentice de la ley*. So Harington :

For Plowden, who was father of the laws,
Which yet are read and ruled by his enditings,
Doth name himself a *prentice* in his writings.
Epigr., B. ii, Ep. 72.

†PREPARANCE. Preparation.

All this busy *preparance* to warre.
More's Utopia, 1651.

PREPARE, s. Preparation; from the verb.

Pembroke and Stafford, you in our behalf
Go levy men, and make *prepare* for war.
3 Hen. VI, iv, 1.

†To PREPENSE. To contrive beforehand.

Accurata malicia, malice *prepensad*.
Accuratum habere, to *prepen*, or forecast a thyng curiously. *Blotus Dictionarie*.

†To PREPORT. To forebode.

Pyraustæ gaudes gaudium: your inconstant joy
preports annoy. *Withals' Dictionary*, ed. 1634, p. 676.

To PREPOSTERATE, v. To render preposterous, or to disgrace.

I never saw things done by you, which *preposterated* or perverted the good judgment that all the world esteemeth to shine in you.

Palace of Pleas., vol. ii, S 7 b.

†PREPOSTEROUSLY. Chapman uses this word (*Hom. Il.*, v, 584) in a very pedantic manner, in the sense of hind part foremost, or literally, as we say, bottom upwards, on one's head.

He groaned, tumbled to the earth, and stayed
A mighty while *preposterously*.

†PRESAGIE. A presage.

Thinke thou this is a *presagie* of God's feared wrath to thee,
If that thou cleave not to his woord, and eke repentant be. *Stubbs' Two Examples*, 1581.

PRESCRIPT, a. Prescribed, or written down before.

By whose *prescript* order all was to be done.
Knolles's Turks, 890 K.
Which is the *prescript* praise and perfection of a good and particular mistress. *Hen. V*, iii, 7.
Noticed by Johnson.

PRESCRIPT, s., in a similar sense. Order, direction in writing.

And then I *prescripts* gave her
That she should lock herself from his resort.
Hamlet, ii, 2.

This is the reading of the early quartos; the folio has *precepts*.

This sense is exemplified by Johnson from Milton; and an instance also given of its being used for *prescription*, in the medical sense.

PRESEANCE, *s.*, from the French. Priority of place, in sitting.

Their discreet judgment in precedence and *preseance*.
Cervus's Cornwall, quoted by Johnson.

PRESENCE, for presence-chamber. The state room in a palace, where the sovereign usually appears.

An't please your grace, the two great cardinals
Wait in the *presence*. *Henry VIII.*, iii, 1.
Is a duke's chamber hung with nobles, like a *presence*!
B. & Pl. Nob. Gent., iii, 1.

That is, like a king's. Hence used also for any grand state room:

Her beauty makes
This vault a feasting *presence*, full of light.
Rom. & Jul., v, 3.

See Johnson.

†**PRESENT**. Immediate; quick; ready.

To which Mr. Donne was not able to make a *present* answer, but after a long and perplex'd pause, said.

Aubrey's Miscellanies, p. 70.
This is the best and *presentest* remedy for helping the rheum, that ever I knew or heard of.
Lupton's Thousand Notable Things.

PRESENTLY, *adv.* At this present time.

Therefore, I pray you, stand not to discourse,
But mount you *presently*. *Two Gent.*, v, 1.
Setting it forth to the reader, not as a battle already fought, but *presently* a fighting.

Norik's Plat., 1016 E.

See also the instances in Johnson.

PREST, *part.*, from to press, in the sense of to hasten. Used in the sense of ready, or earnest to do a thing; perhaps rather from *prest*, old French, ready.

Then do but say to me what I should do,
That in your knowledge may by me be done,
And I am *prest* unto it. *Mer. Ven.*, i, 1.
When this good man (as goodness still is *prest*
At all assays to help a wight distress).

Brit. Past., I, iii, p. 63.
The whyles his salvage page, that wont be *prest*,
Was wandered in the wood another way.

F. &., VI, vii, 19.

Warton, in his *Observations on Spenser*, collects many similar examples from the same author. Vol. ii, pp. 41—44.

Devise what pastyme that ye thynke beste,
And make ye sure to fynde me *preste*.

Four Ps., O. Pl., i, 66.

Where also see Mr. Reed's note.

†One morning Thetis from the sea to heaven hie selfe doth *prest*. *Homer*, by *Arthur Hall*, p. 14 (1581).

PREST, *s.* A loan. This is still used officially in some cases. Johnson exemplifies it from Bacon.

†**PREST MEN**. Hired men, in opposition to bond men. See Mr. Hooper's note to Chapman, *Odyss.*, iv.

PRESTER JOHN, that is, *Presbyter John*; from *prestre*, French, now *prêtre*. The supposed name of a Christian king of India, whose dominions were variously placed. [Full information on this subject will be found in M. D'Avezac's Introduction to *Plan de Carpin*.] Some have referred them to Abyssinia. Sir John Mandeville places them in an island called *Pentexoire*, and treats of him at large in his 27th chapter, edit. 1727. The following account of the origin of his title is in the 29th chapter:

So it befelle that this emperour cam with a Cristene knyght with him into a churche in Egypt: and it was Saturday in Wyttoun woke. And the bishop made ordres. And he [the emperor] beheld and listend the serryse fulle tentyfy: and he askede the Cristene knyht, what men of degre thei scholden ben that the prelate had before him. And the knyght answerd and seyde, that thei scholde ben prestes. And than the emperour seyde, that he wolde no longer ben clept kyng no emperour, but *prest*; and that he wolde have the name of the first prest that went out of the churche: and his name was John. And so evere more sithens he is clept *Prestre John*. P. 363.

Gibbon treats the whole as a fiction, and says, "The fame of *prester*, or *presbyter John*, has long amused the credulity of Europe;" and that, "in its long progress to Mosul, Jerusalem, Rome, &c., the story evaporated in a monstrous fable." Chap. 47. This emperor, however, imaginary or not, was often alluded to by poets.

Were it to bring the great Turk, bound in chains,
Through France in triumph, or to couple up
The Sophy and great *Prestre-John* together,
I would attempt it. *Pl. Noble Gent.*, v, 2.
And then I'll revel it with *Prestre John*;
Or banquet with great Cham of Tartary.

Fortunatus, Anc. Dr., iii, 129.

Ariosto has a curious tale of Senapo, king of Æthiopia, whom he makes the same as *Prestre John*:

Senapo detto è dai sudditi suoi
Gli dician *Presto*, o *Prelejanni* noi.
Or Fur., xxxiii, 106.

Which Harington thus translates:

This prince Senapo there is cald of many,
We call him *Prestre John*, or *Preter Jany*. xxxiii, 97.

PRETENCE, *s.*, for intention; as **PRETEND**, *infra*, for intend.

For love of you, not hate unto my friend,
Hath made me publisher of this *pretence*.

Two Gent. For., iii, 1.

That is, of his design to steal the lady.
Against the undivulged *pretence* I fight
Of treasonous malice. *Macb.*, ii, 3.

To **PRETEND**. To intend. This sense

is so common in Shakespeare, that Mr. Steevens has even asserted that he never used the word otherwise.

Now presently I'll give her father notice
Of their disguising and pretended flight.

Two Gent. Ver., ii, 6.

In the following passage, however, it is undoubtedly used in the common signification:

The contract you pretend with that base wretch,
(One bred of alma, and foster'd with cold dials,
With scraps o' the court), it is no contract, none.

Cymb., ii, 3.

Now the contract of Imogen with Posthumus, to which the speaker alludes, was not one intended, but actually passed, and alluded to by her as a bar to Cloten's suit. Shakespeare has not, in fact, often used the word; but other derivative words he has used in the way alleged.

It is found also in other authors:

Believe you are abused; this custom feign'd too,
And what you now pretend most fair and virtuous.

B. and Fl. Cust. of Court., i, 1.

Let's hence, lest further mischief be pretended.

Jew of Malta, O. Pl., viii, 393.

Wherefore I pretend to returne and come round, thorow
other regions of Europe.

Dr. Borde, Introd., sign. H 3.

PRETENSED, part. Intended, designed.

The fact, you say, was done,
Not of pretended malice, but by chance.

Sir J. Oldc., ii, 3, Mal. Suppl., ii, 300.

This is the reading of the first quarto of 1600, and, considering the customary usage of *pretend*, may well be right; but the folio of 1664 changed it to *propensed*. Mr. Steevens quotes also, "*pretensed malice of the queen*;" but without saying whence he took it.

As a law term, it means pretended, or claimed; *jus prætensum*: and Todd has also exemplified it in similar senses.

†For in all offences they counte the intents and pretended purpose as well as the acte or dede itselfe.

Morre's Utopia, 1561.

To PREVENT, v. To go before; literally from *prævenio*, Latin. To anticipate.

I know not how,
But I do find it cowardly and vile,
For fear of what might fall, so to prevent
The time of life.

Jul. Cas., v, 1.

Then could I prevent the rising sun to wait on you.

Antiqu., O. Pl., x, 61.

So in the 119th Psalm, ver. 148:
"My eyes prevent the night watches;"
and in the prayers, "Prevent us, O

Lord, in all our doings." See Johnson.

†**To PREVIEW.** To see beforehand.

Him fast asleep in Cylithers woods

I'lle hide, or on fierce Ida's holy hill;

That none previe, and so prevent our skill.

Virgil, by Vicars, 1639.

PRICES. The prices paid in our old theatres were extremely low. It was a fashionable thing for some of the more gay gallants to sit upon the stage on stools, and these paid a *shilling* for their superior accommodation. That was then the highest price.

The private stage's audience, the twelve-penny stool gentlemen.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 81.

The same was also the price of a best box, which was called a *room*:

But I say, any man that hath wit may censure, if he sit in the twelvepenny room.

Malcont., O. Pl., iv, 13.

This personage is afterwards invited to a private box:

Good air, will you leave the stage? I will help you to a private room.

Malcont., O. Pl., iv, 14.

If he have but twelve pence in his purse, he will give it for the best room in a play-house.

Sir Tho. Overbury's Char.

Prynne thus recounts the necessary and contingent expenses of a play-house:

How many are there, who, according to their several qualities, spend 2d. 3d. 4d. 6d. 12d. 18d. 2s. and sometimes four or five shillings at a play-house day by day, if coach-hire, boate-hire, tobacco, wine, beer, and such like vaine expences, which play-houses do usually occasion, be cast into the reckoning.

Histriom., p. 323.

There was a time, too, when the pit and gallery paid only a *penny*:

Your groundling, and your gallery commoner buyes his sport by the penny.

Gul's Hornb., ch. vi, p. 27.

See GROUNDLING.

At the same period there was only one private box, which was also called "the lord's room." It seems to have been a stage box:

I meane not into the lord's room, which is now but the stage's suburbs.

Gul's Hornb.

The private box took up at the new play,

For me and my retinue.

Mass. City Madam.

There were also *sixpenny* places. Jonson speaks of

The faces or grounds of your people, that sit in the oblique caves and wedges of your house, your sinful rispeny mechanics.

Ind. to Magn. Lady.

In 1612, when Bartholomew Fair was produced, the prices had risen in some degree; for in the comic articles of agreement between the author and the audience, it is covenanted that,

It shall be lawfull for any man to judge his six-pen'worth, his twelve-pen'worth, so to his eighteen-pence, two shillings, half a crown,—to the value of his piece.

Induct.

It is certain, however, that the prices differed at different houses. See Malone's Proleg., Suppl. to Shakesp., vol. i, p. 11. There was, undoubtedly, a *two-penny gallery* in the Fortune playhouse:

One of them is a Nip; I took him once at the *two-penny gallery* at the Fortune.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 113.

See many more particulars relating to the prices and accommodations in our early theatres, in Mr. Malone's Supplemental Observations to Shakesp., vol. i, pp. 8—27. Also in Steevens's notes to Henry VIII, act v, sc. 3.

To PRICK, *v.* To ride briskly; from pricking the horse on with the spur. Literally, to spur.

A gentle knight was *pricking* on the plaine.

Sp. F. Q., I, i, 1.

What need we any spur, but our own cause.

To *prick* us to redress. *Jul. Cæ.*, ii, 1.

As my ever esteemed duty *pricks* me on.

Love's L. L., i, 1.

In all these cases, *spur* might be used instead; even in the first.

A gentle knight was *spurring* o'er the plain.

Sometimes it seems to mean to shoot at a mark; from the following word:

This prayse belongeth to stronge shootinge and drawinge of mightye bowes, not to *prickeing*, and nere shootinge. *Arch. Topogr.*, p. 106.

PRICK, *s.* A mathematical point, or point in general. In the old English translations of Euclid, this word is regularly used where *point* now occurs.

So Warner, exactly:

Arithmetike, geometry, and musicks do proceed,

From one, a *pricke*, from divers sounds, &c.

Alb. Engl., B. xiii, p. 523.

That is, arithmetic proceeds from unity, geometry from a mathematical point, &c.

And made an evening at the noon-tide *prick*.

S. Hen. VI., i, 4.

Stick, in their numb'd and mortify'd bare arms,

Pins, wooden *pricks*, nails, sprigs of rosemary.

Learn, ii, 8.

Here it means skewers, as also in the following:

I give to the butchers, &c. *prickes* inough to set up their thin meate, that it may appear thicke and well-fedde.

Wyll of the Dewyll, bl. 1.

It means likewise the point, or mark in the centre of the butts, in archery:

Therefore seeing that which is most perfect and best in shootinge, as alwayes to hit the *pricke*, was never seene nor hard tell on yet amonges men.

Arch. Topogr., p. 123.

This point was also called the *white*, the *mark*, the *pin*, &c.

They misse the mark, that shoot their arrowes wide; They hit the *pricke*, that make their sight to glance; So neere the white, that shaft may light on chance.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 509.

†PRICK AND PRAISE. An old phrase.

That be chiefe that have the *pricke* and *praises* in any thing, prime. *Withalls' Dictionary*, ed. 1608, p. 177. To which end, we must be sure to be arm'd always with *prick* and *praises* of the deceased; and carry the inventory of our goods, and the groos sum of our dowry perpetually in our mouths.

Brome's Northern Lass.

PRICK-SONG. Music written down, sometimes more particularly music in parts; from the points or dots with which it is noted down. See Hawkins, ii, 243.

He fights as you sing *prick-song*, keeps time, distance, and proportion. He rests his minim, one, two, and three in your bosom. *Rom. and Jul.*, ii, 4. I would have all lovers begin and end their *prick-song* with lacryme.

Microcosmus, O. Pl., ix, 132.

Hence the nightingale's song, being more regularly musical than any other, was often termed *prick-song*:

Tereu, she crys,

And still her woes at midnight rise.

Brave *prick-song*! *Alex. f. Camp.*, O. Pl., ii, 187.

When opposed to plain-song, it meant counter-point, as distinguished from mere melody. See PLAIN-SONG.

PRICKLE, *s.* A sort of basket; still technically used in some branches of trade.

Rain roses still,

Until the last be dropt; then hence and fill

Your fragrant *prickles* for a second shower.

B. Jons. Masque of Fun., vi, p. 170.

†PRICK-SHAFT. An arrow.

Who with her hellish courage, stout and hot,

Abides the brunt of many a *prickshaft* shot.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

PRIDWIN. The name of Arthur's shield. It was common for the sword of a hero to have a name; but it seems that both the shield and spear of Arthur shared that honour. They are all named in these lines of Drayton:

The temper of his sword, the try'd Excalbour,

The bigness and the length of Rone, his noble spear,

With *Pridwin* his great shield, and what the proof could bear.

Polyoth., Song iv, p. 733.

PRIEFE. See PREEF.

†PRIEST.

The parish-priest forgot that he was ever a clerk; this is meant of proud starters up." *Howell*, 1659.

To PRIEVE, *v.*, for prove. See PREEVE.

†PRIM. A neat girl.

Aboute all London there was no proppr *prym*,

But long tyme had ben famlyer with hym.

Barclay's Fyfte Eglye, n. d.

PRIMA-VISTA, or PRIMI-VIST. A game on the cards; probably the same as **PRIMERO**. This has been doubted; but the circumstance of the cards being counted in the same way, seems to determine it. In both the six reckoned for eighteen, and the seven for twenty-one.

His words are like the cards at *primi-vist*, where six is eighteen, and seven twenty-one; for they never signify what they sound. *Earle's Microcos.*, Char. 12. When it may be some of our butterfly judgments expected a set at maw or *prima-vista* from them. *Rival Friends*, 16:32 (cited by Steev.)

Minshew says, "*Primero*, and *prima-vista*, two games at cards;" yet he gives but one set of names for them, and but one reason for the names: "That is, first, and first seene, because he that can shew such an order of cardes first winnes the game."

PRIMAL, a. Original, first.

It hath been taught us from the *primal* stato.

Ant. and Cleo., i, 4.

It hath the *primal*, eldest curse upon 't,
A brother's murder.

Hamlet, iii, 3.

PRIME, s. Morning. It meant originally, as still in French, the first canonical hour of prayer.

Yf he taste this boxe nye about the *pryme*,

By the masse, he is in haven or even-song tyme.

Four Ps., O. Pl., i, 71.

It was used by Milton:

Till day arises, that sweet hour of *prime*.

Par. Lost, v, 170.

It means also spring:

Till on a day, that day is every *prime*,
When witches wout do penance for their crime.

Sp. F. Q., i, ii, 40.

Upton here interprets it morning; but there would be no sense in saying, "till on a day, that day is every morning."

For love is crowned with the *prime*,

In the spring tyme.

L. L. Lost, v, 8.

Flowers of *prime*.

O. Pl., ii, 163.

Making two summers, winters, autumns, *primes*.

Fansh. Lusiad, v, 15.

It is not clear what is meant here by *pulling prime*:

Piece-meal he gets lands, and spends as much time

Wringing each acre, as maids pulling *primes*.

Donne, Sat., ii, 86.

Prime is also a name for **PRIMERO**, and a term in the game itself:

Prime, deal quickly.

O. Pl., vii, 189.

This also is French.

†**To PRIME.** To become renewed.

Night's bashful empress, though she often wain,

As oft repeats her darkness, *primes* again;

And with her circling horns doth re-embrace

Her brother's wealth, and orbs her silver face.

Quarles's Emblems.

PRIME, a. Ready, or eager.

Were they as *prime* as goats, as hot as monkeys.

Othello, iii, 3.

It seems to have been particularly applied to goats:

More *prime* than goats or monkeys in their prides.

Sampson's Vow-breaker, D 4 b.

PRIME-TIDE. Spring.

How winter gend'reth snow: what temperature

In the *prime-tide* doth season well the soyl.

Why summer burnes.

N. Grimould, in Wart. Poet., iii, 64.

†**PRIME-TIME.** The same. Representing the French *printemps*.

He who has seen the busie bees when *prime-time* first forth leaps.

A. Hall's Homer, p. 26, 1581.

PRIMER, a. First, primary.

Began the goodly church of Westminster to rear,

The *primer* English kings so truly zealous were.

Drayt. Pol., xi, p. 865.

PRIMERO, PRIME, or PRIMAVISTA.

A game at cards, said by some writers to be one of the oldest known in England. In French, *prime*. It is thus described by Mr. Daines Barrington, in the *Archæologia*, vol. viii, p. 132. From Duchat's Notes on Rabelais, by which I have corrected Mr. Barrington's account:

Each player had four cards dealt to him, one by one; the seven was the highest card in point of number that he could avail himself of, which counted for twenty-one; the six counted for eighteen, the five for fifteen, and ace for the same; but the two, the three, and the four, for their respective points only. The knave of diamonds was commonly fixed upon for the *quinola*, which the player might make what card or suit he thought proper; if the cards were of different suits, the highest number was the *primero* (or *prime*); but if they were all of one colour, he that held them won the *flush*.

I find the term, *quinola*, in the French game of *Reversis* (see *Acad. des Jeux*, p. 228), which is said to be borrowed from the Spaniards; but in other respects *primero* seems most to resemble the game called *l'ambigu*, if it is not the very same. There are the terms *prime*, &c. (*Ibid.*, p. 248), and there are the rules for *ving*, that is, saying "*va de deux ou trois jettons d'avantage*." P. 246.

This description, however, will not fully explain the 99th Epigram of sir J. Harrington's second book; though it illustrates sufficiently the following couplet:

At first he thought himself half way to heav'n,

If in his hand he had but got a *seu'n*.

But sir John is too learned on the subject for most modern readers. The game was in high fashion. Gardiner says that he left the King "at

primero with the duke of Suffolk." *Hen. VIII*, v, 1. Sir John Harington speaks of his "over-watching himself at *primero*." *Apol. for Ajax*, M b.

In the *marquis of Worcester's Century of Inventions*, one is so contrived, "that playing at *primero*, at cards, one may, without clogging his memory, keep reckoning of all *sixes*, *sevens*, and *aces*, which he hath discarded." § 87.

It was reckoned rather a gambling game:

Primero, why I thought thou hadst not been so much gamester as to play at it.

Greene's Tu Q. O. Pl, vii, 24.

Primero was often played by four persons. See some verses alluding to such a game, *Harl. Cat. MSS.*, 3787, § 27, beginning

The state of France as now it stands
Is like *primero* at four hands,
Where some doe vye, and some doe hould,
And best assured may be too bould, &c.

Primero is introduced in several grammatical dialogues, from which something may be learned respecting it, but still imperfectly. The following being in books, the first of which, at least, I believe to be very scarce, I shall give them as specimens.

§. Go to, let us plaie at *primero*, then.

4. What? be these French cardes?
§. Yea, sir, doo not you see they have clubbs, spades, diamonds, and hearts?
4. Let us agree of our game, what shall we plaie for?
§. One shilling stake, and three rest.
4. Agreede, goe to, discarde.
§. I vye it, will you hould it?
4. Yea, sir, I hold it, and revie it, but dispatch.
§. Faire and softely, I praie you. Tis a great matter I cannot have a chiefe carde.
4. And I have none but coate cardes.
§. Will you put it to me?
4. You bid me to losse.
§. Will you swigg? [probably, yield, or throw up.]
4. Tis the least part of my thought.
§. Let my rest goe then, if you please.
4. I would it, what is your rest?
§. Three crownes and one third, shows, what are you?
4. I am foure and fiftie: and you?
§. O filthie luck, I have lost it one ace.

J. Florio's Second Frutes, 1591, p. 69.

In *Minshew's Spanish Dialogues*, p. 26, there is something still more explanatory:

4. I take it that it is called *primero*, because it hath the first place at the play at cardes.
§. Let us go, what is the summe that we play for?
4. Two shillings stake, and eight shillings rest.
§. Then shuffle the cards well.
4. I lift to see who shall deale, it must be a coat card;
I would not bee a coat with never a blanke in my purse.

§. I did lift an ace.

4. I a foure.

§. I a six, whereby I am the eldest hand.

4. Let the cardes come to me, for I deale them; one, two, three, foure; one, two, three, foure.

§. Passe.

4. Passe.

4. I set so much.

§. I will none.

4. I'll none.

4. I must of force see it, deale the cards.

§. Give me foure cards, I'll see as much as he sets.

4. See here my rest, let every one be in.

§. I am come to passe again.

4. And I too.

4. I do the selfe-same.

4. I set my rest.

§. I'll see it.

4. I also.

4. I cannot give it over.

§. I was a small *prime*.

4. I am *flush*.

§. I would you were not.

All this agrees better with the description of the Ambigu in the *Acad. des Jeux*, than with any other. It is plain there are four players, to whom O. deals first two cards a-piece; then they pass, or set. After a time, two more cards are given, and the *rest* is set. When the cards are shown, one has *prime*, which is four cards of different suits, the other has a *flush*, which is much better, and wins. Some of the terms of *primero* are also in *Howell's Nomenclator*, subjoined to his *Lexicon Tetraglotton*, sect. 28. The game was called also *prime*, as above noticed:

At cooes, or at saunt to sit, or set their rest at *prime*.

G. Turb. on Hawk. in Cons. Lit., ix, 266.

The *Complait Gamester* (1680) is unfortunately too modern to treat of *primero*. See *QUINOLA*.

†*PRIMEVE*. Primeval.

'Tis fit all things should be reduc'd unto
Their *primeve* institution, and first head.

Cartwright's Lady Errant, 1651.

PRIMROSE WAY, or *PATH*. Evidently the flowery, pleasant path.

I had thought to have let in some of all professions,
that go the *primrose way* to the everlasting bonfire.

Macbeth, ii, 3.

Himself the *primrose path* of dalliance treads.

Hamlet, i, 3.

Spenser uses it as if it meant *primrose*, or best rose, whereas it certainly means flower of the spring:

She is the pride and *primrose* of the rest.

Collin Clout, v. 500.

Also:

To be *primrose* of all thy kind. *Shap. Kal.*, Feb., 166.

PRIMY, *a*. Early, belonging to the spring; perhaps peculiar to the following passage:

A violet in the youth of *primy* nature. *Hamlet*, i, 3.

PRINADO. A sharper.

In a trice you shall see him [the ballad-monger] guarded with a janizarie of coeter-mongers, and country gooselings; while his nips, inta, bungs, and *prinados*, of whom he holds in fee, ofttime prevent the lawyer by diving too deep into his client's pocket; while he gives too deep attention to the wonderful ballad. *Clitus's Whimies*, p. 19.

Pimps, nips, and inta, *prinados*, &c.

Hon. Ghost, p. 231.

PRINCOCK, or PRINCOX. A pert, forward youth; probably corrupted from the Latin *præcox*. See Johnson.

You are a saucy boy.

— You are a *princeox*, go.

Rom. & Jul., i. 5.

Yes, *princeoxes*, that I have; for fortie years agoe,

I could smatter in a Dun—

Better I am sure then an hundred of you.

New Cust., O. Pl., i. 264.

I will teach thee a lesson worth the hearing, proud *princeoxes*, how gentility first sprung up.

Greene's Quip for an *Upst. Cr.*, B 4.

The Cambridge Dictionary (1693) has, "*Princeox*, Ephebus, puer præcox."

Also as an adjective:

Ah, sirrah, have I found you? are you hereo,

You *princeox* boy? *Dan. Hym. Triumph.*, p. 818.

To teach many proud, *princeoxes* scholars, that are puffed up with the opinion of their learning, to pull downe the high sailes of their lofty spirites.

Coryat, Crud., ii, p. 255, reprint.

To PRINK. To perk up, to hold up one's self pertly. Dr. Johnson says it is a diminutive of prank; it is rather a jocular modification of it, as prittle-prattle, tittle-tattle, &c.

Do you not see howe these newe fangled prattling elfes,

Prinke up so pertly late in every place?

New Cust., O. Pl., i. 265.

It certainly was joined occasionally with prank. Thus Coles: "To *prink* and prank, exorno. They are all day *prinking* and pranking themselves.

Dum moliantur, dum comuntur annus est." This is also in Walker's *Paræmiologia*, p. 30.

In PRINT. With exactness, in a precise and perfect manner; from the exact regularity and truth of the art of printing, which was at first deemed almost miraculous.

All this I speak in *print*, for in print I found it.

Two Gent. Ver., ii. 1.

I will do it, sir, in *print*.

E. L. Last, ii. 1.

I am sure my husband is a man is *print* for all things else, save only in this.

Honest W. A., O. Pl., iii, 257.

That is, a man always in exact and perfect order.

To have his ruffes set in *print*, to picke his teeth, and play with a puppet. *Earle's Microc.*, new ed., p. 269.

PRISTINATE, a. Former; the same as pristine.

Beside the only name of Christ, and externall contempt of their *pristinats* idolatrye, he taught them nothing at all.

Holinshe., vol. i, B 3, col. 2, b.

PRIVADO, s. A private friend, a favorite. Spanish. See Steevens's Spanish Dictionary.

When you consult with me about the personage that should first, or second, or tertiate your business with the king, I must answer as Demosthenes did of action, My lord Thresorer, My lord Thresorer, and so again. We contemplate him, not only in the quality of his place, but already in some degree of a *privado*.

Sir H. Wotton, Remains, p. 559.

See also the other examples in Todd.

PRIVATE, s. Privacy.

Go off, I discard you; let me enjoy my *private*.

Twelfth N., iii, 4.

Also private intimation:

Whose *private* with me, of the dauphin's love, Is much more general than these words import.

K. John, iv, 8.

†**PRIVATE.** In privacy.

In brief, I over heard a trusty servant

Of his ith' camp come and declare your highness Was *private* with Caropia.

Chapman's Revenge for Honour, 1654.

PRIVE, v. for deprive.

For what can be said worse of slepe, if it, *priving* you of all pleasures, do not suffer you to feele anything at all.

Barker's Fearf. Fanc., P 1 b.

PRIZALL, s. for prize.

The greatest trophy that my *travaill* gains,

Is to bring home a *prizall* of such worth.

Daniel's Works, B r 7 b.

PROBALL, a. Probable. Apparently a contraction or corruption of that word. It appears only in the following passage, but as all the early editions concur in the reading, the last editor has restored it.

When this advice is free, I give, and honest,

Probal to thinking, and indeed the course To win the Moor again.

Othello, ii, 8.

It has not been found elsewhere.

†**PROCINCT, s.** Girding, preparation for war. Todd could find no other example than that quoted by Johnson from Milton.

In all *procinct* of war.

Chapm. Pl., xii, 89.

†**PROCLIVE.** Prone to.

For a woman is fraille and *proclive* unto all evils.

Lattimer's Sermons.

To conclude this point, it may somewhat too truly be said, though not by way of discouragement, yet of caveat, what by the *proclivitate* and proneness of our frailtie is warrantable.

Ford's Line of Life, 1690.

†**PROCREATE, adj.** Begotten.

With condition, that if any issue male were *procreeats* of that marriage.

Holinshead's Chronicles, 1577.

PROCTOR. A person appointed to beg, or collect alms for leproous or bedridden persons, who could not go out for themselves. By an act of Edw. I such persons were allowed to appoint these proctors, or procurators,

provided not more than two were appointed for one Lazar house. But by an act of 39 Eliz. such "Proctors, procurers, or patent gatherers, for gaols, prisons, or hospitals," were declared rogues and vagabonds. Hence they were excepted against in the regulations of Watts's almshouses at Rochester; and not to be received as travellers.

You're best get a clap-dish, and say
You are a *proctor* to some spital-house.

Hon. Whore, part ii, O. Pl., iii, 442.

See Archæologia, vol. xviii, p. 9.

†**PRODIG.** Prodigious, lavish.

Then in a goodly garden's alleis smooth,
Where *prodig* nature sets abroad her booth
Of richest beauties.

Du Bartas.

†**PRODIGIAL**, *adj.* Relating to prodigies, or portents.

Where, for many dayes together (as if God had bene offended) were scene many fearful and strange sights, the events whereof such as were skillfull in *prodigial* learning foretold and prophesied would be wofull and lamentable. *Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

PRODIGIOUS, *a.* Like a prodigy, portentous, horrible, unnatural.

Lame, foolish, crooked, swart, *prodigious*,
Patch'd with foul moles, and eye-offending marks.

K. John, iii, 1.

Our goods made prize, our sailors sold for slaves
By his *prodigious* issue.

Mass. Unn. Comb., i, 1.

Behold you comest shew's his head again!
Twice has he thus at cross turns thrown on us

Prodigious looks. *Honest Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, 249.

O yes, I was *prodigious* to thy birthright, and as a
blazing star at thine unlook'd for funeral.

Markk. Engl. Arc., 1807.

PRODIGIOUSLY, *adv.* Portentously; from the preceding.

Let wives with child
Pray that their burdens may not fall this day,
Lest that their hopes *prodigiously* be crost.

K. John, iii, 1.

PROFACE. A familiar exclamation of welcome at a dinner, or other meal, equivalent to "much good may it do you;" but from what language derived, was long uncertain. Sir T. Hanmer said, from *profaccia*, Italian. But no such word appears in any Italian Dictionary. Mr. Steevens conjectures it to be from "Bon prou leur face," which is in Cotgrave; by a colloquial abbreviation (*i. e.*, I presume, *prou face*, or *fasse*), "much good may it do." The conjecture was worthy of the sagacity of Mr. Steevens, and is very near the truth; for, in Roquefort's *Glossaire de la Langue Romane*, we find, "*Prouface*—souhait qui veut dire, bien vous

fasse; proficiat." It is plain, therefore, that we had it from the Norman romance language. Taylor the water-poet treats it as a French phrase:

A French and English man at dinner sate,
And neither understanding other's prate,
The Frenchman says *mange, proface, monsiur.*

The Sculler, Epigr. 43.

Taylor uses it also in his own person, in the introduction to his *Praise of Hempseed*: "Preface; and *proface*, my masters, if your stomackes serve." So in Laneham's quaint letter, at the end of his introduction, he says,

Thus *proface* ye, with the preface.

Comus, thou clerk of gluttony's kitchen, bid me *proface*.
Decker's Gull's Horn, *Proamium*.

The ingenious editor of the reprint of 1812 erroneously prints *profess*, but he notices the original reading, p. 30. Sweet sir, sit—most sweet sir, sit—*proface*! what you want in meat, we'll have in drink.

3 Hen. IV, v, 3.

Reader, read this thus; for preface, *proface*,
Much good may it do you.

Heyw. Epigr., B b 3 b.

The dinner's half done before I say grace,
And bid the old knight and his guest *proface*.

Wise Wom. of Hogsdon.

Before the second course, the cardinal came in booted and spurred, all sodainly among them, and bad them *proface*.

Stowe's Annals, N u n 5 b.

See many other examples in Mr. Steevens's note on the first passage.

†**To PROG.** To seek, or pry about? But see **PROGUE**.

We travel sea and soil, we pry, we prow,
We progress, and we *prog* from pole to pole.

Quarles's Emblems.

What less than fool is man to *prog* and plot,
And lavish out the cream of all his care.

Ibid.

PROGRESS. The travelling of the sovereign to visit different parts of his dominions. These were sometimes very burthensome to the subject, from the right assumed of seizing whatever was wanted for the use of the court. Hence Massinger:

By this means he shall scape court visitants,
And not be eaten out of house and home,
In a summer *progress*.

Guardian, i, 1.

It appears that Henry the VII was scrupulous as to the charge he occasioned, and even Elizabeth has expressed displeasure at superfluous expenses; but James I had no such delicacy. See Mr. Gifford's note on the passage of Massinger.

My life on't, he scraped these compliments from his cart, the last load he carried for the *progress*.

Album, O. Pl., vii, 157.

Make me a monarch, here's my crown and sceptre;

In *progress* will I now go through the world.

Old Fortunatus, Anc. Dr., iii, 150.

Mr. Nichols's very curious collection

of the accounts of the "Progresses of Elizabeth," in three volumes quarto, is now become extremely scarce, and a new edition is much desired. The privilege was disused in the civil wars, and restrained and abridged by statute under Charles II.

It seems that a new fashion of hats, &c., was often started in the time of a *progress* :

I am so haunted with this broad-brim'd hat
Of the last *progress*-block. *B. & Fl. Wit at s. W.*, iv, 1.
See BLOCK.

To PROGUE, v. To steal. To *prigge* is to filch, in Minshew.

And that man in the gown, in my opinion
Looks like a *proguing* knave.

B. & Fl. Span. Cur., iii, 8.

In the first folio edition it is *proaging*. Mr. Theobald would have it changed to *progging*, but without sufficient reason. See Todd on this word, for the supposed etymology, and other examples.

†**PROJECTURE.**

With high collobms of white marble, and ornaments of architecture of a composed manner of great *projecture*.
Albion's Triumph, 1681.

To PROIN, v. To prune. Very little used in the age of Elizabeth, but common before that time. See Chaucer.

The sprigs, that did about it grow,
He *proin'd* from the leavie armes, to make it easier
view'd. *Chapman, Hom. Iliad*, p. 139.
He plants, he *proins*, he pares, he trimmeth round
Th' ever green beauties of a fruitful ground.

Sylo. Du Bart., p. 171.

It is still Scotch. See Dr. Jamieson's Dictionary.

Minshew has "to *proine* trees;" but refers to *prune*. It was particularly said of a hawk, "she *proins*," plumas comit, concinnat. See Johnson, who calls it a corruption of *prune*; but it is older.

†When the crowe or raven gapeth against the sunne,
in summer, heate foloweth. If they busy themselves
in *proinyng* or washyng, and that in wynter, loke for
raine. *Digges, Prognost.*, 1556.

†Plante, Lorde, in them the tree of godlie life,
Hedge them aboute with this stronge fence of faith,
And, if it thee please, use eke thy *proinyng* knife.

Alceyn Papers.

PROINER, s. Pruner; from the above.

His father was
An honest *proiner* of our country vines,
Yet he's shot to his foot-cloth.

To which the other answers,

O, he is! he *proin'd* him well, and brought him up to
learning. *Dumb Knight*, O. Pl., iv, 469.

†**To PROKE.** To stir; to poke.

Now, this obstinate and settled purpose of his became
of greater force, by reason of the queene ever at his
elbow to pricke and *proke* him forward.

Holland's Admirandus Marcellinus, 1609.
And all to this end, that whiles with sundrie counter-
feit shewes of flatterie his securitie *proked* him for-
ward to a milder course. *Ibid.*

PROKING-SPIT, seems to mean a long Spanish rapier, in contrast with a Scotch broad sword. *Proker* is said to be still synonymous with *poker*, in Ireland.

Piping hote puffs toward the pointed plume,

With a broad Scot, or *proking-spit* of Spaine.

Hall's Satires, iv, 4.

PROLIXIOUS, a. Prolix, causing delay.

Lay by all nicety and *prolixious* blushes,
That banish what they sue for. *Meas. for Meas.*, ii, 4.

More *prolixious* was
Than present perill any whit commended.

Drayt. Moses, p. 1570.

Well known unto them by his *prolixious* sea wander-
ings. *Nash's Lenten Stuff*, 1699.

See Steevens on the first example.

†**PROLLING-PIN.**

No, golden Andwerpe, no of truth they seke no gold
of thynne,

A cheat of thanks for popysh priests to cram their
prolling-pins. *Poem, temp. Eliz.*, *Brit. Bibl.*, i, 26.

PROLOGUE. The custom of speaking a prologue in a black dress is very ancient.

A woman once in a Coronation may,
With pardon, speak the *prologue*, give as free
A welcome to the theatre, as he
That with a little beard, a long black cloak,
With a starch'd face, and supple leg, hath spoke
Before the plays this twelve-month.

Beaum. & Fl. Prol. to the Coronation.

Do you not know that I am the *prologue*? Do you
not see this long black velvet cloak upon my back?
Have I not all the signs of a *prologue* about me?

Four Prentices, O. Pl., vi, 464.

He was usually ushered in by the sound of trumpets. See TRUMPET.

†**PROMONT.** A promontory.

He to yon *promont's* top, and there survey
What shipwrackt passengers the Belgique sea
Casts from her fomy entrails by mischance.

Tragedy of Hoffman, 1681.

To PROMOTE. To inform.

Steps in this false spy, this *promoting* wretch,
Nely betrays him that he gives to each.

Drayt. Owl, p. 1304.

See PROMOTER.

Least some hungry *promoting* fellows should beg it
as a concealment. *Har. Apol. for Ajax*, M 8.

See BEG.

A PROMOTER, s. An informer; from promoting causes or prosecutions. Holioke's Dictionary has, "A *promotour*, which, having part of the forfeit, bringeth men into trouble."

His eyes be *promoters*, some trespass to spie.

Tusser, p. 101, ed. 1672.

There lacketh one thing in this realm, that it hath
need of, for God's sake make some *PROMOTERS*.
There lacke *promoters* such as were in king Henry the
7's daies, yout grandfather. There lacke men to

promote the king's officers when they do amiss, and to *promote* all offenders. *Latimer's Serm.*, p. 119. An itching scab, that is your harlot; a sore scab, your usurer; a running, your *promoter*.

A Mad World, O. Pl., v, 354. There goes but a pair of sheers between a *promoter* and a knave. *Malch at Midn.*, O. Pl., vii, 367.

That is, they are much alike, cut out of the same materials. See **PAIR OF SHEERS**.

To PROMOVE. To promote, or patronise.

Though some fantastick fool *promove* their ragged rhymes,
And do transcribe them o'er an hundred several times. *Drayt. Polyth.*, p. 1063.

It was used by Suckling. See **Johnson**.

†Till something worth a mine, which I am now *promoving*, had beene perfect to salute you. *Ball*, 1639.

PRONE, a. Prompt, ready; without the preposition *to*, which is now always subjoined.

Unless a man would marry a gallows, and beget young gibbets, I never saw one so *prone*. *Cymb.*, v, 4.
In her youth

There is a *prone* and speechless dialect. *Meas.*, i, 3.

That is, a prompt or ready dialect. The commentators have puzzled here, though they explained it in the other place, and have brought these examples:

With bombard and basilisk, with men *prone* and vigorous. *Fall, &c. of Rebellion*, 1537.

Thessalian fierce steeds,
For use of war so *prone* and fit. *Gorges's Lucan*, book 6.

PRONOTORY. A contraction of *prothonotary*; a chief notary.

And I knew you a *pronotory's* boy,
That wrote indentures at the towne-house doore. *Daniel, Qu. Arc.*, p. 356.

PRONOUN. The redundant repetition of the pronoun of the first person is common in most languages. Je ne ferai rien de cela *moi*, the French say; with us it is rather disused, but occurs in our old authors.

I tell thee, *I*, that thou hast marr'd her gown. *Tam. Shr.*, iv, 8.
I do not like these several councils, *I*. *Rich. III.*, iii.
I am none of these common pedants, *I*,
That cannot speak without *propterea* quod. *Edw. II.*, O. Pl., ii, 342.

See **Steevens**, and others, on 2 Hen. IV, ii, 3.

PROPER, a. One's own; that which belongs to a particular person. This is the third sense of the word in Johnson, but it is surely rather disused.

The bastard's brains with these my *proper* hands
Shall I dash out. *Wint. Tale*, ii, 3.
Thrown out his angle for my *proper* life. *Ham.*, v, 2.

Here have I cause in men just blame to find
That in their *proper* praise too partial be. *Spens. F. Q.*, III, ii, 1.

How shall our subjects then insult on us,
When our examples, that are light to them,
Shall be eclipsed with our *proper* deeds. *Tancr. & Gize.*, O. Pl., ii, 200.

Also private, in contradistinction to that which is common:

Every woman common! what shall we do with all the *proper* women in Arcadia? They shall be common too. *Shirley's Arcadia*.
Rose is a fayre, but not a *proper* woman.
Can any creature *proper* be that's common?
Epigr. cited by Mr. Steevens.

Hence **UNPROPER**, q. v.

Dr. Johnson's 8th sense seems fairly resolvable into this; his 10th, tall, handsome, &c., certainly belongs to the following passage; but without the idea of bulk, for it is Viola who speaks of herself:

How easy is it for the *proper* false,
(That is, the comely well-looking false persons)

In women's waxen hearts to set their forms. *Twel. N.*, ii, 2.

†**To PROPERATE.** To hasten.

And, as last helps, hurle them down on their pates,
A while to keep off death, which *properates*. *Virgil, by Vicars*, 1632.

PROPERTY. In a theatrical sense, any articles necessary to be produced in the scene. In this sense it is still used there, and the person who provides such articles, and whose duty it is to have them ready, is called the *property-man*.

Go get us *properties* and trappings for our fairies. *Mer. W. W.*, iv, 4.
I will draw a bill of *properties*, such as our play wants. *Mids. N. Dr.*, i, 2.

My lord, we must
Have a shoulder of mutton, for a *propertie*. *Old Play of Tam. Shr.*, act i, p. 164.

The stage keeper, in Ben Jonson's Bartholomew Fair, wishes to have a pump on the stage, "for a *property*." Induct.

†**PROPERTY.** Sometimes, a disguise, a cloak for concealment, as in Shirley's *Wedding*, ii, 3.

To PROPONE. To propose; *propono*, Latin.

For hee had, as they affirmed, means to *propone*, whereby he might be reconciled. *Holinsh.*, vol. ii, N 7 b.

To say "placet" unto that, which in the name of the holy fathers might be *proponed* to them. *Beck. of Rom. Ch.*, F 2.

Holinshed uses it often. Dryden has used *proponent*, for one that proposes. See **T. J.**

To PROPULSE, v. To drive from us, to repulse; *propello*, Latin.

For seeing our enemies doe now violently assaulte us, if we should not with like courage *propulse* their violence. *Underdown's Heliodor.*, sign. C1 b.

†PROSPECT. A view.

Where on a high tribunal seats which yielded
A large *prospect*, were plac'd too chieftayes of golde.

Brandon's Octavia, 1598.

PROSPECTIVE. A perspective, or glass, to view distant objects. Accented on the first syllable.

Lastly of fingers glasses we contrive,
And every hand is made a *prospective*.

Corbet, Poems, p. 56.

Take here this *prospective*, and wherein note and tell
what thou seest, for well mayest thou there observe
their shadows. *Daniel*, p. 415.

PROTENSE, s. Extension, drawing out. The reading of the first edition in the following passage, and probably right. See Todd.

Recount from hence

My glorious sovereign's goodly ancestry,
Till that by dew degrees, and long *protense*,
Thou have it lastly brought unto her excellence.

Spens. F. Q., III, iii, 4.

Upton also prefers this reading. The other editions have *pretense*.

PROTRACT, s. Long continuance, delay; from the verb.

And many nights that slowly seem'd to move
Their sad *protract* from evening until morn.

Spens. Sonnet, 86.

And wisdom willed me without *protract*,
In speedie wise, to put the same in ure.

Ferrex and Porrex, O. Pl., i, 145.

Mr. Todd thinks this substantive was first adopted by Spenser; but Ferrex and Porrex was published long before his Sonnets.

PROVAND, or more commonly PROVANT. Provender, provision, ammunition; *provende*, French.

Of no more soul, nor fitness for the world,
Than camels in their war; who have their *provand*
Only for bearing burdens. *Coriol.*, ii, 1.
I tell thee one pease was a soldier's *provant* a whole
day, at the destruction of Jerusalem.

B. and Pl. Love's Cure, ii, 1.

The word, in fact, was very common. See the other instances in Steevens's note on the first passage. It was not quite disused in Dryden's time:

That hither come, compell'd by want,
With rusty swords, and suits *provant*.

Counterscuff. Dryd. Misc., vol. iii, p. 342.

Thus *provant*, put in apposition with any other thing, implied that such an article was supplied for mere provision; as we say, ammunition bread, &c., meaning a common sort. Thus Bobadil says, in contempt of the sword which master Matthew had bought for a Toledo,

A poor *provant*-rapier, no better.

B. Jons. Every Man in H., iii, 1.

A sutler, whose occupation was to sell *provant*, or provision, is jocularly termed *Provant*, by a corporal, in a quarrel, in mock-heroic:

O gods of Rome, was Nicodemus born
To bear these braveries from a poor *provant*!

B. and Pl. Four Plays in One, Pl. 1.

What's fighting? it may be in fashion

Among *provant*-swords, and buff jerkin men.

Ibid., *Elder Bro.*, v, 1.

Item, fourscore pair of *provant*-breeches, o' th' new fashion.

Middleton, Any Thing for Q. Life, 1632, 4to, sign. G.

I have no doubt, therefore, that we ought to read the following passage, thus pointed:

We're fairly promis'd,
But soldiers cannot feed on promises;
All our *provant* apparel's torn to rags;
And our munition fails us.

Webster's Appius, act i, Anc. Dr., v, 364.

The ingenious editor of the latter collection puts the stop at *provant*, meaning to express that promises were all their *provant*, which might do; but it had been said before, "our victual fails us:" and *provant apparel*, for military allowance of clothing, is more in the style of the time, and improves the whole passage.

To PROVANT, as a verb, to supply with provision.

Should not only supply her inhabitants with plentiful purveyance of sustenance, but *provant* and victual moreover this monstrous army of strangers.

Nash's Lenten Stuff. Harl. Misc., vi, p. 149.

[Hall, Homer, p. 30 (1581), gives the word nearer to its French original.]

†Do thoroughly *provend* well your horse, for they must bide the brunt.

PROUD TAILOR. The Warwickshire name for a goldfinch. It is certainly true, as Mr. Daines Barrington has observed (*Archæol.*, iii, p. 33), that this odd name is given in Warwickshire to the bird usually called a goldfinch. Perhaps also elsewhere, but certainly there, as I know from local testimony. It is possible, therefore, that the following passage should be read thus:

Lady. I will not sing.

Holop. 'Tis the next way to turn *tailor*, or red-breast teacher. *1 Hen. IV*, iii, 1.

That is, "To turn teacher of goldfinches or red-breasts." The editions have "or *be* red-breast teacher;" which leaves it difficult to extract any sense from the passage.

†To PROVE. To experience.

But I did enter, and enjoy,
What happy lovers prove. *Carew's Poems*, 1649.

'Tis a love

Gods are incapable to prove
For where there is a joy uneven,
There never, never can be heav'n.

Loveless's Lucretia, 1649.

To PROVE MASTRIES. To make trial of skill, to try who does best, or has the mastery.

He would often run, leape, or prove mastries with his chiefe courtiers. *Knolles's H. of Turkes*, 516 I.
He assembled an armie, and wyth the same (and such strangers as he brought over wyth him) begynneth to prove mastries. *Holinsh.*, ii, I 7, col. 2 b.

PROVIDENCE, in the following passage, seems to mean only care of providing, not prudence or foresight in general.

I do confer that providence, with my power
Of absolute command, to have abundance
To your best care. *Mass. New Way*, iii, 2.

Province, which modern editors have substituted, seems to me to improve both sense and metre; but Mr. Gifford appears to think otherwise. A passage on the *providence* of nature surely does not confirm the word here.

†PRONOUNCED-CUPS, are mentioned by Heywood in his *Philocothoniata*, 1635, p. 46. Perhaps a misprint for *pounced*.

PROVOKEMENT. Provocation.

Whose sharpe provokement them incenst so sore,
That both were bent t' avenge his usage base. *Spens. P. Q.*, IV, iv, 4.

PROVOST. An executioner, or rather superintendent of executions; properly *provost-marshal*. Minshew has, "A provost martiall—G. Prevost des mareschaux.—L. Præfectus rerum capitalium." Dr. Johnson and others say, an executioner to an army; but the office was also transferred to cities. The *provost*, in *Measure for Measure*, evidently belongs to Vienna:

Ang. Where is the provost?

Prov. Here, if it like your honour.

Ang.

Be executed by nine to-morrow morning. See that Claudio

Meas. for M., act ii, 1.

In the fourth act this *Provost* appears as keeper of the public prison, employing executioners under him. He says to the Clown, "Here is in our prison a common executioner, who in his office lacks a helper; if you will take it on you to assist him, it shall redeem you from your gyves." Act iv, sc. 2. The public prison was probably also a garrison. So in Massinger, the

provost is only said to see execution done:

Is't holiday, O Caesar, that thy servant,
Thy provost, to see execution done
Upon these Christians in Cesarea,
Should now wait work. *Virgin Martyr*, v, 1.
I have been provost-marshal twenty years,
And have trussed up a thousand of these rascals,
But so near Paris yet I never met
One of that brotherhood.

B. and Fl. L. Fr. Lawry, v, last scene.

It appears that *provost* was at one time a step to honour in the English fencing schools, the gradations being scholar, *provost*, master. Thus Amorphus, in a scene meant to burlesque those schools, names Asotus, his scholar, *provost* in a trial of skill: We do give leave and licence to our *provost* Acolastus, Polypragmon, Asotus, to play his master's prize against all masters whatsoever.

B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev., v, 2.

This is supposed to be a parody on the advertisements of those fencing masters.

PROWEST, *a.* Most valiant; a superlative from *prow*, which is the French *preu*, *proe*, or *preux*, valiant. Hence the word *proweess*, &c., in French *proesse*.

The *prowest* knight that ever field did fight.

Spens. P. Q., I, iv, 41.

See also *F. Q.*, II, viii, 18.

The noblest, stoutest, and the *prowest* knight,
That ever carried shield, or blade forth drew.

Har. Ariost., xlv, 7.

Probus is supposed to be the origin of the word. See *Menage*, in *prou*, and *proesse*.

PROWSE. A contraction of *proweess*.

To countenance their wedding feast, did want nor knights, nor *prowee*. *Warner's Alb. Engl.*, p. 18.
His ancient yeares made craftie Hannibal
Admire the *prowee* and valour of his foe.

Brandon's Octavia, 1698, A 7.

PRUGGE, *s.* Seems to mean a partner; perhaps a doxy, before mentioned, in this passage:

If his *prugge* aspire to so much stock, or so great trust, as to brew to sell, he will be sure to drinke up all the gaines. *Clitew's Cater-Char.*, p. 32.

PRUNE, *v.* Term in falconry. The hawk is said to prune, when she picks her feathers, and sets them in order with her bill. Applied also to other birds.

His royal hird

Prunes the immortal wing, and cloyes his beak.

Cymb., v, 4.

Hence, metaphorically, to a man:

Which makes him *prune* himself and blister up
The creak of youth against your dignity.

I Hen. IV., 1, 1.

See *PROIN*, which is the older form.

PRUNES, STEWED. A favorite dish, and particularly common in brothels.

Sir, she came in great with child, and longing for *stew'd prunes*—and having but two in the dish, &c.

Meas. for Meas., ii, 1.

There's no more faith in thee than in a *stew'd prune*.

1 *Hen. IV.*, iii, 3.

This is the pension of the stew—'tis stew money, *stew'd prune* cash, sir. *If this be not a Good Play*, &c.

See an abundantly copious note on the subject, by Mr. Steevens, on the above passage from 1 *Hen. IV.*

PUCELLE, s. A virgin. This French word was occasionally adopted as English.

According to the affection that rose in the centre of that modest and sober *pucelle's* mind.

Fal. of Pleas., ii, sign. I i 7.

So Ben Jonson has an epigram addressed to the court *Pucelle*. It should appear that she little deserved the title, for he thus counsels her:

Shall I advise, *Pucelle*? steal away
From court, while yet thy fame hath some small day.
Underwoods, Ep. 68, Giff. ed.

In his verses to Fletcher, on his Faithful Shepherdess, he says,
Lady or pucelle, that wears mask or fan. *Epigrams*,
So Talbot is made to speak of Joan of Arc, and the Dauphin:

Pucelle or puzzell, dolphin or dog-fish!
Your hearts I'll stamp out with my horse's heels.
1 *Henry VI.*, i, 4.

+And *pucell* Chryseis fitly there he shipped honest well.
A. Hall's Homer, 1581.

See **PUZZEL**.

PUCK, PUG, and POUKE, are all appellations for a fiend. *Puke*, demon, Icelandic and Gothic. *Puck* is particularly the name for the goblin styled also Robin Good-fellow, who takes so conspicuous a part in Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream, and who is thus accosted by a fairy:

Either I mistake your shape and making quite,
Or else you are that shrewd and knavish sprite
Call'd *Robin Good-fellow*.

To which Puck answers,

Thou speak'st aright,
I am that merry wanderer of the night.
Mids. N. Dream, ii, 1.

He is also celebrated by Drayton:

He meeteth *Puck*, whom most men call
Hobgoblin, and on him doth fall.

A bigger kinde there is of them, called with us hobgoblins and *Robin-Good-fellows*, that would, in superstitious times, grinde corne for a mess of milk, cut wood, or do any manner of drudgery work.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 48.

Burton makes a *Puck* a separate demon, which he characterises like a *Will o' the Wisp*. *Ibid.*, p. 49.

Pug, in Ben Jonson's play called the Devil is an Ass, is evidently the same

personage. His amusements are described as the same:

These were wont to be
Your main achievements, *Pug*: you have some plot
now

Upon a tonning of ale, to stale the yeast,
Or keep the churn so, that the butter come not
'Spite o' the housewife's cord, or her hot spit.

B. Jons. Devil is an Ass, i, 1.

See **POUKE**.

In the Sad Shepherd, of the same author, he appears under the title of *Puck-hairy*. Act iii. Under his name of Robin Good-fellow, he is again well characterised in Jonson's Masque of Love Restored, vol. v, p. 401, &c. Butler unites the names of *Pug* and *Robin*:

To pinch the slatterns black and blue,
For leaving you their work to do,
This is your bus'ness, good *Pug-Robin*,
And your diversion.

Hudib., Part III, Can. ii, v. 1415.

Afterwards *Pug* is used as a general name of fiends:

Quoth he, that may be said as true,
By th' idlest *pug* of all your crew. *Ibid.*, 1435.

Heywood refers us to a learned account of these *Pugs*:

In John Milesius any man may reade
Of diavls in Sarmatia honored
Call'd Kottri or Kibaldi; such as wee
Pugs and *hobgoblins* call. Their dwellings bee
In corners of old houses least frequented,
Or beneath stacks of wood; and these convented
Make fearfull noise in buttries and in dairies,
Robin good-fellownes some, some call them fauries.
Hierarchie, Lib. ix, p. 574.

Robin makes a long speech in Warner's Albion's England, book xiv, ch. 91, p. 307. He appears as an active personage in Grim the Collier of Croydon, O. Pl., xi, and in the still older drama of Wily Beguiled, Or. of Drama, vol. iii, p. 329. See also Percy's Reliques, vol. iii, p. 202, and the notes on Milton's Allegro.

The Scottish *Brownie* was a very similar personage:

He was supposed to haunt some old houses, those especially attached to farms. Instead of doing any injury, he was believed to be very useful to the family, particularly to the servants, if they treated him well; for whom, while they took their necessary refreshment in sleep, he was wont to do many pieces of drudgery. *Jamieson*.

See also Dr. Drake's Shakespeare and his Times, vol. ii, p. 347, &c.

PUCK-FIST, perhaps originally *puff-fist*. The fungus called *puff-ball*, or, by some, *fuz-ball*, as in Wilkins's Real Character, Alph. Index. "Fungus pulverulentus." *Coles*. Metaphorically, a term of reproach, equivalent

to "vile fungus," "scum of the earth."

But that this *puckst*,
This universal rutter. *B. & Pl. Cust. of Country*, i, 2.
Sanazar a goose, Ariosto a *puck-st* to me.
Ford's Love's Sacrifice, ii, 1.

Sometimes *puck-foist* :

What pride
Of pamper'd blood has mounted up this *puckfoist* ?
Middleton's More Dis. than W., iv, 3
†These *puckfoist* cockbrin'd coxcombs, shallow pated,
Are things that by their taylor's are created;
For they before were simple shapelesse wormes,
Untill their makers lick'd them into formes.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†Hath he the title of an earthly grace?
Or hath he honor, lordship, worship? or
Hath he in court some great commanding place?
Or hath he wealth to be regarded for?
If with these honors, vertue he embrace,
Then love him; else his *puckfoist* pompe abhorre.

Ibid.
†So that a man had farre better speake to the master
and owner of the ship himselfe, then to any of these
puck-foists. *Ibid.*

†PUDDING-BAG.

In the same was two pieces of sail-cloth, one half an ell, at the least of unequal breadth, but in some part very broad, the other about half a yard long, of the breadth of a *pudding-bag*. These food wrapped in the bottom of the stomach, the book above them.

Letter dated 1626.

†PUDDING-CART.

The *pudding-cart* of the shambles shall not go afore the hour of nine in the night, or after the hour of five in the morning, under pain of six shillings eight pence.

Calthrop's Reports, 1670.

†PUDDING-PIE. A piece of meat baked in a dish of batter.

A quarter of fat lambe, and three-score eggs have bene but an easie colation, and three well larded *pudding-pyes* he hath at one time put to foyle, eigheteen yurds of blacke puddings (London measure) have suddenly bene imprisoned in his sowse-tub.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

A scholar that drinks small beer; a lawyer's clerk, or an inns-of-court gentleman, that hath been fed with false Latin and *pudding pye*, contemns him as if he had not learning enough to confute a Noverrit Universi.

Poor Robin, 1706.

†PUDDING-PRICK. The skewer which fastened the pudding-bag. "She will thwitten a mill-post to a *pudding-prick*," *Howell*, 1659; i. e., she will waste a good substance to a bad one.

†PUDDING-TIME. To come in pudding time, to come opportunely, not too late. Literally, in time for dinner, which formerly began with pudding.

I came in season, as they say in *pudding time*, tempore veni.

Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1608, p. 3.

Per tempus advenia, you come in *pudding time*, you come as well as may be. *Terence in English*, 1614.
When we (like tenants) beggerly and poore,
Decreed to leave the key beneath the doore,
But that our land-lord did that shift prevent,
Who came in *pudding time*, and tooke his rent.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

PUDDING-TOBACCO. A particular preparation of tobacco. See in CANE and TOBACCO.

PUDDLE-DOCK, in Thames-street, thus

described in London and its Environs, in 6 vols., published by Dodsley in 1761:

There was anciently a descent into the Thames in this place, where horses used to be watered; who, raising the mud with their feet, made the place like a puddle; from this circumstance, and from a person named Puddle living there [the latter is probably fictitious], this dock, according to Maitland, obtained its present name.

Stowe says, it was formerly used as a laystall for the soil of the streets, and much frequented by barges and lighters, for taking the same away; also landing corn, and other goods. *Survey*, B. iii, edit. 1722.

Surprise her, carry her down to the water side, pop her in at *Puddle-dock*, and carry her to Gravesend in a pair of oars. *A Match at Mids.*, O. Pl., vii, 408.

Dutchess of Puddledock was a mock title, sometimes given in contempt, to a female who was thought to give herself airs.

PUE-FELLOW. See PEW-FELLOW.

PUG, was occasionally a familiar term of good fellowship, or intimacy; as monkey, which means the same.

Good pug, give me some capon. *Ant. & Mellida*, ii, 1.
In a western barge, with good wind and lusty puggs,
one may go ten miles in two days.

Lyly's Eudymion, iv, 2.

See PUCK.

PUGGING. There seems sufficient reason to believe that it means thieving, in the song of Autolycus:

The white sheet bleaching on a hedge

Doth set my *pugging* tooth an edge.

Puggard occurs for a thief in the Roaring Girl:

And know more laws

Of cheaters, lifters, nips, foists, *puggards*, curbers,
With all the devils black guard, than is fit
Should be discovered to a noble wit. O. Pl., vi, 115.

I do not see that *prigging* and *proguing* have anything to do with this word.

PUING. A term expressing one of the sounds made by birds.

The birds likewise with chirps and *puing* could,
Cackling and chattering that of Jove beseech.

Pembr. Arcad., B. iii, p. 498.

PUISNE. Pronounced PUNY, which see.

PUKE. A gray, or dark colour. "Color pullus." *Coles*. In Baret's *Alvearie*, it is defined as a colour between russet and black, and rendered also *pullus*. Salmon's receipt to make it indicates the same.

Falstaff is called, among other ridiculous epithets, *puke-stocking*.

1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4. Dark-coloured stockings were then thought reproachful; so blacklegs, in later times. Mr. Todd mentions *puce-colour*; but that is French, and means, therefore, *sea-colour*.

In Drant's translation of Horace, Satire 8,

Nigra succinctam vadere palla;

Is rendered,

Ytucke in yutish frock.

See Stevens's Note.

To PULL, or PLUCK DOWN A SIDE.

To cause the loss or hazard of the side or party with which a person plays.

Pray you pause a little,
If I hold your card, I shall *gull down* the side,
I am not good at the game.

Mass. Great D. of Flor., iv, 1.
And if now,

At this downright game, I may but hold your cards,
I'll not *pull down* the side. *Tb. Unnat. Comb.*, ii, 1.
Ev. Aspatia, take her part. *Dula*. I will refuse it,
She will *pluck down a side*, she does not use it.

B. and Fl. Maid's Trag., ii, 1.
Such one [that never learned to shoot] commonly *plucketh down a side*, and crafty archers which be against him, will be glad of him.

Asch. Tozoph., p. xvii.

PULLAIN, or PULLEN. Poultry. A word still used in the north.

A false thee

That came, like a false foxe, my *pullain* to kill and mischief.

Gammer Gurt., O. Pl., ii, 63.

I have known those that have been five and fifty [years at law], and all about *pullen* and pigs.

Revenger's Trag., O. Pl., iv, 379.

A rogue that has fed upon me, and the fruit of my wit, like *pullen* from a pantler's chippings.

Miseries of Inf. Marr., O. Pl., v, 26.

She can do pretty well in the pastry, and knows how *pullen* should be cramm'd.

B. and Fl. Scornful Lady, v, 2.

†Away, away, you fool, such a fine gentlewoman look upon her son! why I warrant she ne'er milk'd a cow in all her life, and knows no more how to fat our *pullen* than the man in the moon.

Unnatural Mother, 1698.

PULLEY PIECES. Armour for the knees. *Cotgrave*. Coles has it *pulley-pies*, but that seems an evident mistake.

PULPATOONS, s. A particular sort of confection or cake; Mr. Stevens says, "*Pulpamenta* delicates:" but this seems to be only conjectural. Probably made of the *pulp* of fruit, as *apple-paste*, &c.

With a French troop of *pulpatoons*, mackaroons, kickshaws, grand and excellent.

Nabbes's Microcosmus, O. Pl., ix, 134.

PULSIDGE, for pulse. An intentional blunder, to mark an illiterate speaker.

Now you are in an excellent good temperality, your *pulsidge* beats as extraordinarily as heart could desire.

2 *Hen. IV*, ii, 8.

†**PULSIVE.** Impulsive.

In end my *pulsive* braine no art affords
To mint, or stamp, or forge new coyned words.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

†**PULVILIO.** A sort of perfume, which was especially fashionable towards the end of the seventeenth century.

I will not trouble you with all the impertinent dialogue that passes between 'em; but after they have parrotted over the brandenburg, chedreux, casla't, orangera, picards, *pulvillo*, rous, surtout, and a deal more of ribble-rabble pedlers French, and after monsieur Guaw-bone has compleatly equip'd his master en chevalier, the spark sallies forth of his chamber like a peacock.

Dunton's Ladies' Dictionary, 1694.

Almost blinding you with their fulsome powder, or tormenting you with the nauseous scents of their perfumes and *pustilios*.

Country Gentlemen's Vade Mecum, 1699.

Pulvillo, Vigo snuff, and Spanish bed; and lastly a stinking breath, an ugly face, and a damn'd complexion, compleat him to the world.

The Beaus Catechism, 1708.

Serv. Laid out for the last month, at several times, for powder and *pulvileo*, three pounds.

Vice Reclaim'd, 1703.

To PUN. To pound, as in a mortar; to beat or strike with force. *Puman*, conterere, Saxon.

He would *pun* thee into shivers with his fist, as a sailor breaks a basket.

Troilt. and Cress., ii, 1.

The gall of these lizards *punned* and dissolved in water.

Holland's Pliny, xxix, 4.

Yea sometimes in the winter season, when he was in the country, he refused not to cleave wood, and to *punne* barley, and to doe other country works only for the exercise of his body.

Coghan's Haven of Health, p. 225.

Dr. Johnson has borne testimony that this term is still current in the midland counties; and, in fact, it is related of a Staffordshire servant who lived with Miss Seward, at Lichfield, that, hearing his mistress knock with her foot to call up her attendant, he often said, "Hark! madam is *punning*."

How it was transferred to the sense in which it is now current, may be doubted; perhaps it means to beat and hammer upon the same word.

†Take more of the roote of polipodit, and the root of betony, and the crops and roots of daisies, of each two unces, and *punne* them as you do greene-sawce.

Pathway to Health, bl. 1.

†Heer of one grain of maiz a reed doth spring,
That thrice a year five hundred grains doth bring;
Which (after) th' Indians parch, and *pun*, and knead,
And thereof make them a most wholesome bread.

Dr. Bartas.

†**PUNCHINELLO.** A puppet.

1666, March 29. Rec. of *Punchinello*, the Italian popet player, for his booth at Charing Cross, 22 12s. 6d.

Overseer's Books of the Parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, London.

'Twas then, when August near was spent,
That Bat, the grillo'd saint,
Had ush'd in his Smithfield-revels,
Where *punchionelloes*, r... and devils

Are by authority allow'd,
To please the giddy gaping crowd.

Hudibras Redivivus, 1707.

PUNESE, for punaise. See MORPION.

PUNK. A prostitute; a coarse term, which is deservedly growing obsolete.

She may be a *punk*, for many of them are neither maid, widow, nor wife.

Meas. for Meas., v. 1.

It was used by Butler, Dryden, and still later. See Johnson.

A book called *Gazophylacium Anglicanum*, 8vo, 1689, explains it a *bawd*, and derives it from *pung*, Saxon, a drawing purse, as *scortum*.

PUNK-DEVISE. See POINT-DEVISE.

PUNTO, or PUNTA. A term in the old art of fencing.

To see thee pass thy *punto*, thy stock, &c.

M. W. Winds., ii, 3.

I would teach these nineteen the special rules, as your *punto*, your reverse, &c.

B. Jons. Es. M. in his H., iv, 7.

Punto-rivero was a back-handed stroke, similar to the *punto*, or rather *punta*.

Your dagger commanding his rapier, you may give him a *punta*, either *dritta*, or *risersa*.

Saviolo on the Duello, K 2, 4to.

Florio translates it thus:

With a right or reverse blowe, be it with the edge, with the back, or with the flat, even as liketh him.

Second Frutes, p. 119.

They are here united:

Ah the immortal passado, the *punto-rivero*.

Rom. and Jul., ii, 4.

See RIVERO.

†PUNTO. One of the old forms given to the beard.

Ala. It shall. I have yet

No ague, I can looke upon your buffe,

And *punto* beard, yet call for no strong-water.

Shirley's Honoria and Mammon, 1659.

PUNY, *s.* A small creature; *puisné*, French. Johnson exemplifies this from Milton and South; but it is now obsolete as a substantive. We often find it spelt *puisse*, in old authors.

Many couples of little singing choristers, many of them not above eight or nine years old—which pretty innocent *pusses* were egregiously deformed by those that had authority over them.

Coryat, i, 87.

A very worme of wit, a *qusey* of Oxford, shall make you more hatefull than Battalus the hungrye sidler.

Ulysses upon Ajax, B 8.

Shall each odd *puisse* of the lawyer's inne,

Each barny-froth, that last day did beginne,

To read his litle, or his nere a whit.

Marston, in Lectores, &c.

Fresh men, at Oxford, were sometimes called *punies* of the first year:

Others to make sports withall, of this last sorte were they whom they call freshmenn, *punies* of the first yeare.

Christmas Prince at St. John's Coll., p. 1.

PUPPETS DALLYING. I fancy synonymous with the *babies in the eyes*.

I could interpret between you and your love, if I could see the *puppets dallying*.

Hamlet, iii, 3.

That is, if I was near enough to see the babies, or miniature reflections, in her eyes. The whole tenor of the dialogue shows this to be Hamlet's meaning. Mr. Steevens did not perceive it. See BABIES IN THE EYES.

PUR. A term at the game of post and pair. Of its meaning, I can only conjecture, that it is formed by an abbreviation of *pair-royal*, corrupted into *purrial*. It is clear that *pairs*, and *pair-royals*, were a principal part of the game. Pair-royal has since been further corrupted into *prial*. See PAIR-ROYAL, and POST AND PAIR.

In Ben Jonson's *Masque of Christmas*, Post-and-pair is introduced as one of his children, thus characterised:

Post and Pair, with a pair-royal of aces in his hat, his garment all done over with pairs and *purs*, his squire carrying a box, cards, and counters.

B. Jons., vol. vi, p. 3.

Afterwards we have this stanza:

Now *Post and Pair*, old Christmas's heir,

Doth make a gingingally;

And wot you who, tis one of my two

Sons, card-makers in *Pur*-alley. *Ibid.*, p. 8.

In speaking of the properties wanted by these personages, it is said that

Post and Pair wants his *pur-chops* and *pur-dogs*.

Ibid., p. 6.

These learned terms of *pur-chops*, and *pur-dogs*, I have not been able to develop.

Here also *pur* is joined with post and pair:

Mine arms are all armory, gules, sables, azure, or, vert, *pur*, post, pair, &c.

Lyly's Midas, v, 2.

Where, from heraldic terms, he slides into those of gambling, as more familiar to him.

It is still more difficult, if possible, to say what *pur* can mean in the following whimsical description of Parolles by the Clown:

Here is a *pur* of fortune's, sir, or of fortune's cat (but not a musk cat) that has fallen into the unclean fishpond of her displeasure, and, as he says, is muddled withall.

All's Well, &c., v, 2.

The *pur* of a cat is well known; but how Parolles could be a *pur*, it is not easy to say, or what is a *pur* of fortune.

Latimer tells us of another *pur*, as a word of invitation to a hog:

They say in my country, when they call their hogges

to the swine-trough, Come to thy mingle mangle,
cum *pur*, come *pur*. *Serm.*, fol. 49, b.

He was a Leicestershire man.

†PURCHASE. To acquire wealth.

Were all of his mind, to entertain no suits
But such they thought were honest, sure our lawyers
Would not *purchase* half so fast.

The Devil's Law-Case, 1628.

PURCHASE. A cant term among thieves for the produce of their robberies.

They will steal anything, and call it *purchase*.

Hen. V. iii, 2.

All the purses and *purchase* I give to you to-day by conveyance, bring hither to Ursula's presently. Here we will meet at night, in her lodge, and share.

B. Jons. Barth. Fair, ii, 4.

A bag,

Of a hundred pound at least, all in round shillings,
Which I made my last night's *purchase* from a lawyer.

Match at H., O. Pl., vii, 365.

But it seems that it was not only a cant term; Spenser uses it seriously:

Of nightly stelhth, and pillage severall,
Which he had got abroad by *purchase* criminal.

Spens. F. Q., I, ii, 16.

To PURE, *v.* To purify.

If you be unclean, mistress, you may *pure* yourself;
you have my master's ware at your commandement.

Family of Love (1606), D 4.

Mr. Todd has shown that this word was used by Chaucer, more than once.

To PURFLE, *v.* To ornament with trimmings, flounces, or embroidery; *pourfiler*, French.

A goodly lady clad in scarlet red,
Purfled with gold and pearly of rich assay.

Spens. F. Q., I, ii, 13.

Purfled upon, with many a folded plight.

Ibid., II, iii, 26.

Milton retained it:

Flowers of more mingled hew,
Than her *purpled* scarf can shew. *Comus*, 995.

And Dryden. It was used also as a substantive, for a border or ornament of *purpled* work.

PURGATORY, ST. PATRICK'S. Since the former article on this subject was printed, I have met with so accurate a description of this famous place, that I cannot refrain from copying it:

En Irlande si est un *leus* [lieu]

Ke [Que] *jur* [Jour] et nuit *ari* [brule] *cume* [comme] *leus*.

X'm [Qu'on] apele le *Purgatoire*
Saine Patrice, et est *leus* [tel] encore

Ke s'il i *vant* [vont] aucunes *genz*,

Ke ne soient bien repentanz,

Tantost est ravis à perdus

Qu'um [Qu'on] ne set [sait] k'il est devennus.

S'il est *cuntes* [confessé] et repentanz,

Si va et passe mainz *tourmens* [tourmens],

Et s'espurge de ses pechiez.

Kant plus en a, plus li est *gries* [tourmenté].

Ki de cel *liu* [lieu] revenus est,

Nule riens *jamez* [jamaie] ne li [lui] *plait* [plait]

En cest siècle, ne *jamez* *jur* [Jour],

Ne rira, mès *edde* [toujours] en *plur* [pleure];

Et gemissent les maus qui *sunt* [sont]

Et les pechiez ke les *genz* *funt* [font].

Supplém. au Glossaire de Roquefort au mot Espurger.

I do not know of so accurate an account of the place in English. See PATRICK'S, ST., PURGATORY.

PURITAN. A pure person, a precise rigorist, an affecter of superior purity and sanctity, such as in the 17th century overturned the state. *Puritans* were already talked of in Shakespeare's time, though not yet dangerous; called also *precisians*. See PRECISIAN.

Marry, sir, sometimes he is a kind of *puritan*.

Troelfth N., ii, 8.

They already practised the stratagem, still in use among some sectaries, of applying profane tunes to sacred uses, which they consider as robbing the devil of them:

But one *puritan* among them, and he sings psalms to horn-pipes.

Wint. Tale, iv, 2.

They objected to the use of the surplice:

Though honesty be no *puritan*, yet it will do no hurt; it will wear the surplice of humility over the black gown of a big heart.

All's Well, i, 3.

One of the plays imputed to Shakespeare, but probably without reason, is entitled the *Puritan*, where much of their hypocrisy is ridiculed. See Malone's *Supp.*, i, 433. They are also very amply exposed in Ben Jonson's play of Bartholomew Fair. Among other things, their fanatical names are ridiculed:

Q. His Christen-name is Zeal-of-the-land.

L. Yes, sir, Zeal-of-the-land Busy.

W. How! what a name's there!

L. O, they have all such names, sir; he was witness for Win here (they will not be call'd God-fathers) and named her Win-the-fight: you thought her name had been Winnifred, did you not?

W. I did, indeed.

L. He would ha' thought himself a stark reprobate if it had.

Q. I, for there was a blue-starch woman o' the name at the same time. A notable hypocritical vermin it is, I know him. One that stands upon his face, more than his faith, at all times: ever in seditious motion, and reproving for vain-glory; of a most lunatic conscience and spleen, and affects the violence of singularity in all he does.—By his profession he will ever be i' the state of innocence, and childhood; derides all antiquity, defies any other learning than inspiration; and what discretion soever years should afford him, it is all prevented in his original ignorance.

Barth. Fair, i, 3.

This is strong satire, yet this and much more was insufficient to correct the evil, till its effects had been severely felt throughout the nation. In sir Thomas Overbury's Characters,

the 28th (ed. 1630) is that of a *Puritane*, and it is drawn with great severity.

The following poetical character of a puritan, is also well drawn. It was written in James I's time:

In our reformed church too, a new man
Is in few years crept up, in strange disguise,
And cald the self opinion'd *puritan*,
A fellow that can beare himselfe precise.
No church supremacie endure he can,
Nor orders in the byshop's diocesse:
He keeps a starc'd gate, weares a formall ruffe,
A nose-gay, set face, and a poted cuffe.

He never bids God speed you on the way,
Because he knowes not what your bosomes smother,
His phrase is, Verily; by yea and nay,
In faith, in truth, good neighbor, or good brother;
And when he borrowes money, nere will pay,
One of th' elect must common with another;
And when the poore he charity intreat,
You labour not, and therefore must not eat.

He will not preach, but lector; nor in white,
Because the elders of the church command it;
He will not crosse in baptisme; none shall fight
Under that banner, if he may withstand it;
Nor out of ancient fathers Latine cite,
The cause may be he doth not understand it.
His followers preach all faith, and by their workes
You would not judge them catholickes, but Turkes.

He can endure no organs, but is vext
To heare the quiriaters shrill anthemes sing;
He blames degrees in th' accademy next,
And 'gainst the liberrall arts can scripture bring.
And when his tongue hath runne beside the text,
You can perceive him his loud clamours ring
'Gainst honest pastimes, and with pitious phrase
Baile against hunting, hawking, cockes, and plaies.

Heyw. Brit. Troy, Cant. iv, 50, &c.

To PURL, v. To curl, or run in circles; hence "*purling* stream," possibly, meant dimpled, or eddying, though now usually thought to allude to its sound. Yet lord Bacon speaks of a "*purling* sound." See Todd. Here, however, it must describe motion:

From his lips did fly
Thin, winding breath, which *purl'd* up to the sky.
Sh. Rape of Lucr.

Purl'd, in the following passage, means *laced*; from *purl*, a border:
Is thy skin whole? art thou not *purl'd* with scabs?
B. & Fl. Sea Voyage, i, 3.

PURL, s. A circle made by the motion of a fluid. The following passage was produced by Mr. Malone, to confirm that sense of the word; which it certainly does:

Whose stream an easie breath doth seem to blow,
Which on the sparkling gravel runs in *purles*,
As though the waves had been of silver curles.

Drayton's Mortimeriados.

See Malone's Shakesp. by Boswell, xx, p. 187.

[A sort of fringe, or border.]

†For working in curious Italian *purles*, or French borders, it is not worth the while.

Tom of all Trades, 1631.

PURLEY, for purlieu. A certain district.

With all amercements due
To such as hunt in *purley*, this is something.
Rand. Muse's L. G. O. Pl., ix, p. 244.
†With harriots of all such as due, quatenus whores,
And ruin'd bawds, with all amercements due
To such as hunt in *purly*, this is something,
With mine own ganie reas'd.

Gaulfrido and Bernardo, 1570.

PURPLES, s. One of the names for a species of orchis, probably the *orchis mascula*, or early purple, a common English flower; which, from the form of its root, had several fanciful, and not very decent names.

Of crow-flowers, nettles, daisies, and long *purples*,
That liberal shepherds give a grosser name,
But our old maids do *dead men's* fingers call them.

Hamlet, iv, 7.

Mr. Steevens quotes an old ballad, where they are called *dead mens thumbs*. See Lyte, and Gerard, in *Orchis*. *Purples* was also the name of a disease.

PURPOOLE. Latin *Purpulia*. A ludicrous synonym for Gray's-inn, introduced in that curious specimen of ancient jocularly, the *Gesta Grayorum*. See Nichols's *Progresses of Eliz.*, vol. ii. It is derived from the old name of the manor, which was purchased of the lords Gray of Wilton. Selden says that the estate "was passed by indenture of bargain and sale, bearing date 12 Aug., 21 Hen. VIII (1506)—by the name of the manor of *Portpole*, otherwise called Gray's Inne."

To PURSE. To rob, or take purses.

Why I'll *purse*: if that raise me not I'll bet at Bowling Alleya.
B. & Fl. Scornf. L., i, 1.

This is a singular use of the word. To *purse*, meant, and still means, "to put money into a purse;" but honestly, as well as otherwise.

†Zonam perdidit: he hath left his *purse* in his other hose.
Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1634, p. 684.

PURTENANCE, s. Explained by Dr. Johnson, the pluck, that is, the intestines of an animal, usually sold with the head. See Exodus, xii, 9. Hence the words are joined together in the following passage:

But for this time, I will only handle the head and *purtenance*.
Lyly, Midas, i, 3.

But it properly means, all that belongs to the creature; being abbreviated from *appurtenance*, that is,

what appertains to it. Hence it is punned upon by Lyly, to mean the ornaments of the head. See Johnson. Appurtenance, and appertenance, are both met with in authors.

To PURVEY. To provide. In modern times usually applied to supplying provisions; by Spenser used otherwise:

Give no odds to your foes, but doe *purvey*
Yourself of sword, before that bloody day.
Spens. F. Q., II, iii, 15.

†**PUSH.** A pustule; a boil.

He that was prais'd to his hurt, should have a *pusht* rise upon his nose. *Bacon's Essays.*
Little tumours are called of them little eminences or appearings, or breakings out called *pushts*, which are commonly scene in the skinne and the uttermost parts of the bodie.

Barronh's Method of Physick, 1624.

†**PUSH-A-PIKE.** An old name of a game.

Since only those, at kick and cuff,
Are beat, that cry they have enough;
But when at *push a pike* we play
With beauty, who shall win the day.

Hudibras Redivivus, 1707.

†**PUT.** To put aside. *Verney Papers*, p. 222.

†**PUT.** The name of a game at cards, now obsolete.

Well, all this can't be helpt. But the devil's in the cards, that's plain. Uds bud, I've play'd at *put* a thousand times, and a thousand to that, but I never had such cursed luck before.

Woman turn'd Bully, 1675.

I've learnt of my betters, to steal from my wife.
Mayhap with my neighbour I'll dust it away,
Mayhap play at *putt*, or some other such play.

Song, in the Aviary.

†**PUT CASE.** An idiomatic phrase, equivalent to, let us suppose.

It is a plaine case, whereon I mooted in our Temple, and that was this: *put case* there be three bretheren, John a Nokes, John a Naah, and John a Stile.

Returne from Parnassus, 1606.

Put case I have a mistress in store for you; to whom I may commend you upon my own credit, and undertake for your entertainment and means by my own purse.

Brome's Northern Lass.

To PUT A GIRDLE ROUND. To go, or travel round any given space. There is nothing obscure in this phrase, nor is it properly obsolete; but the commentators on Mids. N. Dream, ii, 2, have clearly enough shown that it was particularly current in Shakespeare's time, so as almost to be proverbial. To the numerous instances which they have given, add this:

Methinks I *put a girdle* about Europe.
B. & Fl. Q. of Corinth, ii.

One of the best of Bancroft's bad epigrams turns on admiral Drake's

making the earth a girdle. B. i, Ep. 206.

†**PUTTING-IN.** A port.

It is a voyage, but short and easie to finish, if you meeete with an honest and skillfull pilot that knowes the right *puttings-in*, the watering places, and the havens.
Decker's Dead Tearme, 1608.

PUT ON, for put your hat on, be covered. Mr. Gifford has shown plainly that this is a familiar phrase with Massinger; but I do not recollect other instances of it:

Well observed.

Put on; we'll be familiar, and discourse
A little of this argument. *Duke of Milan, iv, 1.*
And thou, when I stand bare, to say *put on*;
Or, father, you forget yourself.

New W. to pay O. D., iii, 2.

Mr. Goldwire, and Mr. Tradewell,
What do you mean to do? *Put on.*
G. With your lordship's favour. L. I'll have it so.
T. Your will, my lord, excuses
The rudeness of our manners. *City Mad., v, 2.*

It now generally means to "get on," to move more quickly.

†**To PUT ON.** To instigate.

These two as the king conceived, *put him on* to that foul practise and illusion of Sathans.

Apothegms of King James, 1609.

PUT-PIN, s. The childish game, more usually called *push-pin*.

Playing at *put-pin*, doting on some glasse.

Marsden, Sat., B. iii, Sat. 8.

†**To PUT IT UP.** To submit to it; to bear with it.

Aor. Sir, be patient.
Sry. You lye in your throat, and I will not.
Aor. To what purpose is this impertinent madnesse?
Pray be milder.

Org. Your mother was a whore, and I will not *put it up*.

Randolph's Muses Looking-Glasse, 1648.

Poll. Good Mr. Slicer speake to him to take it,

Sweet Mr. Shape, joyne with him.

Slic. May be once

O'erul'd by a woman.

Sha. Come, come, you shall take it.

Poll. Nay faith you shall; here *put it up*, good sir.

Hear. Upon intreaty I'm content for once;

But make no custome of't; you doe presume

Upon my easie foolishnesse.

Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

†**PUTEN.** This term, which puzzled Gifford, occurs in Ben Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour, p. 139: "They have hired a chamber and all, private, to practise in for the making of the *patoun*." Tobacco is the theme, and *patoun* was merely a species of tobacco. The Newe Metamorphosis, a MS. poem, written between the years 1600 and 1614, has several allusions to it, of which the following is decisive:

Puten, transformed late into a plante,
Which no chirurgeon willingly will wante;
Tobacco cald, most soveraigne herbe approved,
And nowe of every gallant greatly loved.

A PUTTER OUT. One who deposited money on going abroad. A ridiculous kind of gambling, practised in the days of Elizabeth and James I, which is thus explained: "It was customary for those who engaged in long expeditions to place out a sum of money, on condition of receiving great interest for it at their return home." Of course, if they returned not, the original deposit was forfeited. A very usual proportion was five for one; but it would be greater, the more hazardous and long the voyage. To this Shakespeare alludes, in the following passage:

Or that there were such men
Whose heads stood in their breasts? which now we
find

Each *putter out* on *fee* for one, will bring us
Good warrant of. *Temp.*, iii, 8.

That is, "*every traveller will warrant.*"

I do intend, this year of jubilee coming on, to travel; and because I will not altogether go upon expence, I am determined to put forth some five thousand pound, to be paid me *fee* for one, upon the return of my wife, myself, and my dog, from the Turk's court at Constantinople. If all, or either of us, miscarry in the journey, 'tis gone; if we be successful, why there will be five and twenty thousand pound to entertain time with. *Jons. Ev. Man out of Hum.*, ii, 8.

Sometimes it was only three for one. In his epigram, entitled, On the famous Voyage, Jonson speaks of a man,

Who gave, to take at his return from hell,
His *three* for one. *Epigr.*, 184.

Owen, the epigrammatist, mentions an instance of four for one, in which, to the credit of the *putters out*, the receivers rejoiced to pay the interest:

Ad duos anonymos, Venetias reduces.
Expensas quadruplex ut compensatio vobis
Redderet, ad Venetos institutis iter.
Unde lucro simul ac vestro reditiis, amici
Gaudebant damno vos rediisse suo.

Epigr., B. ii, Ep. 78.

John Taylor, called the water-poet, appears to have taken several journeys upon the plan; but when he returned he was unable to recover his money, though the sums were small, and the persons who owed them rich. Hence his indignant satire against them, entitled, "A Kicksie-winsie," &c.

These toylesome passages I undertooke,
And gave out coyne, and many a hundred booke,
Which these base mungrels tooke, and promis'd me
To give me *fee* for one, some *four*, some *three*:
But now these bounds no other pay affords
Than shifting, scornfull looks, and scurvy words.

To the Reader.

The books which he gave out were books of his own production, instead of a deposit in money:

They tooke in hope to give, and doe me good.
They tooke a booke worth twelve pence, and were
bound

To give a crowne, an angell, or a pound.
A noble, piece, or half piece, what they list;
They past their wordes, or freely set their flat.
Thus got I sixteene hundred hands and fifty,
A summe I did suppose was somewhat thrifty.

Ibid., p. 39, b.

He confesses that he took his journeys only for this gain. He adds,

Four thousand and five hundred bookes I gave
To many an honest man, and many a knave. *Ibid.*

In a prose address following, he alleges that "the *summes* were but small, and very easie for them (in generall) to pay:" yet would do him "a particular good to receive." What is strange, he estimates the number of these faithless debtors at seven hundred and fifty; yet he begins by thanking some who had punctually paid. What a task it must have been to make agreements with so many! Subjoined to this Satire is "A Defence of Adventures upon Returnes," in plain prose.

See the other instances quoted by Steevens, in his note on the first passage.

PUTTOCK, s. A kite. Skinner, Minshew, and others, derive, it most improbably, from *buteo*, which would make it a buzzard. Merrett's Pinax, and other authorities, confirm it as a kite. It is directly so called in the two following examples:

Who finds the partridge in the *puttocke's* nest
But may imagine how the bird was dead,
Although the *kite* soar with unbloody beak.

9 Hen. VI, iii, 2.

Like as a *puttocke* having spied in flight
A gentle falcon sitting on a hill,
Whose other wing, &c.

The foolish *kyte*, led with licentious will,
Doth beat upon the gentle bird in vaine.

Spens. F. Q., V, xii, 30.

Being considered as a base kind of hawk, the *puttock* was despised in proportion to the high estimation of that bird: hence it was often used as a name of reproach for a base and contemptible person.

So Imogen, comparing Posthumus and Cloten, says,

O blest that I might not! I chose an eagle,
And did avoid a *puttock*.

Cymb., i, 2.

Thersites also, in his abuse of **Mene-laus** :

To be a dog, a mule, a cat, a fitchew, a toad, a lizard, an owl, a *puttock*, or a herring without a roe—I would not care: but to be a Menelaus,—I would conspire against destiny. *Tro. and Cress.*, v, 1.
Was it your Megg of Westminster's courage that rescued me from the Poultrey *puttocks*, indeed.

Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 102.

PUZZEL, or **PUSLE**, *s.* A filthy drab; derived by Minshew from *puzzolente*, Italian.

Pucelle or *puzzel*, dolphin or dog-fish,
Your hearts I'll stamp out with my horses heels.

1 Hen. VI, i, 4.

No nor yet any droyle or *puzzel* in the country, but will carry a nosegay in her hand.

Stubbes, Anat. of Abuses.

Some filthy queans, especially our *puzzles* of Paris, use this other theft.

Steph. Apol. for Herod., 1607, p. 98.

Steevens quotes also, for this word, Ben Jonson's commendatory verses addressed to Fletcher, on his Faithful Shepherdess:

Lady or *pucill*, that wears mask or fan.

But the right reading in that place, is *pucelle*. See the old editions, and that of Mr. Gifford. Old Laneham seems to use the word, purposely, in ridicule of certain country wenches, who affected to represent *pucelles*, or real maids.

Then three pretty *pucels*, as bright as a breast of bacon, of a thirtie years old spees [*i. e.* a piece].

Letter from Kenilworth.

PYE. See **PIE.** See **By COCK AND PYE.**

PYNE. See **PINE.**

PYONINGS, *s.* Works of pioneers; military works of strength.

Which to outbarre, with painefull *pyonings*,
From sea to sea he heapt a mighty mound.

Spens. F. Q., II, x, 63.

PYRAMIDES, and **PYRAMIS**, *s.* A pyramid. Usage was long in fluctuation with regard to these words, which have finally settled into the current term pyramid. Drayton uses *pyramides*, both as singular and plural.

Then he, above them all, himself that sought to raise

Upon some mountain top, like a *pyramides*,

Our Talbot.

Polyolb., xviii, p. 1018.

Though Coventry from thence her name at first did raise,

Now flourishing with fanes and proud *pyramides*.

Ibid., xiii, p. 923.

We find it singular in another instance:

Thou art now building a second *pyramides* in the air.

Braithw. Survey of Histories.

But in general it was plural, as being the regular plural of *pyramis* :

Rather make

My country's high *pyramides* my gibbet,
And hang me up in chains. *Ant. and Cleop.*, v, 2.

It might, indeed, be contended, that it was singular here, as gibbet, in the singular, is joined with it. Other authors have used it plurally:

Besides the gates, and high *pyramides*,
That Julius Cæsar brought from Africa.

Marlow's Doctor Faustus, Anc. Dr., i, 43.

Yon stately, true, and rich *pyramides*.

Lodge's Wounds of Civil War, sign. A 3.

Yet Shakespeare has also *pyramid* :

They take the flow o' the Nile

By certain scales i' the *pyramid*.

Ant. and Cl., ii, 7.

And even *pyramises*. *Ibid.* But that has been conjectured to be an intended perversion of the word, in the pronunciation of a man in liquor. *Pyramis* was also in frequent use. See the examples in T. J.

PYRRIE, *s.* A violent storm, or perhaps, rather, swell of the sea; "storm of wind," and "*pyrrie* of the sea," appearing to be clearly distinguished from each other. See **PIRRIE**.

Q.

Q, formerly the mark for half a farthing, in the college accounts at Oxford. See **CUE**. This will enable us to explain the following:

R. What gave you the boy that had found your pen-knife?

L. I gave him a *gun cee*, and some walnuts.

Hooke's Corderius, 1657, p. 167.

The boy means that he gave him a small portion of bread or drink (for *cee* might mean either) value a *q*. The Latin is, "*Dedi sextantem*," &c.

Rather pray there be no fall of money, for thou wilt then go for a *q*.

Lyly's Mother Bombsie, iv, 3.

This is said to a boy whose name is *Halfpenny*.

QUAB, *s.* Some kind of small fish. Minshew says, an *eel-pout*; which, according to Ray's Nomenclator, should mean a lamprey; but is described by Minshew, under *pout*, more like a *bull-head*, or *miller's-thumb*. "*Corpore enim anguillam, ore ranam refert.*" *Minshew*. It seems to have been also a temporary name, in the universities, for anything imperfect.

I will shew your highness
A trifle of mine own brain. If you can
Imagine you were now i' th' university,
You'll take it well enough; a scholar's fancy,
A quab. 'Tis nothing else, a very quab.

Ford's Lover's Melanch., iii, 8.

This was the plot of a kind of masque
which he had written. *Quabbe* is
also given as a term for a quagmire;
but that throws no light here.

QUACKSALVER, now usually abbrevi-
ated into *quack*. The word *quack-*
salver is in Johnson, and illustrated
by examples there; but it has long
been so much disused, that to some
readers it might require explanation.

The means they practis'd, not ridiculous charms
To stop the blood; no oyle, nor balsams bought
Of cheating *quacksalvers*, or mountebanks,
By them applied. *Mass. A Very Woman*, ii, 2.
See Johnson.

† **To QUADE**. To debase?

Thine errors will thy works confounde,
And all thine honours quade.

Halle's Historiall Exposition, 1565.

† **To QUADER**, or **QUADRATE**. To
agree; to concord. Literally to square
with.

The x. doth not *quader* well with him, because it
sounds harshly. *History of Don Quixote*, 1675, p. 88.
The earth could not have afforded a lady, that by her
discretion and sweetness could better *quadrare* with
your disposition. *Howell's Familiar Letters*.

To QUAIL, *v. a.* and *n.* To overpower,
or to faint; sufficiently exemplified
in both senses by Johnson. I shall
add, however, one or two instances of
each. First, *active*, to overpower, or
intimidate:

And now the rampant lion great, whose only view
would *quails*

An hundred knights, tho' armed well, did Hercules
assail. *Warner, Alb. Engl.*, B. i, ch. 5, p. 16.
But rather, traiterously surpris'd,
Doth coward poison *quail* their breath.

Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 280.

2. Neuter, to faint:

The sonne of Jove perceiving well that prowess not
availed,
Did faine to faint: the other thought that he indeed
had *quailed*. *Warn. Alb. Engl.*, i, ch. 4, p. 13.
For as the world wore on, and waxed old,
So virtue *quail'd*, and vice began to grow.

Tancr. and Gism., O. Pl., ii, 185.

It is often used in both ways by
Spenser.

QUAIL, *s.*, from the bird. A prostitute;
borrowed from the French, where
caille, and *caille quoiffée*, had the
same meaning.

Here's Agamemnon—an honest fellow enough, and
one that loves *quails*. *Tro. and Cress.*, v, 1.

With several coated *quails*, and laced mutton, wag-
glingly singing. *Rabelais*, Prol. to B. iv, Motteux's Vers
The quail was thought to be a very
amorous bird; thence the metaphor:

The hot desire of *quails*,

To your's is modest appetite. *Glaphorne's Hollander*.
Lovell says, "They are salacious like
the partridge, and breed four times in
a year." *Hist. of Anim.*, p. 170.

† **QUAIL-PIPE**, or **QUAIL-CALL**.

A *quail pipe* or *call* is a small whistle, and there is
over the top of it some writhed wyer, which must be
wrought over with leather; hold the whistle in your
left hand, and the top of the leather between the
fore finger and thumb of your right hand, and by
pulling streight the said leather, and letting it slacke
nimble, it will sound like the cry of a quail. *Bate*.
Dor. And here she comes; give me your *quail pipe*.
hark you. *Randolph's Amynas*, 1640.

QUAINT, *a.*, which is now seldom used,
except in the sense of awkwardly
fantastical, had formerly a more fa-
vorable meaning, and was used in
commendation, as neat, or elegant,
or ingenious. Johnson has given
these favorable senses, without any
intimation of their being now disused,
which is the fact. See Johnson.
Those senses were, however, certainly
the original; the etymology being the
obsolete French *coint*, which is ex-
plained by Lacombe, "Joli, gracieux,
prévenant, affable, *comis*, affabilis;"
and exemplified from the Roman de
la Rose:

Si seet si cointe robe faire
Que de couleurs y a cent paire.

The French word is derived by Du
Cange from *comptus*, Latin. Ariel,
that delicate spirit, is called by Pros-
pero, in commendation, "My *quaint*
Ariel." *Temp.*, i, 2.

But for a fine, *quaint*, graceful, and excellent fashion,
your's is worth ten of it. *Much Ado ab. N.*, iii, 4.
More *quaint*, more pleasing, not more commendable.

Tem. Shr., iv, 3.

Two of the *quaintest* swains that yet have beene,
Fail'd their attendance on the ocean's queene.

Browne, Brit. Past., ii, Song 2.

QUAINTLY, similarly used. Inge-
niously, artfully.

A ladder *quaintly* made of cords.

Two Gent. For., iii, 1.

'Tis vile unless it may be *quaintly* ordered.

Merch. of Ven., ii, 4.

QUAINTNESS, *s.* Beauty, elegance;
from the same origin.

I began to think what a handsome man he was, and
wished that he would come and take a night's lodging
with me, sitting in a dump to think of the *quaintness*
of his personage.

Greene's Dialogue, cited by Steevens on *Merry*
W. W., iv, 6.

To QUAKE. Used as an active verb, to
shake.

Where senators shall mingle tears with smiles,
Where great patricians shall attend, and shrug,
I' th' end admire; where ladies shall be frightened,
And gladly *quat'd* hear more. *Coriol.*, i, 3.

We'll quake them at that bar
Where all souls wait for sentence.

Heyw. Silver Age (1613).

That word *quak'd* all the blood within my veins.

Ibid., Chalk. for Beauty (1636), sign. I.

†QUAKE-BREECH. A coward.

Excors, a hartlesse, a faint-hearted fellow, a *quake-breech*, without boldness, spirit, wit, a sot.

Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1606, p. 338.

QUALITY, s. Profession, occupation.

a Court. I have no *quality*.

Sin. Nor I, unless drinking may be reckoned for one.

Mass. Old Law, iii, 2.

He is a gentleman,

For so his *quality* [of a musician] speaks him.

Ibid., Fatal Doory, iv, 2.

Mr. Gifford is of opinion that it was often more particularly used for the profession of a player; which seems to be confirmed by two passages in *Hamlet*:

What, are they children? [speaking of the young actors] will they pursue the *quality* no longer than they can sing?

Hamlet, ii, 2.

We'll have a speech straight. Come, give us a taste of your *quality*. Come, a passionate speech.

Ibid.

So also in the passages of Massinger, noted by that sagacious editor:

Stand forth [to Paris, the actor],

In thee, as being the chief of thy profession,

I do accuse the *quality* of treason. *Roman Actor*, i, 3.

How do you like the *quality*?

You had a foolish self to be an actor.

And may stroll where you please. *The Picture*, ii, 1.

Probably, it was the technical term of the theatre.

Also, metaphorically, persons of the same profession, or fraternity:

To thy strong bidding, task

Ariel, and all his *quality*.

Temp., i, 2.

Equivalent to, "Ariel, and all his fellows."

†To QUALITY. Used as a verb.

Besides all this, he was well *qualified*,

And past all Argives for his spear. *Chapm.* II, xiv, 104.

QUALITY, CALL YOU ME? CON-STRUE ME. These incoherent

words were made out by various conjectures, from the strange text of the folio of Shakespeare, *Qualitee caimie custure me*, in *Hen. V*, act iv, sc. 4; but no conjecture came near the truth, till Mr. Malone suspected that the words were part of an old song. This the sagacity and good fortune of his editor, Mr. Boswell, have completely verified, by recovering the identical song, words and music, from Playford's *Musical Companion*. It appears from thence, that the words so curiously disfigured by the printer, belong to a four part glee in the Irish language, and should be

read, "Callino, callino, castore me," which, together with a second line, "Eva ee, eva, loo, lee," have been found to mean, "Little girl of my heart for ever and ever." Mr. Boswell adds, very properly, "They have, it is true, no great connexion with the poor Frenchman's supplication, nor were they meant to have any. Pistol, instead of attending to him, contentiously hums a song." The words, and the music, in four parts, are given in the notes on the place cited.

†QUAME. Perhaps for qualme, sickness.

And for some signes, in case by crosse or *quams*

They could not write, nor speake, he beare a paume.

Lisle's Historie of Heliodorus, 1638.

To QUAPP. To quake; an old word, of Chaucer's time, given as characteristic to Moth, the antiquary.

My heart gan *quapp* full oft!

Ordinary, ii, 2, O. Pl., x, 236.

QUAR, s. The same as quarry; a pit whence stone is cut. Used by Drayton and others.

The very agate

Of state and polity, cut from the *quar*

Of Machiavel; a true cornelian

As Tacitus himself.

B. Jons. Magn. Lady, i, 7.

Whalley says that stone-pits are in some places called *quar-pits*. They are, I think, in the west of England. Mr. Gifford quotes the following example:

Aston, a stone cut from the noble *quar*,

Fram'd to outlive the flames of civil war.

Poems by Ben Jons., Jun., p. 70.

†When temples lye like batter'd *quarrs*,

Rich in their ruin'd sepulchers.

Cleveland's Works.

QUARIER, s. Some kind of wax candle; probably those of four in the pound. It occurs in the old poem of Romeus and Juliet:

To light the waxen *quarriers*,

The ancient nurse is prest.

C 8.

See *Malone's Suppl.*, i, p. 297.

†The gent. ushers duty is to cause the groomes to deliver to the groom porter all the remainyes of torches and *quarriers*.

Document, temp. Ed. VI.

QUAR'LE. A contraction of quarrel, in the sense of a square dart.

Discharged of his bow and deadly *quar'le*,

To seize upon his foe flatt lying on the marle.

Spens. F. Q., II, xi, 33.

He had before used the word at length:

But to the ground the idle *quarrel* fell.

Ibid., Stanza 24.

See *QUARREL*.

QUARLED, as an epithet to poison, if the reading is right, may mean such as was put on *quarles*, or quarrels, to render them more deadly.

That breast
Is turned to *quarled* poison.

†To **QUARR**. To block up.
Revenge's Trag., O. Pl., iv, 389.

But as a miller having ground his grist,
Lays down his flood-gates with a speedy fall,
And *quarring* up the passage therewithall,
The waters swell in spleen, and never stay
Till by some cleft they find another way.

Brown's Brit. Past.

QUARREL, *s.*, from *carreau*, a square, French. Applied to many things of that shape.

1. A square dart, thrown from a cross-bow, on a larger scale from an engine, or catapult. Cooper, in his *Thesaurus*, under *Pilum*, has, "Catapultarium pilum, a *quarrel*, to be thrown in an engine."

But as a strong and justly temper'd bow
Of Pymount Steele, the more you do it bend
Upon recoil doth give the bigger blow,
And doth with greater force the *quarrel* send.

Har. Aristot., xiv, 85.

Being both well mounted upon two good Turkey
horses, which ran so fast as the *quarrel* out of a
cross-bow.

Palace of Pleas., vol. ii, U 1 b.

Yet it was often used for a common arrow, as in the passage of Spenser, above cited, in **QUARLE**. So also here:

But from his quiver huge a shaft he bent,
And set it in his mighty bow new bent,
Twanged the string, out flew the *quarrel* long.

Fairf. Tasso, vii, 102.

So also B. xi, St. 28, and elsewhere, as *Mirr. for Mag.*, p. 2.

I cannot suppose either arrow or square dart to be meant in the corrupt passage of Henry VIII, ii, 3, but should rather read with Steevens,

But if that *quarrel* fortune to divorce
It from the bearer.

That is, "But if discord happen to separate it:" making *fortune* a verb. The first folio has a full stop at *quarrel*, which cannot be right. It was Warburton who laboured to bring in the dart, but I think in vain.

2. A square, or lozenge of glass; as used in the old transom, or transenne, windows:

The lozange is a most beautiful figure, and fit for this purpose, being in his kind a quadrangle reversed, with his point upward like to a *quarrell* of glasse.

Pattenh., B. ii, ch. 11.

†Another ridiculous foole of Venice verily thought his shoulders and buttocks were made of brittle glasse, wherfore he shunned all occurrents, and never durst sit downe to meat, lest he should have broken

his crackling hinder parts: nor ever durst walke abroad, lest the glasier should have caught hold of him, and have used him for *quarrels* and panes.

Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

This and *quarry* are said to be still in use among glaziers, in the same sense:

He would break else some forty pounds in casements,
And in five hundred years, under the kingdom;
I have cast it up to a *quarrel*.

B. and Fl. Nice Valour, iii, 1.

3. What is now called a *quarry* of stone, was sometimes termed a *quarrel*; probably, from the stones being squared at it:

"Paid for stone and expences at the *quarrel*—William Johnson riding to the *quarrel*, &c.," often repeated. *Account of the Expences of Building Louth Spire, Archæol.*, x, 70. This was early in the 16th century.

Quoted also in Britton's *Architectural Antiq.*, vol. iv, page 2.

QUARRELOUS, *a.* Quarrelsome.

Ready in-gibes, quick-answer'd, saucy, and
As *quarrelous* as the weazel.

Cymb., iii, 4.

Though proof oft-times makes lovers *quarrelous*.

Gase., g 5.

Be not *quarrelous*, or sory, for the death of a traitor
and a ribald.

Stowe's Ann., G g 2.

QUARBIE, or **QUARRY**. Anything hunted by dogs, hawks, or otherwise; the game or prey sought. The etymology has been variously attempted, but with little success. From the following example, we may perhaps infer, that *quarry* was originally the square, or inclosure (*carrée*), into which the game was driven (as is still practised in other countries), and that the application of it to the game there caught, was a natural extension of the term: which gradually became applied to game of all kinds.

The vii of Auguste was made a general huntung, with a toyle rayned, of foure or five myles in lengthe, so that many a decree that day was brought to the *quarrie*.

Holinshed, vol. ii, F p p 8, col. 1, a.

The word has been common in poetical use, in all ages of our language, and even now is not quite disused. It was particularly used in falconry:

The stone-dead *quarry* falls so forcibly,
That it rebounds against the lowly plaine.

Spens. F. Q., II, xi, 48.

†When I was a freshman at Oxford 1642 I was wont to go to Christ Church to see king Charles I. at supper, where I once heard him say, That as he was hawking in Scotland, he rode into the *quarry*, and found the covey of partridges falling upon the hawk; and I do remember this expression further, viz. "and I will swear upon the book 'tis true." When

I came to my chamber, I told this story to my tutor;
said he, "That covey was London."

Aubrey's Miscellanies, p. 38.

†An hollow chrystal pyramid he takes,
In firmamental waters dipt above;
Of it a broad extinguisher he makes,
And hoods the flames that to their quarry strove.

Dryden's Annus Mirabilis, 4to, 1688, p. 71.

†QUART. In good quart, in good condition.

Man, sayth our Lord, synce in good quart
Thow art by me now as thow art.

MS. Poems, temp. Elis.

QUART, for fourth part, or division.

And Camber did possess the western quart.

Spens. F. Q., II, x, 14.

QUART-DECU, or QUARDECU. A

French coin, being, as the term expresses, a fourth part of their crown.

Mr. Douce says a quarter of their gold crown, and estimates it at fifteen sous. *Illustr.*, i, 323. In old books, commonly printed *cardecu*.

Sir, for a quart-d'ecu he will sell the fee-simple of his salvation.

All's W., iv, 3.

There's a quart-d'ecu for you.

Ibid., v, 2.

In both these places the folio has *cardecu*; the other is the interpretation of the editors. See *CARDECU*.

Nothing so numerous as those financiers, and swarms of other officers, which belong to the revenues of France, which are so many that, their fees being paid, there comes not a *quardecu* in every crown, clearly to the king's coffers, which is but the fourth part.

Howell, Londinopolis, p. 372.

QUARTER-FACE, *s.* A countenance three parts averted. Shakespeare speaks of *half-faced* fellowship; this is still more disdainful.

But let this dross carry what price it will,
With noble ignorance, and let them still
Turn upon scorned verse their quarter-face.

B. Jons. Forest., Epist. 12.

†QUARTER-STAFF. A long staff used as a weapon, and carried chiefly by foresters. In combat it was held by the middle, so as to strike with either end.

With a huge quarter-staff those armed go;
These shoot an arrow from a twanging bow.

Grotius his Sophompaneas, by Goldsmith, 1640.

QUASSE. Mentioned as a humble kind of liquor, used by rustics.

As meade obarne, and meade cherunk,
And the base quasse by peasants drunk.

Pimlico, or Runns Red-Cap, 1609.

But I suspect that this is merely a misprint for *quaffe*, or drink. Such an error is easy, and seems to have occurred in other instances; as

Sing, sing; or stay, we'll *quaffe*, or any thing.

Marston's What you will, act ii.

Here the old quarto reads *quasse*. So in Chalonier's translation of the *Moriæ Encomium*, we read of "the law of

quassing," "either drink, or rise and go thy waie," sign. E 4, where *quassing* is indispensable. *Quaff*, as a substantive, is not perhaps common, but it might be used by a very natural licence.

QUAT, *s.* A pimple, or spot upon the skin; metaphorically, a diminutive person, or sometimes a shabby one. Now vulgarly called a *scab*.

The leaves [of colewort] laid to by themselves, or bruised with barley meale, are good for the inflammations, and soft swellings, burnings, impostumes, and cholerick sores or *quats*, like wheales and leprys, and other griefes of the skin.

Langham, Garden of Health, p. 153.

I have rubbed this young *quat* almost to the sense,
And he grows angry.

Othello, v, 1.

Whether he be a young *quat* of the first years' renews,

Or some austere and sullen-faced steward.

Dekker, Gull's H. B., chap. 7.

O young *quat*! incontinence is plagued in all creatures in the world.

Devil's Law Case, 1633.

Quat also is used for the sitting of a hare; a corruption of *squat*:

Procure a little sport,

And then be put to the dead *quat*.

White Devil, 4to. H.

To QUAT. To satiate. In this sense Grose has it twice in his Provincial Glossary, but writes it *quat*.

But as, to the stomach *quatted* with dainties, all delicacies seeme queasie.

Euphues, C 8 b.

Had Philotimus been served in at the first course, when your stomach was not *quatted* with other dainties fare.

Philotimus, 4to, 1583; *British Bibliographer*, ii, 439.

QUATCH, *a.* Squat, or fiat.

It is like a barber's chair, that fits all buttocks; the pin buttock, the *quatch* buttock, the brawn buttock, or any buttock.

All's Well, ii, 2.

Probably a corruption of *squat*.

†QUATER COUSENS.

Quater couzens, those that are in the last degree of kindred, or fourth couzens. But we commonly say, such persons are not *quater* couzens, when they are not good friends.

Dunton's Ladies Dictionary.

QUAVE-MIRE, now called *quagmire*.

A bog, or slough; from to *quave*, or *quaver*.

But it was a great deepe marriah or *quasemyrs*.

Norih's Plat., 411, A.

In midst of which a muddie *quasemyre* was,

Into the same my horse did fall, and lay

Up to the bellie, which my sight did stay.

Mirr. for Magist., p. 653.

It is in Coles' Dictionary, 1699.

†Decius in the warre against the Gothes was with his whole armie defeated, and his bodie being swallowed up in a deepe whirlepit, or *quave-mire*, could not be found.

Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

QUAYED, *part.*, for quailed, or subdued. Probably for the sake of the rhyme.

Therewith his sturdie courage soon was *quayd*,

And all his senses were with suddain dread dismay'd.

Spens. F. Q., I, viii, 14.

QUE, *s.* A small piece of money, less than a halfpenny. Coles spells it *cue*,

and explains it, "half a farthing," translating it by *minutum*. *Q* in the corner meant, probably, something very small, hidden in that situation.

But why is Halfpenny so sad?

H. Because I am sure I shall never be a penny.

R. Rather pray there be no fall of money.
For thou wilt then go for a *que*. *Lyly's Com.*, C c 9.

See *CUES* and *CREES*, and *Q* itself.

QUEACH, *a*. A thicket. So Coles, in his Dictionary, "*Queach* [a thick-*t*] dumetum."

Yet where behind some *queich*
He breaks his gall, and rutteth with his hind,
The place is markt.

Bussy D'Ambois, 4to, E 4, Anc. Dr., iii, 286.
In the nonage of the world, mankind had no other
habitation than woods, groves, and bushy *queaches*.

Howell, Londonop., p. 382.

Queath has been found in the same sense.

†Then found they lodg'd a boar, of bulk extreme,
In such a *queach* as never any beam

The sun shot pierced. *Chapm. Odys.*, xix.

†Thorniest *queaches*. *Ibid.*, *H. to Pan.*

†As I went through the castle-yard, I did chance to
stumble in a *queach* of brambles, so as I did scratch
my heeles and feet, and my gay girdle of gold and
purple. *Coote's English Schoolemaster*, 1632.

QUEACHY, *a.*, should be bushy, from the above, and so Minshew puts it; but Drayton evidently and uniformly uses it for *washy*, full of moisture; or, as might now be said, *quashy*.

From where the wallowing seas those *queachy* washes
down. *Polyolb.*, 957.

†Twixt Penrith's farthest point and Goodwin's *queachy*
sand. *Ibid.*, 697.

Where Neptune every day doth powerfully invade
The vast and *queachy* soil, with hosts of wallowing
waves. *Ibid.*, 1156.

The second passage is quite decisive, since no one can pretend that the Goodwin sands are bushy.

†And oft-times shipwrack'd, cast upon the land,
And lying breathlesse on the *queachy* sand. *Drayton*.

[But Golding uses it in its natural sense, Pref. to Ovid.]

†Each *queachie* grove, each cragg'd cliff, the name
of godhead took.

†I ask't thee for a solitary plot,
And thou hast brought me to the dismal'st grove
That ever eye beheld; noe woodnymphs here
Seek with their agill steps to outstrip the roe,
Nor doth the sun sucke from the *queachy* plot
The ranknes and the venom of the earth;
It seemes frequentlesse for the use of men.

Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631.

QUEAN, *s*. A term of reproach to a female; a slut, a hussey, a woman of ill fame. Thought to be from the Saxon *cwean*, a barren cow.

A witch, a *quean*, an old cozening *quean*.

M. W. W., iv, 2.

A man can in his life-time make but one woman,
But he may make his fifty *queans* a month.

B. & Fl. Nice Val., ii, 4.

That Troy prevail'd, that Greeks were conquer'd
cleane,
And that Penelope was but a *queane*.

Har. Ariost., xxxv, 26.

If once the virgin conscience plays the *quean*,
We seldom after care to keep it clean.

Watkins, in Heyward's Quint., vol. i, 143.

Used by Dryden and Swift.

QUEATE, *s*. Quietness, peace; a mere corruption of quiet.

To whom Cordella did succcede, not reigning long in
queate. *Warn. Alb. Engl.*, p. 60.

Tb QUECH. See *QUICH*.

QUEEN - HITHE, or corruptedly **QUEEN-HIVE**. A landing-place on the Thames, a little west of London-bridge. There was a legend of a queen Eleanor, who sank into the earth at Charing-cross, and rose again in the Thames at *Queen-hithe*.

Sunk like the queen, they'll rise at *Queen-hive*, sure.
Ordinary, O. Pl., x, 307.

With that, at Charing cross she sunk
Into the ground alive;
And after rose with life again
In London, at *Queen-hive*.

Evans's Old Ballads, i, 244.

What is alluded to in the following passage is not so clear:

I warrant you, sir, I have two ears to one month,
I hear more than I eat, I'd ne'er row by *Queen-hithe*
While I liv'd else. *B. & Fl. Wit at sea. W.*, v, 1.

What is meant by a *Queen-hithe* cold, I have not discovered:

A sleeping watchman here we stole the shoes from,
Then made a noise, at which he wakes, and follows:
The streets are dirty, takes a *Queen-hithe* cold.
B. & Fl. Muns. Thomas, iv, 2.

In a history of London it is said, "Here was a place called *Romeland*, which being choked with dung, filth, &c., so that the corn-dealers could not stand to dispose of their traffic, it was ordained by an order of common council 41 Edw. III, that it should be cleaned and paved." *Hughson*, iii, 180. This damp spot might occasion colds so violent as to become proverbial.

QUEEST, or **QUIST**. The ring-dove; "fortè a querula voce," says Minshew. "A *queest* [bird] palumbus torquatus." *Coles*. Montague and Bewick give it as a provincial name. Merret's Pinax has it, *Quist*, under, "Palumbus, major torquatus."

QUEINT, *part*. Quenched. Upton says, from the Saxon *acwent*. So used by Chaucer:

And kindling new his courage, seeming *queint*.
Spens. P. Q., II, v, 11.

To QUELL. To kill; from *quellen*, or *quälen*. The same originally as to **QUAILE**. Hence Jack the *giant-queller* was once used instead of the more modern *giant-killer*; and *man-queller* meant formerly a murderer. And plunged in depth of death and dolor's strife, Had *queld* himself, had not his friends withstoode.
Mirr. for Mag.

Press'd through despair myself to quell.
Cobi. Prophecy, Stéevens.

QUELL, s. Murder; from the preceding; but not commonly used.

Put upon
His spongy officers; who shall bear the guilt
Of our great quell. *Mach., i. 7.*

QUELLIO, s. Supposed to be put for *cuello*, which is Spanish for a collar.

With our cut cloth-of-gold sleeves, and our *quellio*.
Ford, Lady's Trial, ii. 1.

†I ha' scene
Dainty devices in this kind, baboons
In *quellios*, and so forth.
Shirley's Triumph of Peace, 1633.

To QUEME, v. To please; a word obsolete in Spenser's time, and only introduced here as revived by him. Used by Chaucer.

Such merrimake holy saints doth *queme*.
Shap. Kal., May 15.

Sik peerless pleasures wont us for to *queme*.
Poems, by A. W., in Davison, repr. 1816, vol. ii, p. 69.

QUERNE, s. A mill to grind corn, whether by hand, or with a horse; *cweorn*, Saxon, and in the kindred dialects. Robin Goodfellow is said to

Skim milk, and sometimes labour in the *quern*,
And bootless make the breathless housewife churn.
Mids. N. Dr., ii. 1.

Capell fancied that the *quern* here meant churn; but that cannot be supported. Other commentators have puzzled about the connexion of the sentence. As they are all acts of petty mischief here enumerated, I presume that "labour in the *quern*," means, "make the *quern* a labour;" that is, make the handmill go laboriously.

Here it stands for a horse-mill:

Wherein a miller's knave,
Might for his horse and *quern* have room at will.
Browne, Brit. Past., B. ii, Song 1.

The word appears to be still in current use in the Highlands of Scotland, if we may trust Mr. Boswell, sen.; though Dr. Jamieson has it not:

We stopped at a little hut, where we saw an old woman grinding with the *quern*, an ancient Highland instrument, which it is said was used by the Romans, but which, being very slow in its operation, is almost entirely gone into disuse.
Bosw. Journ. to Hebr., p. 314.

QUERN-LIKE, adj. Acting like a mill.

Two equal rows of orient pearl impale
The open throat, which, *quern-like*, grinding small
Th' imperfect food, soon to the stomach send it.
Syls. Du Bart., Week 1, Day 6.

QUERN-STONE, s. Millstone.

They're come in *quernstones* they do grind.
Stanyk. Virg., B. i.

QUERPO. From the Spanish *cuerpo*, the body. Used only in the phrase in *cuerpo*, signifying in a close dress, without a cloak; or a woman without a scarf.

Boy, my cloak and rapier; it fits not a gentleman of my rank to walk the streets in *querpo*.
B. & Pl. Love's Cure, ii. 1.

In Massinger we find it *quirpo*, which corrupt spelling puzzled one editor. Mr. Gifford, of course, explains it rightly:

You shall see him in the morning in the galley-foist, at noon in the bullion, in the evening in *quirpo*.
Fatal Doory, ii. 2.

While the Spanish dresses were in fashion, a cloak was deemed essential; and to be without was to be in *dis-habille*, and not fit to appear in public. Dryden used the phrase. See Johnson. A serving man, says bishop Earle,

Is cast behind his master as fashionably as his sword and cloak are, and he is but in *querpo* without him.
Microcos., Char. 59.

†May a man have a penny-worth? four a groat?
Or do the juncto leap at truss-a-fayle?
Three tenents clap while five hang on the tayle?
No *querpo* model? never a knuck or wile?
To preach for spoons and whistles? cross or pile?
Ramp Songs.

†In *quirpo* hood, or pot-lid hat,
In lute-string whisk, or rose cravat.
Hudibras Redivivus, 1706.

†Amongst the strange promiscuous crowd,
That dress'd in *quirpo*, hither flow'd,
Non-fighting bullies, cloth'd in red.
Ibid., vol. ii, 1707.

†And had an hour or two bestow'd
In dressing like a man of mode,
†Till all things I'd in *quirpo* put
Artfully on from head to foot. *Ibid., vol. i, 1706.*

†Thus a zealous botcher in Morefields, while he was contriving some *quirpo*-cut of church-government, by the help of his out-lying cares, and the otacousicon of the Spirit, discovered such a plot, that Selden intends to combat antiquity, and maintain it was a taylor's goose that preserved the capitol.
Cleveland, Char. of a London Diurn., 1647.

QUEST, s., for inquest. A popular abbreviation, not yet disused among the lower orders.

What lawful *quest* have giv'n their verdict up
Unto the frowning judge. *Rich. III., i. 4.*
And covertly within the Tower they calde
A *quest*, to give such verdict as they should.

Mirr. Mag., p. 890.
Among his holie sons he cal'd a *quest*,
Whose counsel to his mischief might give way.
Niccolo's England's Eliza, p. 795.

Also for an inquiry, &c. See Johnson.

QUESTANT, s. A candidate, a seeker of any object, a competitor.

See then you come
Not to woo honour, but to wed it, when
The bravest *questant* shrinks. *All's Well*, ii, 1.

†**QUEST-HOUSE.**

A hag, repair'd with vice-complexion'd paint,
A *quest-house* of complaint. *Quarles's Emblems*.

†**QUESTIONS. Cushions.**

Her majestie did stand upon the car্পett of the clothe
of estate, and did almost leane upon the *questions*.
Letter dated 1582.

†**QUESTIONS AND COMMANDS.** An old game.

Qv. Suppose you and I were in a roome together,
you being naked, pray which part would you first
cover? *An.* Your eyes, sir. A question proposed to
a gentlewoman at the play of *questions and com-*
mands. *Gratie Ludenae*, 1638, p. 65.
Another member said, next is bawds, as romances,
bells, collations, *questions and commands*, riddles,
purposes, &c. *The Animal Parliament*, 1707.

QUESTMAN, or QUESTMONGER.
One who laid information, and made
a trade of petty law-suits. Dr. Johnson
has illustrated this word from
Bacon. Coles Latinizes it *quaesitor*.
In Clitius's Whimzies, the 16th section
contains a long character of a
questman (p. 122); which in fact
was an old name for a sides-man,
or assistant to the churchwardens.
See Blount's Glossographia, in the
word *Sideman*. He is described
accordingly, with many quaint strokes
of humour:

A *questman* is a man of account for this yeere.—He
never goes without his note-book.—He is a sworne
man; which oath serves an injunction upon his
conscience to be honest.—The day of his election is
not more ready for him, than he for it. Pp. 122-3.

He was also a collector of parish
rents:

Some treasure he hath under his hand, which he
must returne; he can convert very little to his own
use, nor defraude the parish of any house rent. P. 124.

His wife, however, "becomes exalted
according to the dignitie of his
office." *Ibid.* He wore also "a
furred gown." P. 128. When the
year is over, "his rents are collected,
his accounts perfected, himself dis-
charged," and another elected.
P. 129.

Also a jurymen, a person regularly
impanelled to try a cause:

These *questmongers* had neede to take heede, for
there all things goeth by oath.—They must judge by
their oath; according to conscience, guilty or not
guilty. When he is guilty, in what case are those
which say not guilty. Scripture doth shew what a

thing it is, when a man is a malefactor, and the
questmongers justify him, and pronounce him not
guilty. *Latimer's Sermon*, P. 146 b.

He tells afterwards of

Sute being made to the *questmongers*, for a rich man
manifestly guilty, when each man had a crowne for
his good wil: and so an open mankiller was pro-
nounced not guilty. *Ibid.*

QUESTRIST, s. A person who goes
in quest of another; peculiar, I
believe, to the following passage:

Some five or six and thirty of his knights,
Hot *questrists* after him, met him at gate. *Ibid.*

Questrists is the reading of the folio.

Queaters has been proposed as an
emendation, but no alteration seems
necessary. The quarto has *questrists*,
which, though an evident corruption,
confirms *questrists*.

†**QUETCH.** To shrink. See QUICK.

Who running from this life as from a furious mis-
tresse, and scorning the suddaine faine of worldly
things, endured the flames, and never *quetched*.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†**QUIBLET.** A pun.

A *quiblet*.—A captain passing through a roome
where a woman was driving a buck of clothes, but he
thinking she had been brewing, saw a dish, and
dipped some small quantity of the lye, which he
supposing to be maul-wort, dranke up, and presently
began to swear, spit, spatter, and spaul; the
woman asked him what he ayed, he told her, and
called her some scurvy names, saying, he had swal-
lowed lye; Nay, then I cannot blame you to be angry,
for you being a souldier and a captain, it must needs
trouble your stomacke to swallow the lye.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

QUIBLIN, s. An unusual word, which
might be supposed to be put for
quibbling, but that the meaning of
the sentence seems to imply a superior
trick, a refined stroke of art.

T' o'reach that head, that outreacheth all heads,
'Tis a trick rampant, 'tis a very *quiblin*.

Eastward Ho, iii, 1; O. Pl., iv, 246.

It is marked as meaning a trick, in
this passage also:

She lies,
This is some trick. Come, leave your *quiblins*, Dorothy.
B. Jons. Alch., iv, 4.

He alludes, not to any play on words,
but to what he thinks a direct false-
hood told by her.

To QUICH. To stir, or twist; Saxon,
cucian, to quicken.

Like captivd thrall,
With a strong yron chaine, and collar bound,
That once he could not move nor *quich* at all.

Spens. F. Q., V, ix, 33.

This word, with a trifling change, to
quech, was used by lord Bacon:

The lads of Sparta, of ancient time were wont to be
scourged upon the altar of Diana, without so much
as *queching*. *Essays*, 40.

This is rightly printed in the folio of
1730; but in the separate editions of

the Essays, had been corrupted into *quecking*, and even *squeeking* (octavo, 1690). From one of these incorrect editions, Johnson had taken to *queck*. See Todd. In Phillips, and his abbreviator Kersey, it is *quetch*.

QUICK, *a.*, in the sense of living, ought to be generally understood, since it occurs in the Creed; yet it is clearly growing obsolete, so that some suppose a *quick*, or *quick-set* hedge, to refer to the plant of which it is usually formed [hawthorn], rather than to its growing state, in opposition to a dead hedge. Spenser gives *quick*, as the interpretation of the word *elfe*:

That man so made he called *elfe*, to weet
Quick. F. Q., II, x, 71.

But it seems peculiar to him to employ it as a substantive, for "living thing:"

Tho [then] peeping close into the thick,
Might see the moving of some *quick*,
Whose shape appeared not. *Shep. Kal. March*, 78.

The *quick*, for the living or sensible parts of an animal body, is still in use; as in "cutting to the *quick*;" and in the metaphorical application to the feelings of the mind, as being "touched to the *quick*" by a reproach.

†**QUIDDANET**. "A confection between a syrup and marmalade." *Dunton's Ladies Dictionary*.

QUIDDIT, *s.* A contraction of *quiddity*, which is from *quiditas*, low Latin, not from *quidlibet*. It was used, as *quiddity* also was, for a subtilty, or nice refinement. Generally applied to the subtilties of lawyers.

Where be his *quiddits*, now, his quilletts. *Ham.*, v, 1.
We are but quit: you fool us of our monies
In every cause, in every *quiddit* wipe us.

B. & F. *Spanish Curate*, iv, 5.
By some strange *quiddit*, or some wrested clause,
To find him guilty of the breach of laws.

Drayton's Owl, p. 1802.

QUIDDITY, *s.* Originally, the nature or essence of anything; in which sense the scholastic term *quiditas* was employed, which, literally rendered, would be "somethingness;" and thus we find it in Hudibras, "entity and *quiddity*," which he wittily calls the "ghosts of defunct

bodies." But it was more commonly used for any subtle quirk, or pretence:

Why how now, mad wag, what are thy quips and thy
quiddities. I *Hes. IV*, i, 3.

So Crammer, as quoted by Todd, employed it for any nice mathematical position:

I trowe, some mathematical *quidditie*, they cannot
tell what. *Answer to Gardiner*.

Marston has ventured to use the *quid*, for the *quidditas*:

For you must know my age
Hath seen the being and the *quid* of things,
I know dimensions and the terminy
Of all existence. *Parasitaster*, Act i.

QUIETAGE, *s.* The state of being quiet; a word resting merely on the conjectures of critics, in the following passage of Spenser:

Nepenthe is a drinke of soverayne grace,
Devised by the gods for to assuage
Hart's grief, and bitter gall away to chase,
Which stirs up anguish and contentions rage;
Instead thereof sweet peace and *quietage*
It doth establish in the troubled mynde.

F. Q., IV, iii, 43.

In all the editions it stands *quiet age*, but as *age* does not seem to be required, or to make very good sense, Dr. Jortin brought forward the above reading, as the conjecture of a friend. Mr. Todd leaves the text unaltered, but favours the conjecture, and strengthens it, by pointing out the very similar word *hospitage*, in F. Q., III, x, 6. Still *quiet age* may be defended; it is poetical, and I do not like to part with it. Were *quietage* to be found in any other passage, it would be something.

QUIETUS, *s.* The official discharge of an account; from the Latin. Particularly in the Exchequer accounts, where it is still current; or, sometimes, *quietus est*. Chiefly used by authors in metaphorical senses.

When he himself might his *quietus* make
With a bare bodkin. *Ham.*, iii, 1.

A brace of thousands, Will, she has to her portion:
I hop'd to put her off with half the sum;
—some younger brother would he' thanked me,
And given my *quietus*. *Gamester*, act v, O. P., ix, 90.

Said by a guardian, who had the money to account for.

Hee (an undersheriff) may go with more peace to earth, since hee's made so cleare an account on earth. It were a sinne to diaquiet him, since he carries his *quietus est* with him. *Clitus's Whimsies*, p. 166. He understands more than the high sheriff his master, and may well, for he buyes his wit of him (which is ever the best), and sells it againe at a noble valew, proving a great gaine, if his *quietus est* doth not too much gripe him. *Lenton's Leasures*, Char. 35.

"*A quietus est, missio, rudis donatio.*"
Coles' Dict.

To **QUIGHT**, or **QUITE**, *v.* To disengage, or set free. Chaucer also uses *quite*, *adj.*, for free.

And whiles he strove his combed clubbe to *quight*
Out of the earth, with blade all burning bright
He smott off his left arme. *F. Q.*, l. viii, 10.
Strongly he strove, out of her greedy gripe
To loose his shield, and long while did contend;
But when he could not *quite* it, &c. *Ibid.*, V, xi, 87.

To **QUITE**, or **QUIGHT**, is also used for to requite, both by Spenser and Fairfax. Possibly, it may mean so in the following passage, cited under, *To Hell*: though I confess that, after much consideration of it, I am not satisfied with this, or any other interpretation. Concord, he says, keeps heaven and earth together:

Elee would the waters overflow the lands,
And fire devour the ayre, and hell them *quite*.
F. Q., IV, x, 35.

That is, "hell must requite, or punish them." Otherwise *hell* must be a verb (*hele*, or cover), which is to me equally strange and unintelligible, though approved by Upton.

QUILL, *s.* The fold of a ruff, or ruffle, which were plaited and quilled; probably from the folds being about the size and shape of a goose-quill.

My masters, let's stand close; my lord protector will come this way by and by, and then we may deliver our supplications *in the quill*. *2 Hen. VI*, l. 3.
†Fausus, Nonio, transe involucrem. The roll whereon the web of cloth is wound, or the *quill* of yarne.

Nomenclator.

In the quill seems to mean in form and order, like a quilled ruff. This is Mr. Tollet's interpretation, and appears more natural than to deduce it, with other commentators, from the French word *quille*, a nine-pin. That word, in English, was made *keyle*, or *cayle*.

To **QUILL**, *v.* To form fine linen into small round folds, fit to admit a quill. Still used in this sense among all who do such work. See Todd, where it is exemplified from Addison and Goldsmith.

QUILLET, *s.* A sly trick, or turn, in argument, or excuse. That this is the meaning of the word, all the examples prove; but though it seems so familiar, and is so common, this little word has sorely teased the ety-

mologists. I suspect, after all, that N. Bailey's is the best derivation. He says it is for *quibblet*, as a diminutive of *quibble*. Mr. Douce, a most respectable authority, forms it from *quidlibet* (Illustr., i, 231); but, unfortunately, *quodlibet* was the scholastic term, and was never varied. We have, indeed, *quilibet*, in Blount's Glossographia, but he gives it as peculiar to the Inner Temple, and always joined with *quippe*, to signify certain small payments. Warburton's attempt to derive it from *qu'il est* is only ridiculous. Mr. Pegge, quoted in the notes to Hudibras, III, iii, 748, says, *quillet* meant a small parcel of land; but he gives no authority for it except Minschew, who says nothing of the land. [A *quillet* is very common in Anglesea in the present day, signifying a small strip of land in the middle of another person's field, commonly marked out by boundary stones, and arising from the tenure of gavelkind formerly in force there.] Nor do I find that he had any proof of the other things he suggests. Bishop Wilkins explains it, "a frivolousness," which leads to nothing. I return, therefore, to the opinion with which I set out, that *quillet* is quasi *quibblet*, a little quibble.

Why may not this be the *scull* of a lawyer? Where be his quiddits now, his *quilllets*, his cases, his tenures, and his tricks?

In these nice sharp *quilllets* of the law,
Good faith, I am no wiser than a daw.
1 Hen. VI, ii, 4.

Let her leave her bobs,
(I've had too many of them) and her *quilllets*,
She is as nimble that way as an eel.

B. & P. Tamer Tamed, iv, 1.
Nay, good sir Throats, forbear your *quilllets* now.
Sam. Alley, O. Pl., v, 437.

Many other examples have been produced, but they all tend the same way.

†Who taking the opportunities of the judges' cares, in many matters distracted, linking and entangling causes with insoluble quirkos and *quillits*, endeavour by long demurrers to have controversies depending still, and by their intricate questions that of purpose they foist in, hold off and delay judgements.

Holland's Ammianus Marcell., 1609.

†To **QUILT**. To line or strengthen. In the second example it appears to be used in the sense of to plaster.

The Grecian captains tir'd, retir'd from fight,
With many a yeares fierce warre wearied outright,
By Pullas art a mount-like horse they built,
And with strong wooden ribs his sides they quilt.

Virgil, by Vices, 1639.

To make a cap for the pain and coldness of the head.—
Take of storax and benjamin, of both some 12 penni-
worth, and bruise it, then quilt it in a brown paper,
and wear it behind on your head.

Countess of Kent's Choice Manual, 1876, p. 34.

QUINAPALUS. Probably an imagi-
nary name, formed in sport, to sound
like something learned; being put
into the mouth of the Clown:

For what says *Quinapalus*? Better a witty fool, than
a foolish wit. *Twelfth N., i, 5.*

QUINCH, v. To stir, to make the
least movement; either for to *winch*,
or it has been thought a modification
of *quich*. But whence then the *n*?

Thereupon to bestow all my souldiers in such sort as
I have done, that no part of all that realme shall be
able to dare to *quinch*. *Spens. State of Ireland.*

See **QUICH**.

QUINCH, s. Probably a twitch, or
jerk of the body; from the preceding
verb.

I will change my copy, how be it I care not a *quinche*,
I know the galde horse will the soonest winche.

Damon & Pith., O. Pl., i, 189.

QUINOLA, s. A term in the game of
primero for a chief card, which was of
every suit, like pam at loo. The
knave of diamonds was generally taken
as the *quinola*. The term is Spanish,
and the name of a game in that lan-
guage. The Academie des Jeux makes
the knave of hearts the *quinola* at
reversis. P. 228. And so say the
French Dictionaries, Prevot's Manuel,
&c. See **PRIMERO**.

To QUINSE, v. A word of doubtful
meaning; qu. whether the same as
kinse? [To carve, applied specially
to the plover.]

Good man! him list not spend his idle moales,
In *quinsing* plovers, and in *winning* quails.

Hall, Sat., iv, 2.

See **KINSE**.

QUINTAINE, s. *Quintana*, low Latin;
quintaine, French. A figure set up
for tilters to run at, in mock resem-
blance of a tournament. Minshew
strangely derives it from *quintus*:
"Quod quinto quoque anno, scil.
Olympiadis, celebrari solebat." This
is doubly absurd; first, in supposing
that a Greek custom could have a
Latin name; and, secondly, in attri-
buting it to classical antiquity at all,

for which there is no probable ground.
The *quintaine* cannot be more minutely
described, than in the words of Mr.
Strutt; omitting only what he says
about its high antiquity, which is
contradicted by the words immediately
following:

The *quintain* originally was nothing more than the
trunk of a tree or post, set up for the practice of the
tyros in chivalry. Afterward a staff or spear was
fixed in the earth, and a shield, being hung upon it,
was the mark to strike at: the dexterity of the per-
former consisted in smiting the shield in such a man-
ner as to break the ligatures, and bear it to the
ground. In process of time this diversion was im-
proved, and instead of the staff and shield, the resem-
blance of a human figure carved in wood was intro-
duced. To render the appearance of this figure more
formidable, it was generally made in the likeness of a
Turk or a Saracen, armed at all points, bearing a
shield upon his left arm, and brandishing a club or
sabre with his right. The *quintain* thus fashioned
was placed upon a pivot, and so contrived as to move
round with facility. In running at this figure, it was
necessary for the horseman to direct his lance with
great adroitness, and make his stroke upon the fore-
head, between the eyes, or upon the nose; for if he
struck wide of those parts, and especially upon the
shield, the *quintain* turned about with much velocity,
and in case he was not exceedingly careful, would
give him a severe blow upon the back, with the
wooden sabre held in the right hand, which was con-
sidered as highly disgraceful to the performer, while
it excited the laughter and ridicule of all the spec-
tators. *Sports & Pastimes, B. iii, ch. 1.*

I believe, however, that it was more
commonly, in England at least, con-
structed in the simpler way, as
described in the following passage of
an old novel:

At last they agreed to set up a *quinten*, which is a
cross-bar turning upon a pole, having a broad board
at the one end, and a bag full of sand hanging at the
other. Now he that ran at it with his lance, if he
hit not the board [which was probably often painted
like a figure] was laughed to scorn; and if he hit it
full, and rid not the faster, he would have such a blow
with the sandbag on his back, as would sometimes
beat them off their horses.

The Essex Champion (ab. 1690), in Cons. Lit., viii, p. 239.

The Italians called this figure *Saracino*,
or the Saracen.

My better parts

Are all thrown down, and that which here stands up,
Is but a *quintaine*, a mere lifeless block.

As you like it, i, 2.

Go, captain Stub, lead on, and shew
What house you come on, by the blow
You give sir *Quintin*, and the cuff
You 'scape o' the sandbag's counterbuff.

B. Jons. Underwoods, vol. vii, p. 58.

The running at the *quintain* is then
described. See particularly the note
in Whalley's edition. But the passage
of St. Chrysostom, there cited, proves
only that the athlete sometimes fought
with bags of sand.

As they at tilt, so we at *quintain* run;
And those old pastimes relish best with me
That have least art, and most simplicity.

Randolph's Poems, p. 92.

The sport of the *quintyne* is humorously described in Laneham's Letter from Kenilworth, so often quoted.

But he says,

The specialty of the sport was to see how sum for his slakness had a good bob with the bag, and sum for his haste too toppi down right, and cum tumbling to the post, &c. *Kenilworth Illustrated*, 4to, p. 19.

QUINTELL. Another form of the same word, noticed by Skinner and Lye, and occasionally used by authors, but less commonly.

None crowns the cap
Of wassalle now, or sets the *quintell* up.
Herrick's Poems, p. 184.

The sport of running at the quintain was also called *quintana*, in low Latin, and is very neatly defined by Du Cange, under that word: "Decursio equestris ludicra, ad metam hominis armati figuram exhibentem ad umbilicum, mobilem et versatilem, sinistra clypeum, dextra ensem aut baculum tenentem; quæ si aliter quam in pectore lancea percutiatur, statim qui a scopo aberrat baculo repercutientem figuram sentit." The Italians sometimes called also running at the ring, *quintana*. *Ibid.*

QUIP, s. A sharp stroke of wit, or arch railery; some derive it from *whip*. This word, being used by Milton, is not unknown, but it is not now current.

And notwithstanding all her sudden *quips*,
The least whereof would quell a lover's hope.
Yet, spaniel-like, the more she spurns my love,
The more it grows, and fawneth on her still.

Two Gent. Ver., iv, 2.

The *quip modest* means, therefore, the delicate sarcasm:

If I sent him word again, it was not well cut, he would send me word, he cut it to please himself. This is called the *quip modest*. *As you like it*, v, 4.

Ps. Why what's a *quip*?

Ma. We great girders call it a short saying of a sharp wit, with a bitter sense in a sweet word.

Alex. & Camp., O. Pl. ii, 113.

Greene's "*Quip* for an Upstart Courtier," is a tract wherein he satirises the affectations of the fine gentlemen of his day, in a supposed dream of a dialogue between Velvet Breeches and Cloth Breeches. It is printed at large in the fifth volume of the Harleian Miscellany, p. 394, &c., ed. Park.

To QUIP, v., from the substantive. To attack with sneers or quips.

Didst thou not find I did *quip* thee? *O. Pl.*, loc. cit.

The more he laughs, and does her closely *quip*,
To see her sore lament, and bite her tender lip.

Spens. P. Q., VI, vii, 44.

Are you pleasant or peevish that you *quip* with such briefe girdes.

R. Greene, Harl. M., viii, 383.

†You must conceive, that a woman may graunt to her lover, not only pleasant smiles, familiar and secret discourse, wittie *quipping*, and jesting, and touching with the hand, but also with furre greater reason, shee may disceind likewise to a kisse.

Passenger of Newcastle, 1612.

†Thy taylor shears foule vices wing . . . clipt,

The seames of impious dealings are un . . .

So art-like thou these captious times hast . . . *quipt*,

As if in Helicon thy pen were dipt.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

†**QUIRISTER.** A chorister.

Deare *quirister*, who from those shadowes sends
(Ere that the blushing dawne dare show her light)
Such sad lamenting straines, that Night attends.

Drummond's Poems, 1616.

He can endure no organs, but is vext

To heare the *quirristers* shrill anthemes sing.

Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

A *quiristers* head is made of aire,

A head of wax becomes a player.

Wills Recreations, 1654.

†**To QUIRKEN.**

Or it wil grow in the ventricle to such a masse, that it wil at the receipt of any hot moisture send up such an ascending fume, that it will be ready to *quirken* and stife us.

Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

†**QUIRRY.** An equery.

As skillfull *quirry*, that commands the stable
Of some great prince, or person honourable,
Gives oft to that horse the teaching spur,
Which he findes fittest for the use of war. *Du Bartas*.

†**QUIST.** For whist, silent.

M. Did you knoe at this dore? He is *quist*. Why doe you not mocke. *Terence in English*, 1614.
Quist, quist, what man, art thou well in thy wits?
dost thou thinke this meete to be told any where?

Ibid.

QUIVER, a. Nimble, agile. This word, though seldom found in authors, is acknowledged by several old dictionaries. Baret has "quick or *quiver*;" and Coles, "*quiverly*, agilitier," and "*quiverness*, agilitas." The following passage is therefore correct:

There was a little *quiver* fellow, and a' would manage his piece thus.

2 Hen. IV., ii, 2.

There is a manner fishe that hight mugill, which is full

quiver and swift. *Barthol. de Propr. Engl. Tr.*, 1535.

QUODES, for quothest, or saidest. The following corrupt line

Primitive constitution (*quodes slowe*) as much as my sleeve!

New Custom, O. Pl., i, 268.

should probably be printed thus:

Primitive constitution (*quodes thou*) as much, &c.

Quoth, which is still in use, is the Saxon preterite of *cwaethan*, to speak. In Chaucer, and other old authors, it is often written *quod*, from the disuse of the Saxon *ð*, or *th*, and the substitution of *d*, as similar in form. Quodest, for quothest, is exactly analogous; and *owe* contains the remainder of *thou*.

QUODLING, s., has been supposed to be put for *codling*, in the Alchemist, where Dol applies it to the foolish young lawyer, Dapper. She is asked, "Who is it?" and answers, "A fine young *quodling*." Mr. Gifford thinks that "quodling" means to call him a young *quod*, alluding to the *quids* and *quods* of lawyers. To me, this appears improbable. All that the various critics have said, about the apple called *codling*, is perfectly groundless. It is so named, because it is eaten chiefly when *coddled*, or scalded; and I have little doubt that madam Dol is intended to call Dapper, a *young raw apple*, fit for nothing without dressing. *Coddlings* are particularly so used when unripe. See T. J. in *Codling*.

†**QUOIST.** The queest, or ringdove.

The chattering pye, the chastest turtle-dove,
The grizel *quoist*, the thrush (that grapes doth love).
Dn Barbas.

QUONDAM, s. A person formerly in office; from the Latin adverb *quondam*. What the French express by prefixing the epithet *ci-devant* to the word.

The king (because he had served his father before him) would not put him to death, but made him, as it were, a *quondam*.
Latimer, Serm., fol. 35 b.
And if they be found negligent or faulty in their duties, cut with them. I require it in God's behalfe, make them *quondams*, all the packs of them.
Latimer, p. 88.

We still employ it as a kind of burlesque adjective.

QUONIAM, s. A cant name for a kind of cup.

The drinke is sure to go, whether it be out of can,
quoniam, or jourdan.

Healy's Disc. of New World, p. 69.

In the margin it is said,

A *quoniam* is a cup well known in Drink-allia.

Not having seen any writings of that country, I have not met with another example. Bishop Hall's original is very different, "scaphio, cantharis, batiolis." P. 71.

QUOKE. Used by Spenser as the preterite of quake.

And all the world beneath for terror *quoke*.
Sp. Mutabilis, Canto vi, 30.

And elsewhere.

Chaucer uses *quoke*, from which this was taken.

†**To QUOP.** In several modern dialects used in the sense of to throb.

But, zealous sir, what say to a touch at prayer?
How *quops* the spirit? In what garb or air?

Cleveland's Works.

QUOT-QUEAN. A mere corruption of

COT-QUEAN, q. v.

Don Lucio? Don *Quot-quean*, don Spinster, wear a petticoat still.
B. & Fl. Love's Cure, ii, 2.

To QUOTE. Often used for to note, mark, or distinguish; very differently from the modern usage.

What care I.

What curious eye doth *quote* deformities.

Rom. & Jul., i, 4.

A fellow by the hand of nature mark'd,
Quoted, and signed to do a deed of shame.

King John, iv, 2.

I am sorry that with better heed and judgment

I had not *quoted* him.

Hamlet, ii, 2.

Faith these are politic notes.

Pol. Sir, I do slip

No action of my life, but thus I *quote* it.

Ben Jons. For, iv, 1.

It is reported, you possess a book

Wherein you have *quoted* by intelligence

The names of all notorious offenders

Lurking about the city. *White Devil, O. Pl., vi, 806.*

QUOTH. See QUODES.

†**QUOYING.** Cooing?

That we account their old wooing and singing to have so little cunning, that wee esteeme it barbarous: and were they living to heare our new *quoyings*, they would judge it to have so much curiosity, that they would tearme it foolish.

Lyly's Euphues and his England.

QUOYL, or QUOIL, for coil. Tumult, trouble.

In the mean time repose you from the *quoyls*
Of labour past, and nauseating seas.

Fanshew's Lusiad, vii, 65.

†Much was the *quoyls* this braving answer made.

Taylor's Works, 1680.

QUYLLER, i. e., quiller. A young bird that has yet only quills, or penfeathers. Not thoroughly fledged.

O, sir, your chinne is but a *quyller* yet, you will be most majestically when it is full fledge.

Lyly's Endymion, v, 2.

R.

R, THE DOG'S LETTER. There is good classical authority for so calling R, though Warburton has quoted a verse from Lucilius, that does not exist. The verse really is,

Irritata canis quod, homo quam, planius dicit.

It alludes, indeed, to the letter R, but does not introduce it. Persius also says,

Sonat hec de nare canina litera.

But the idea has been taken up in all ages, and must have been very familiar in Shakespeare's time, or he would not have put it into the mouth of his old Nurse, whom the context shows

to be unable to spell. She will not allow R to be the letter that Rosemary and Romeo begin with, because "R is for the dog." *Rom. & Jul.*, ii, 4. As for the exact form of the old woman's words, it is not worth disputing, this is her idea. Shakespeare would find it in the commonest books of his time. His friend Jonson's Grammar was not published, perhaps, in his life; but he might have heard from him in conversation, that "R is the dog's letter, and hurreth in the sound." Or he might have studied the curious rebus in the Alchemist (ii, 6), on Abel Drugger's name. Barclay's Ship of Fools also has it:

Though all be well, yet he none answer hath,
Save the dogges letter glomwing with nar, nar.

So in several other of his contemporaries quoted by the commentators. But it was surely common and popular at that time, as the mode of introducing it in the Alchemist also implies.

RABATO, s. A band, or ruff; from *rabat*, French. Menage derives it from *rabbatre*, to put back, because it was originally only the collar of the shirt turned back. More commonly, though improperly, written **REBATO**, q. v.

Troth, I think your other *rabato* were better.

The tyre, the *rabato*, the loose-bodied gown.
Much Ado, iii, 4.
Every Wom. in Humour, cit. Steev.

Rabato is doubtless the proper form, from the etymology; but it is *rebato* in all our old books. For instance, in the first folio of Shakespeare; in the original edition of Day's Law Tricks; and in Dekker's Gul's Horn-book, though all quoted by Steevens as *rabato*; and so given in the late reprint of the latter tract (1812). See **REBATO**.

RABBATE, v. To abate, or diminish.

And this alteration is sometimes by adding, sometimes by *rabbating* of a syllable or letter, or both.

The other in a body massife, expressing the full and empty, even, extant, *rabbated*, hollow, &c. *Ibid.*, 244.

RABBATE, s., from the verb. Abatement, or diminution.

And your figures of *rabbate* be as many.

Patten., 136.

RABBIT-SUCKER, s. A sucking rabbit, a young one.

If thou dost it half so gravely, so majestically, both in word and matter, hang me up by the heels for a *rabbit-sucker*.

I prefer an olde cony before a *rabbit-sucker*, and an ancient henne before a young chicken peeper.

Lyly's Endymion, v, 2.
Close as a *rabbit-sucker* from an old coney.

Two Angry Wom. of Windsor, Steev.

In a quotation given from an old poem, in the *Censura Literaria*, we ought to read thus:

Bothe pheasant, plover, larks, and quail,
With *rabbit-succors* yong.

Vol. vii, p. 56.
Instead of "With rabbet, succors yong," as there very improperly pointed, and making nonsense.

In allusion to this expression, we meet with **POET-SUCKER**.

†**RABBLE.** A crowd, or confused heap; gabble.

Whereas you bring in a *rabble* of reasons, as it were to blinde mee against my will.

Lyly's Euphues.
RACE, s. The peculiar flavour or taste of wine, or the original disposition of anything; that which marks its origin, race, or descent. Johnson exemplifies it at *Race*, 6, from sir W. Temple.

But thy vild *race*,
Though thou didst learn, had that in't, which good natures

Could not abide to be with.

I have begun,
And now I give my sensual *race* the rein.

Meas. for Meas., ii, 4.
Bliss in our brow's bent; none our parts so poor
But was a *race* of heaven.

Ant. and Cleop., i, 3.

There came not six days since from Hull a pipe

Of rich canary, which shall spend itself

For my lady's honour.

Gr. Is it of the right *race*?

On. Yes, master Greedy.

Mass. New Way, i, 3.

Would you have me spend the flour of my youth, as you do the withered *race* of your age.

Lyly, Euph. and his Engl., D ii, b.

Hence *racy*, and *raciness*. See Johnson.

†**To RACE.** To erase.

To *race* and discharge his name out of the reckoning books: to pay his debts.

Nonamclator, 1588.

Marched with their troups strongly embattailed

toward Hadrianopolis, with a full purpose to *race* and

destroy it, though it were with much hazard and

danger.

Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

And when they are past for laws, he ratifies and con-

firms them, first *rac*ing out what he doth not approve

of.

Wilson's Life of James I., 1653.

†**RACE.** A term in old ship-building,

meaning, apparently, high out of the

water.

Here is offered to speak of a point much canvassed

amongst carpenters and sea-captains, diversely main-

tained but yet undetermined, that is, whether the

race, or loftie built shippe, bee best for the merchant.

Hawkin's Voyages (Hakluyt Society), p. 199.

A third and last cause of the loose of sundry of our

men, most worthy of note for all captains, owners,

and carpenters, was the *race* building of our ship, the

only fault she had.

Ibid., p. 219.

†**RACE-HAGS.** Race-horses.

In cloths of gold; cry loud the world is mine:
Keep his *race-hags*, and in Hide-park be seen
Brisk as the best (as if the stage had been
Grown the court's rival), can to Brackley go.

Randolph's Poems, 1648.

RACK, s. The moving body of clouds, driven on by the wind. Abundantly exemplified and explained by Johnson, in *Rack*, No. 5. Nevertheless, it is not now in use.

Here it might not be understood:

He [the north wind] blows still stubbornly,
And on his boystrous *rack* rides my sad ruin.

B. and Fl. Shep. Bush, iii, 2.

Also an instrument used with a cross-bow. See **GAFFLE**.

To RACK, v., from the preceding. To move on as the clouds do.

The clouds *rack* clear before the sun.

B. Jones. Underw., vi, 448.

Stay clouds, ye *rack* too fast.

B. and Fl. Four Plays in One.

Also, to raise to the utmost; a metaphor from racking of rents.

For so it falls out

That what we have we prize not to the worth,
While we enjoy it; but, being lack'd and lost,
Why then we *rack* the value; then we find
The virtue that possession would not shew us
While it was ours.

Much Ado, iv, 1.

†Parse your wife's waiting women, and decline your tenants

†Till they're all beggars, with new fines and rackings.

The Second Maiden's Tragedy, p. 4.

†**To RACK.** To torture; to put on the rack.

For when we hear one *racke* the name of God,
Abjure the Scriptures and his Saviour Christ,
We fly in hope to get his glorious soul.

Marlowe's Tragedy of Doctor Faustus.

†**To RACK.** To stretch.

I know, your hearts are like two lutes *rack'd up*

To the same pitch, and when I touch but one

The other (by mysterious sympathy)

Will (though at distance) answer note by note,

With the same dying sound. *The Slighted Maid*, p. 53.

†**RACK, s.** An abbreviation of arrack, a liquor.

But hold! my muse now rambles wide,

To poor men brandy is deny'd,

With *rack*, punch, and salubrious gin.

Poor Robin, 1738.

A kitchen utensil.

Pas. What store of arms prepar'd?

Mach. The country's layd;

Spits, andirons, *racke*, and such like utensils

Are in the very act of metamorphosis.

Cartwright's Lady Errant, 1651.

A hay-rick.

A rick or *racke* of hay, strues: to make up in cockes or *rackes*, extruo.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 91.

A particular pace of a horse.

So horseman-ship hath the trot, the amble, the *racke*, the pace, the false and wild gallop, or the full speed, and as severall vessels at sea doe make a navy.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

RACK AND MANGER, to lie or live at. To live plentifully, without restraint. "Satur et otiosus," "Ex Amalthææ cornu haurire." *Coles*. A metaphor from horses.

A queane corral with a queene! nay kept at *rack and manger*. *Warner's Alb. Engl.*, viii, 4, p. 200.

To lie at *rack and manger* with your wedlock,

And brother.

All Fools, O. Pl., iv, 136.

†But while the Palatine was thus busily employ'd, and lay with all his sea-horses, unbridl'd, unsaddl'd, at *rack and manger*, secure and careless of any thing else, but of carrying on the great work which he had begun.

The Pagan Prince, 1690.

RACK OF MUTTON. A neck of mutton. "Cervix vervecina." *Coles*. Probably from *hracca*, Saxon, the back of the head.

Lu. And me thought there came in a leg of mutton.

Dro. What, all grosse meat? a *racke* had beene dainty.

Lgly, Mother Bombie, iii, 4.

Then again, put in the crag end of the *rack of mutton*

to make the broth good. *May's Accompl.* Cook, p. 80.

Take two joynts of mutton, *rack* and loin. *Ibid.*, p. 25.

Rack of pork occurs also in May's book, for the neck of pork.

†**RACKET.** A disturbance; a row. People still say, in trivial language, that a person makes a racket, when he is very noisy.

Chav. Adz flesh, forsooth, yonder haz been a most heavy *rackel*, by the side of the wood, there is a curious hanson gentlewoman lies as dead as a herring, and bleeds like any stuck pig.

Unnatural Mother, 1696.

RAD, v. An obsolete preterite of *read*, used a few times by Spenser, in the sense of understood, or knew. See Todd.

†**RADICATE.** Rooted.

Whyche rebelliousse mynde at this tyme is soo *radicate*,

not only in hym, butt also in money of that religion.

Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 61.

To RAFF. To sweep, or huddle together; *rafer*, French.

Their causes and effects I thus *raff* up together.

Carew.

RAFF, s. A confused heap, a jumble.

The synod of Trent was convened to settle a *raff* of errors and superstitions.

Barrow on Unity.

These two words are taken from Todd's Johnson.

Hence our common phrase, *riff-raff*, which is a mere reduplication, like *tittle-tattle*.

†**RAFFMEN.** Chandlers. Erroneously explained by Blomfield to be dealers in rafts or timber-pieces. The term occurs in the Norwich records. The

"grocers and raffemen" performed the play of Paradyse in the pageants of that town.

RAG, s. A term of reproach for a shabby beggarly person.

Let's whip these stragglers o'er the seas again;
Lash hence these overweening rags of France,
These famiah'd beggars, weary of their lives.

Rich. III., v. 3.

If thou wilt curse, thy father, that poor rag,
Must be thy subject. *Timon*, iv. 3.
Meer rogues, you'd think them rogues, but they are friends.

One is his printer in disguise—

The other zealous *ragg* is the compositor.

B. Jon. Masq. of Time Findic.

†**RAG.** A cliff; a crag.

And taking up their standing upon the craggie rocks
and *ragg*s round about, with all their might and maine defended their goods.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

RAGAMOFIN. In the glossary to Dr. Whitaker's edition of *Piers Plowman*, this word is thus explained: "One of the demons in hell." He adds, "This is, probably, the first instance of a word now become familiar. It is mere slang, and has no derivation." It affords, however, a curious origin for our burlesque term. To call a man *ragamuffin*, was, it seems, originally to call him a devil. *Ragman* is also explained *the devil*, in the same glossary.

RAGE is not often used in the plural, but it occurs in Shakespeare, in the dirge over Fidele:

Fear no more the heat o' the sun,

Nor the furious winter's rages.

Cymb., iv. 2.

And in Beaumont and Fletcher:

Flies like a Parthian quiver from our rages,

Thick with our well steel'd darts. *Two Noble K.*, ii. 2.

†I weigh thee not, nor mean to magnify

Thy rough-hewn rages.

Chapm. II., i. 184.

RAGGABASH. A term of reproach, like *ragamuffin*, of uncertain derivation; though partly from *rag*.

They are the veriest lack-lattines, and the most unalphabetical *raggabashes* that ever bred louse.

Discov. of a New World, p. 81.

Todd quotes it from R. Junius's *Sinne Stigmatized*; and Grose gives *ragabash*, as a provincial word. Such colloquial terms are easily varied.

RAGMAN'S ROLL. Originally "a collection of those deeds by which the nobility and gentry of Scotland were tyrannically constrained to subscribe allegiance to Edward I of England, in 1296, and which were

more particularly recorded in four large rolls of parchment, consisting of 35 pieces, bound together, and kept in the Tower of London." *Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary*, from *Ruddiman's Glossary*. [*Ragman* was the name of an old medieval game, in which characters of persons, good or bad, were written on a roll, and a string with a seal appears to have been attached to each character, so that, when it was rolled up, the persons engaged in the game might draw characters by chance. The application to documents such as that alluded to by Nares no doubt originated from the number of strings and seals hanging to the roll. See *Wright's Anecdota Literaria*, pp. 81, 82.]

Baker, in his *Chronicle*, says that "Edward III surrendered, by his charter, all his title of sovereignty to the kingdom of Scotland, restored divers deeds and instruments of their former fealties, with the famous evidence called *ragman's roll*." *Chronicle*, fol. 127.

Ragman, made from *rage-man*, stands in *Piers Plowman* for the devil; probably, therefore, this tyrannical roll was originally stigmatised as the *Devil's roll*. In later times, *ragman*, or *ragment*, came to mean a writing, or scroll; but that might be merely from the other, by dropping the word *roll*. See *Jamieson* on these words. We much want a Johnsonic dictionary of the language of our earliest English writers, but who shall undertake it?

Cowell says that it was properly *Ragimund's roll*; but he seems to be mistaken. There was also a statute *de Rageman*, and another *de Raggemannis comburendis*. See *Barrington* on the Statutes, p. 190.

It has since been corrupted into the cant term *rigmarole*. See *Todd* in that word.

Mayster parson, I marvayll ye will give lycence

To this false knave, in this audience

To publish his *ragman rolles* with lyes.

Hist. Histron., O. Pl., xii, 359.

But what one man among many thousandes,—had so moche vacante tyme, that he maie bee at leasure to

tourne over and over in the bookes of the *ragmannes* rolles, &c.

Udall's Apoph. Pref. of Erasmus, sign. * iiii, b.
Boxes to the *ragman's* rolles of porters and panierists.
Healy's Disc. of a New World, p. 176.

A **RAILE**, *s.* A cloak, or loose gown; *rægle*, Saxon. A *night-rail* was long used for a *night-gown*; but the compound seems now to have followed the simple word into oblivion. See Johnson.

Ladies, that wear black cypress railes

Turn'd lately to white linnen rayles.

Bp. Corbet to the Ladies of the New Dresse, p. 116.

Who are said to "weare their gorgets and rayles downe to their wastes." The whole poem shows that the author considered the veil as metamorphosed to a cloak, by a sort of growth; and he recommends extending it to a sheet, that they may do penance in their own dress. The ladies, in their answer, allege that,

Blacke cypresse vailes are shroudes on night,

White linnen rayles are raies of light.

From Hark. MS. repr., p. 283.

†A *rayle* or kercher, mammillare.

Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1606, p. 217.

To **RAILE**, *v.* To roll, or flow out; a Chaucerian word.

Large floods of blood adown their sides did *raile*.

Spens. F. Q., I, vi, 43.

So also, "*rayling* teares." *Ibid.*, III, iv, 57.

Fairfax also used it:

The purple drops from Tancred's sides down *raile'd*.

Tasso, xix, 20.

And elsewhere.

RAISIN WINE, now so common, seems to have been unheard of in Ben Jonson's time; the making of it being stated among the schemes of a wild projector:

What hast thou there?

O' making wine of raisins; this is in hand now.

Eng. Is that not strange, sir, to make wine of raisins?

Merr. Yea, and as true a wine as th' wines of France,

Or Spain, or Italy: look, of what grape

My raisin is, that wine I'll render perfect,

As of the Muscatel grape, I'll render Muscatel;

Of the Canary, his; the claret, his.

So of all kinds, and bate you of the prices

Of wine throughout the kingdom half in half.

B. Jons. Dev. an Ass, ii, 1.

Much of this art is now regularly and fairly practised.

†**RAKE**. To carry heavy rakes, to be proud and overbearing.

C. I will not suffer you, I tell you.

M. Alas, you do not well.

C. Woe is me for you, *carrie you such heevie rakes*, I pray you?

M. Such is my desert. *Terence in English*, 1614.

†**RAKEHELL**. A wild fellow; a man fit only to be hanged.

Vaultneant, pendart, pendercan. A *rakehel*; a rascal that will be hang'd: one for whom the gallows groans. *Nomenclator*, 1666.

F. And why come you againe so quickly? what news bring you?

B. The village is poore, and full of *rakehels*.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

Dr. — Twice, minister of the new church at Westminster, told me that his father (Dr. Twice, prolocutor of the assembly of divines, and author of *Vindiciæ Gratie*) when he was a school-boy at Winchester, saw the phantome of a school-fellow of his deceased (a *rakehell*), who said to him, I am damned. This was the occasion of Dr. Twice (the fathers) conversion. *Aubrey's Miscellanies*, p. 86.

Offe. I'll tell you better news. Our hopeful elder brother, sir Merlin, is like to be disinherited, for he sets up for a celebrated *rakehell*, as well as gamester; he could not have found out a more dextrous way to 've made thee heir to four thousand pounds a year. *A. Behn's Younger Brother*, 1696.

†**RAKESHAME**. A contemptible person.

The renowned don Quixot to exclaim against that Stygian invention of gun-powder, that would convey a leaden bullet of the most despicable *rake-shame* in nature, into the bowels of the greatest prince in the world. *The Pagan Prince*, 1690.

Away, you foule *rake-sham'd* whore, quoth he, if thou pratest to mee, lie lay thee at my foote.

Life of Long Meg of Westminster, 1636.

RAM-ALLEY. One of the avenues to the Temple from Fleet-street, a place formerly privileged from arrest, and consequently the resort of sharpers and necessitous persons of very ill fame, and of both sexes. It abounded also in cooks' shops. It is the scene of action of a comedy written by Lodowick Barry, and published in 1611 and 1636. Reprinted in Dodsley's Collection of Old Plays, vol. v, p. 463.

And though *Ram-alley* stinks with cooks and ale,

Yet say there's many a worthy lawyer's chamber

Buts upon *Ram-alley*. Act i, p. 429.

The knave thinks still he is at the cook's shop in

Ram-alley.

Where the clerks divide and the elder is to choose.

Mass. New Way, ii, 2.

Where is't you eat?

Hard by, at Picklock's lodgings,

Old Lickingfinger's the cook, here in *Ram-alley*.

B. Jons. Staple of News, ii, 5.

You shall have them scold one another, like so many

inhabitants of *Ram-alley*. *Lentons' Char.*, 9.

It has now, I believe, taken the more elegant name of *Ram-court*, and has lost both its cooks' shops, and its bad character. There are other *Ram-alleys* in London, but this only has become famous.

†Cutts, thrusts, and foyes at whomesoever he meets,

And strowes about *Ram-alley* meditations.

Tut what carea he for modest close coucht termes,

Cleanly to gird our looser libertines.

Give him plaine naked words stript from their shirte,

That might bescome plaine dealing Aretine.

Returns from Parnassus, 1606.

RAMAGE, s. The wild song of birds.

It is a term adopted from the French, in which language the first sense of *ramage* is a collection of branches, from *ram*; and, secondarily, the wild notes that are sung among the branches. In this sense, it is seldom used by English writers. The following example, however, has been found:

When immelodious winds but made thee move,
And birds on thee their *ramage* did bestow.

Drammond to his Lute.

Chaucer used *ramage* for wild.

RAMAGE-HAWK. A wild, or untaught hawk; from the same: or if she becomes refractory, after being taught. Latham thus defines it:

Ramage, is when a hawk is wilde, coy, or disdainfull to the man, and contrary to be reclaimed.

Words of Art Explained.

Though *ramage* grown, thou'rt still for carting fit.

Maine, Epig. from Donne, Ep. 6.

RAMBALDO. Evidently a well-known personage, in some popular romance; but where, is not so clear.

Look to your skin; *Rambaldo*, the sleeping giant,
Will rouze and rend thee piecemeal.

B. and Pl. Mons. Thom., ii, 9.

RAMBERGE, s. A kind of ship, or vessel. French. Cotgrave defines it: "The fashion of a long ship or sea-vessel, narrower then a galley, but swift, and easie to be governed."

In Voc. A modern French Dictionary, says, "*Vaisseau long dont les Anglois se servoient autrefois.*"

By virtue thereof, through the retension of some aerial gusts, are the huge *ramberges*, mighty gallions, &c.—launched from their stations.

Ossell's Rabelais, B. iii, ch. 51.

RAMBOOZ. "A compound drink, in most request at Cambridge, and is commonly made of eggs, ale, wine, and sugar; but in summer of milk, wine, sugar, and rose-water." *Blount's Glossography.* Of this learned academical word, I have not met with an example. *Bouse* meant drink.

RAMELL, s. Rubbish; stuff rammed into a place.

The Pictes ridding away the earth and *ramell* where-
with it was closed up.

Holinsch. Hist. of Scot., M b, col. 1, c.

†**RAMHEAD.** A cuckold.

'Tis honour for the head to have the name,
Derived from the *ram* that rules the same:
And that the *ram* doth rule the head, I know,
For every almanacke the same doth show.

(Note.) To be cald *ramhead* is a title of honour, and a name proper to all men. *Taylor's Workes, 1630.*

You that on Alcidalion's brooks
Do sit, and live on ladies looks,
And by your way of life would prove
There is no living like to love;
Listen a little to my rime,
The more because 'tis cuckow time;
For fear you should be this day wedded,
And on the next day be *ram-headed*.

Poor Robin, 1718.

RAMPALLIAN, s. A common term of vulgar abuse; probably, one who associates with *rampes*, or prostitutes.

Away you scullion, you *rampallian*, you fastiliarian!
2 Hen. IV, ii, 1.

Out upon them,
Rampallions, I will keep myself safe enough
Out of their fingers. *B. and Pl. Honest M. F., ii, 1.*
Who feeds you?—'tis not your sausage face, thick,
clouded-cream, *rampallian* at home.

Greene's Tw. Q., O. Pl., vii, 23.

And bold *rampallion* like, swear and drink drunk.
New Trick to Cheat Devil, St.

RAMPE, s. A ramping, or rampant creature: an impudent woman, a harlot. Coles translates it, *gras-satrix*.

Nay, fye on thee, thou *rampe*, thou *ryg*, with all that
take thy part. *Gem. Gur., O. Pl., ii, 43.*

Although she were a lusty bouncing *rampe*, some-
what like Gallimetta, or Maid Marian.

Gabr. Harvey, cited there.

What victlers follow Bacchus *campes*?

Fools, fiddlers, panders, pimpes, and *rampes*.

Lyly, Sapho and Ph., iii, 1.

Milton uses *ramp* as a substantive, for the spring or attack of a lion, *Samson Agonistes*, v, 139; and the verb to ramp, for to spring up, *Par. Lost*, iv, 343.

RAMPIRE, formerly used indiscriminately with rampart; now dis-used. Both occur in Dryden and others. See Johnson.

To RAMPIRE, v. To fortify with ramparts.

Set but thy foot
Against our *rampir'd* gates, and they shall ope.

Timon of Ath., v, 6.

And so deeply ditched and *rampired* their campe
about—that it was, &c.

Holinshead, vol. ii, 8 S 6, col. 2, b.

RAMSONS, s. According to Lyte and Gerard, a species of garlick, *allium ursinum*. Baret, in his *Alvearie*, insists upon its being the arum; but the modern botanists give it against him. See Aiton's *Epitome*, p. 91; Sowerby, p. 122.

The third kind of garlike, called *ramsons*, hath most
commonly two brode blades or leaves.

Lyte's Dodoens, p. 734.

See also Gerard, p. 179, ed. Johnst.

These *ramson's* branches are,
Which stuck in entries, or about the bar
That holds the door fast, kill all enchantments,
charms. *H. and Pl. Faithful Shep.*, ii, 1.

This is a conjectural reading. The
old copies have *ramuns*; but this is
possibly right, though branches do
not properly belong to such a herb.

RANCE, s. A word which I cannot
trace; it occurs in Sylvester's *Du*
Bartas, in the description of Bath-
sheba in the water, at sight of whom
David exclaims,

What living *rance*, what raptling ivory,
Swims in the streams? *2 Week, 4 Day, 1st book.*

The original French is,
Ha' quel *marbre animé*, quel *doux charmant yvoire*,
Nous dedans ce flot?

It ought, therefore, to mean some
very white marble, as alabaster, &c.;
but I cannot find authority for such a
word.

†She's empty: hark, she sounds: there's nothing in't,
The spark-engend'ring flint

Shall sooner melt, and hardest *rance* shall first
Dissolve and quench thy thirst.
Quarles's Emblems.

RANCK, adv. Fiercely, or furiously.

The scely man, seeing him ryde so *ranck*,
And ayme at him, fell flat to ground for feare.
Spens. F. Q., II, iii, 6.

They heard the sound
Of many yron hammers beating *ranke*.
Thid., IV, v, 38.

Say who is he shows so great worthinesse,
That rides so *ranke*. *Fairfax*, iii, 18.

Drayton has *rank-riding*, for hard-
riding:

And on his match as much the western horseman
lays,
As the *rank-riding* Scots upon their gallowsays.
Polyolt., iii, p. 704.

RAND, s. A rand of beef is defined
by Kersey to be "a long fleshy piece,
cut out between the flank and the
buttock." Bishop Wilkins says
"flank." *Alph. Dict.* Coles trans-
lates it, "*Pars clunium bubalorum*
carnosa." Probably something like
a beef-steak. Howell makes it equi-
valent to *giste de bœuf*, French. See
his *Lexicon Tetraglotton*.

They came with chopping knives,
To cut me into *rands*, and sirloins, and so powder me.
B. and Pl. Wildg. Chase, v, 2.

It is supposed to be derived from the
Saxon *rand*, meaning a border, which
was technically applied also by shoe-
makers to the seam of a shoe.

RANDON, a. The old form of random;
from *randon*, old French, force, impe-
tuosity. See *Roquefort*.

That letten them run at *randon* alone.
Spens. Shep. Kal., May, 46.

But as a blindfold bull at *random* fares.

F. Q., II, iv, 7.

The Scotch dialect has it for swift
motion. See *Jamieson*. Used only
with *at*, except when made an
adjective.

†*Sur.* Howsoever the lord be pleased to thinke of
the service, a surveyor ought to know it, that when
he shall be demanded of the lord, what hee thinke-th
the wood to be worth to be so d, he may be able to
answere it, and give a reason for that he saith, and
not to speak *at random* or by gesse, without some
ground of reason or prooffe.

Norden's Surveiers Dialogue, 1610.

To RANDON. To stray in a wild man-
ner; *randonner*, French.

Shall leave them free to *random* of their will.

Ferreux and Port., O. Pl., i, 116.

RANGER OF TURNBULL. An office
given to Knockum, a horse-dealer, in
Ben Jonson's play of *Bartholomew*
Fair. He seems to be supposed to
have some superintendence over the
irregular inhabitants of *Turnbull-*
street. *Ursula* says to him, ironi-
cally,

O you are a sweet *ranger*, and look well to your
work! yonder is your punk of *Turnbull*, ramping
Alice, &c. *Act iv*, sc. 6.

See **TURNBULL**.

To RANGLE, v. To range, and move
about.

All that abode her blows their blood was spilt,
They scop'd best that here and thither *rangled*.
Har. Aristo., xix, 56.

RANNEL. A term of reproach to a
female. See in *ROYNISH*, where is
the only instance I have met with of
the word.

RANPIKE, or RANPICK, a. Said of
a tree beginning to decay at top from
age. So explained at the following
passage of *Drayton*:

Save Rowland, leaning on a *ranpik* tree,
Wasted with age, forlorn with woe was he.
Pastorals, Ecl. i, p. 1385.

He uses it elsewhere also:

The aged *ranpik* trunk, where plowmen cast their
seed. *Polyolt.*, x, p. 690.

On the night-crow sometimes you might see
Croaking, to sit upon some *ranpik* tree.
Mooncalf, p. 510.

To RAPE, v. To ravish.

To rape the fields with touches of her string.
Drayt. Ecl., v, 1407.

My sonne, I hope, hath met within my threshold
None of these household precedents, which are strong
And swift, to rape youth to their precipice.
B. Jous. Ev. Man., ii, 6.

Or had the syrens, on a neighbour shore,
Heard in what *raping* notes she did deplore
Her buried glory. *Browne's Past.*, B. i, song 5

RAPEFUL, a. Given to violence, o
lust,

To teach the *rapeful* Hycans marriage.

Byron's Trag., N

RAPIER AND DAGGER. Usually worn by the aide of each other.

Who had girt unto them a rapier and dagger, gilt, point pendant. *Greene's Quip for an Upt. C., B. 3.*
His sword a dagger had, its page,
That was but little for his age. *Hudib., I, i, 376.*

To fight with rapier and dagger together, was esteemed a gallant mode: Some will not stick to call Hercules himself a dastard, because forsooth he fought with a club, and not at the rapier and dagger. *Haringt. Ariosto, Pref.*
For the fashion of carrying the rapier in the hand, see GIRDLER.

To RAPP, v. To transport with admiration or astonishment; or simply to carry away.

He ever hastens to the end, and so
As if he knew it rapps his hearer to
The middle of his matter.

B. Jonson, Art of Poetry, vii, p. 177.

Hence *rapt*, which is still a poetical word; but used more absolutely by the old authors:

Look how our partner's *rapt*. *Macb., i, 3.*
You are *rapt*, sir, in some work. *Timon. of Ath., i, 1.*
And be sometimes so *rapt*,
As he would answer me quite from the purpose.

B. Jon. Volp., ii, 4.

To RAPT, v. To ravish, or carry off by violence.

Now as the Libyan lion, &c. —
Out-rushing from his denne *raps* all away.
Dan. Cis. Wars, vii, 96.

Met. to transport with pleasure.
See in RANCE.

When they in my defence are reasoning of my soil,
As *rept* with my wealth and beauties, learned grow.
Drayt. Polyolb., xiii, p. 925.

Found also as a substantive.

†**RARES.** Rarities?

Put downe, put downe, Tom Coryate,
Our latest *rare*, which glory not.

Coryat's Crudities, 1611.

RASCAL, s. Saxon, a lean beast.

Continued in that sense among hunters, for a deer not fit to hunt or kill.

Horns? even so: poor men alone? No, no, the noblest deer hath them as huge as the *rascal*.

As you I, ii, iii, 3.

Metaphors — as one should in reproach say to a poore man, thou *raskall* knave, where *raskall* is properly the hunter's terme given to young deere, lenne and out of season, and not to people. *Puttenk., p. 160.*

A father that doth let loose his son to all experiences, is most like a foud hunter, that letteth slip a whelp to the whole herd; twenty to one he shall fall upon a *rascal*, and let go the fair game.

Aesh. Scholem., p. 61.

The metaphorical sense is certainly not at all obsolete.

†**RASCIAN.**

The *rascians* eyes doe gaine the curse of yeares.
Whiting's Albino and Beliana, 1688.

To RASH. To strike by a glancing blow. *Mt. Stevens* says it was par-

ticularly applied to the stroke given by a boar.

He dreamt the boar had *rashed* off his helm.

Rich. III, iii, 2.

Ha! cur, avant, the boar so *rashes* thy hide.

Warner, Alb. Engl., vii, c. 36.

They buckled them together so,

Like unto wild boares *rashing*.

Percy's Reliques, i, p. 219.

Where the editor says, "*Rashing* seems to be the old hunting term, to express the stroke made by the wild boar with his fangs."

He strikes Clarindo, and *rashes* off his garland.

Daniel, Hym. Triumph, iv, 3.

Also to slash, or cut:

I mist my purpose in his arm, *rashed* his doublet
aleeve, ran him close by the left cheek, and through
his hair. *B. Jon. Ev. M. out of H., iv, 6.*

RASH, a. Sudden, hasty.

My lord, I have scarce leisure to salute you,
My matter is so *rash*. *Tro. and Cress., iv, 2.*

Though it work as strong

As acornitum, or *rash* gunpowder. *8 Hen. IV, iv, 4.*

As through the flourishing forest *rash* she fled.

Spens. F. Q., II, iii, 30.

RASH, s. A species of inferior silk, or silk and stuff manufacture; called in French, according to Howell, *burail*. *Vocab., § 25.* Skinner, deriving it from *sericum rasum* (after Minshew), makes it into *sattin*; but, as several authorities prove it to have been a cheap article, that cannot be right. Howell's *burail* is defined in a French Dictionary, as a species of *ratine*; but *burail*, which follows, is nearer our mark: "*Le burail est une sorte d'étoffe grossière dont les religieux Mandians font leurs habits.*" *Manuel Lexique.* Probably a kind of crape.

Be it therefore enacted, for the maintenance of the same trade in velvets, satins, sylkes, *rashes*, and other stuffs, as fitt for tearing as fine for wearing, &c.

Sixth Decree of Christmas Prince, p. 21.

Sleeveless his jerkin was, and it had been
Velvet, but 'twas now (so much ground was seen)
Become tuff taffaty; and our children shall
See it plain *rash* awhile, then nought at all.

Donne, Sat., iv, 31.

And with *mockado* suit, and judgment *rash*,
And tongue of *saye*, thou'lt say all is but trash.

Taylor, Water-Poet.

†**RASIN.**

Rasin, or the gumme of sweete trees, specially of the pine tree, both the wild and the tame: in olde time it was called *glasse*, for the clearenesse thereof.

Nomenclator, 1585.

RASPIS, s. The raspberry; the latter being only an abbreviation of *raspberry*. See under *RESPASS*, in which form Herrick has used it. *Raspis*, however, was the current name for a long time. Gerard describes it under

the name of "Rubus idæus, the *rappis* bush, or hind-berry." He says of it,

The *rappis* is planted in gardens: it groweth not wilde that I know of, except in a field by a village in Lancashire, called Harwood, not far from Blackburne.

P. 1273.

He was, however, mistaken, for it grows wild in several parts of the north of England, and south of Scotland. It is noticed similarly in Lyte's Dodoens. Another author says,

Rappis are of the same vertue that common brier or bramble is of.—It were good to keepe some of the juyce of *rappis*-berries in some wooden vessel, and to make it, as it were, *rappis* wine.

Langham, Gard. of Health, p. 523.

†Jelly of *rappises*.—First, strain your *rappises*, and to every quart of juce, add a pound and an half of sugar, pick out some of the fairest, and having strewed sugar in the bottom of the skillett, lay them in one by one; then put the juce upon them with some sugar, reserving some to put in when they boile; let them boile apace, and add sugar continually, till they are enough.

The Queen's Royal Cookery.

RAT, DR. A personage introduced into Ben Jonson's Masque of the Fortunate Isles, and seemingly of as notorious fame as Tom Thumb, with whom he is mentioned:

Or you may have come

In, Thomas Thumb,

In a pudding fat,

With Dr. Rat. Vol. viii, p. 178, ed. Giff.

Immediately after, the stage direction introduces these, with several other personages of like celebrity. Not possessing the invaluable and ancient history of Tom Thumb at hand, I cannot tell whether Dr. Rat is or is not a person celebrated in it.

RATS RHYMED TO DEATH, *prov.*

The fanciful idea that rats were commonly rhymed to death, in Ireland, arose probably from some metrical charm or incantation used there for that purpose. Sir W. Temple seems to derive it from the Runic incantations; for, after speaking of them in various ways, he adds, "And the proverb of *rhyming rats* to death, came I suppose from the same root." *Essay on Poetry*. It is very frequently alluded to:

I was never so *be-rhymed* since Pythagoras's time, that I was an *Irish rat*, which I can hardly remember.

As you like it, iii, 2.

Rhyme them to death, as they do *Irish rats*, in drumming tunes.

B. Jon. Post. Epil. to the Reader, vol. ii, p. 121.

And my poets

Shall with a satire steep'd in gall and vinegar

Rhyme 'em to death, as they do *rats* in Ireland.

Rand. Jeal. Lovers, v, 2.

Or the fine madrigal-man in rhyme, to have run him out of the country like an *Irish rat*.

B. Jon. Staple of News, Interm. after 4th act.

It is certainly alluded to in the following passage:

I am a ruiher of the *Irish* race,

And have already rimde thee staring mad.

But if thou cease not thy bald jests to spread,

I'll never leave till I have rimde thee dead.

Rhymes against Martin Marre-Prelate, in Herb. Typ. Antiq., p. 1689.

Swift has made it the vehicle of a very witty sneer against the poets of Ireland. Sir Ph. Sidney, he says,

Mentions *rhyming to death*, which (adds he) is said to be done in Ireland; and truly, to our honour be it spoken, that power, in a great measure, continues with us to this day

Adv. to a y. Poet, vol. ix, p. 407, Scott's edition.

†**RATE.** A ratification.

Never without the *rates*

Of all powers else.

Chapm. II, i, 508.

RATHE, a. Early, soon. Saxon. The comparative *rather* continues in common use. *Rathe* was used as late as Milton's time. See Johnson.

Bring the *rathe* primrose that forsaken dies.

Lycidas, l. 148.

Also Warton on that line.

Commanding him the time not idly to foreclose,

But *rathe* as he could rise, to such a gate to go.

Drayt. Polyolb. xii, p. 896.

Rather is the comparative, still used adverbially, in the sense of sooner, or more readily:

The *rather* [earlier] lambs been starvd with cold.

Spens. Shep. Kal., Feb., l. 83.

Rathest the superlative:

Early almost ripe to be cut (in June) whereas in England they seldom cut the *rathest* before the beginning of August, which is almost two moneths after.

Coryat. Crud., l. 76.

So it is no lesse ordinary that these *rathe*-ripen wits prevent their own perfection. Hall's Quo Vadis, p. 10.

In the west of England, says Warton, there is an early species of apple called the *rathe*-ripe.

†A sadder fate, if pity sayes to *rathe*,

'Tis to let sorrow and the ocean, wee'l bath

Our pen awhile in nectar, though we then

Steep it in gall again.

Chamberlayne's Pharonnida, 1659.

†**RATLER.** A hackney coach?

I in Bohemia saw that all but lords,

Or men of worth, had coaches drawne with cords:

And I my necke unto the rope would pawne,

That if our hackney *ratlers* were so drawne,

With cords, or ropes, or halters, chuse ye whether,

It quickly would bring downe the price of leather.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**RATTIN.** A rat. In older English *raton*.

When I'm drunke as any *rattin*,

Then I rap out nought but Lattin.

Law of Drinking, 1617, p. 32.

RATTLE-MOUSE. One of the names for a bat, more commonly called *fitter-mouse*, or *flicker-mouse*. Also **REREMOVEUSE**.

Not unlike the tale of the *rattlemouse*, who in the warres proclaimed between the four-footed beastes and the birdes, beyng sent for by the lyon to be at his musters, excused himself for that he was a foule, and flew with wings; and beyng sent for by the eagle, to serve him, sayd that he was a four-footed beest. *Pattenham*, B. ii, ch. 13, p. 113.

See FLICKERMOUSE.

†**RATTOON**. An Indian black ratten cane?

Mr. Hawley did give me a little black rattoon, painted and tilt. *Pepys' Diary*, 1680.

RAUGHT. The old preterite of the verb to reach.

The moon was a month old, when Adam was no more,

And *raught* not to five weeks, when he came to five score. *Love's L. L.*, iv, 2.

The hand of death hath *raught* him. *Ant. and Cleop.*, iv, 9.

Can I complaine of this revenge she *raught*. *Mirr. for Mag.*, p. 79.

Whom when the palmer saw in such distresse,
Sir Guyon's sword he lightly to him *raught*. *Spens. F. Q.*, II, viii, 11.

RAUGHTER, *s*. An irregular and unusual mode of spelling the word rafter.

I will rather hang myself on a *raughtier* in the house, than be so haied in the sea. *Lyly, Galathea*, i, 3.

RAVINE, or **RAVIN**, *s*. Prey.

That would his rightfull *ravine* rend away. *Spens. F. Q.*, I, v, 8.

His deepe devouring jawes
Wyde gaped, like the grisly mouth of hell,
Through which into his darke abyss all *ravin* fell. *Ibid.*, xi, 12.

†His owne bodie was solemnly buried * * but the carcasses of his garde were cast out into the fieldes, there to bee devoured of beastes and hyrdes of *ravyn*. *Holinshed's Chronicles*.

To RAVINE. To devour, swallow up; *reafian*, Saxon.

Thriftless ambition, that wilt *ravin* up
Thine owe life's means. *Macb.*, ii, 4.

Like rats that *ravin* down their proper bane. *Meas. for Meas.*, i, 3.

This word is more usually spelt *raven*.

See T. J. in that place.

RAVINE, *adj*. Ravenous.

Better 'twere
I met the *ravine* lion when he roar'd
With sharp constraint of hunger. *All's W.*, iii, 2.

Perhaps *ravin'd*, in *Macbeth*, iv, 1, should be corrected to *ravine*, which will suit a shark as well as a lion.

†**RAVISH**. To take away by force.

Spens. I mett with a disaster coming up, something has *ravish'd* the tassell of my garter, and discompos'd the whole fabrick; 'twill cost mee an houres patience to reforme it. *Marmyon's Fine Companion*, 1633.

RAWLY, *adv*. Hastily, without preparation; from *raw*, in the extended sense of unprepared.

Some crying for a surgeon; some upon their wives left poor behind them; some upon the debts they owe; some upon their children *rawly* left. *Hen. V.*, iv, 1.

That this is the true meaning, appears from the use of *rawness* in another passage:

Why in that *rawness* left you wife and child,
Those precious motives, those strong knots of love,
Without leave taking. *Macbeth*, iv, 2.

To RAY. To defile; not from *beuray*, which, in this sense, is only a compound of ray, like *bedaub* from daub, *bespatter* from spatter, and many others. Probably from one sense of *rayer*, French. See Cotgrave in that word.

Was ever man so beaten? was ever man so *ray'd*? *Tam. of Shr.*, iv, 1.

With botes on his legges all durtie and *rayed*, as though he were newlye lighted from his horse. *Painter's Pal. Pleas.*, i, sign. R 8.

From his soft eyes the teares he wipt away,
And from his face the filth that did it *ray*. *Spens. F. Q.*, VI, iv, 23.

Commonly so used by Spenser. Probably, therefore, "*rayed* with the yellows," in *Taming of Shr.*, iii, 2, means defiled or discoloured with that disorder. Minshew has "to *raie*, or defile, *v. beraie*." To *beray*, or, as often erroneously spelt, *beuray*, is explained by Minshew, and all the early lexicographers, to defile in the worst way, to pollute with ordure, &c. This sense, however, was not recollected, when the letter B was in the press. Upton remarks, that the Greek *παῖω*, *corrumpo*, comes very near to this.

RAY, *s*. Order of battle, ranks of soldiers, &c.; abbreviated from *array*.

So that when both the armies were in *ray*,
And trumpet's blast on ev'ry side was blown. *Mirr. Mag.*, p. 119.

And all the damsels of that town in *ray*,
Came dancing forth. *Spens. F. Q.*, V, xi, 34.

We brake their *raies* and forc'd the king to flie. *Ibid.*, p. 21.

But I too bold rush'd in with sword and shield
To breake their *raies*. *Ibid.*, p. 27.

†Such favour loe them lady Fortune lent.
By Mars his force, their *raies* and ranckes hee rent. *Mirrour for Magistrates*, 1567.

†**RAY**. A sort of cloth.

Anciently the cloth *ray*, and coloured clothes were limited to their length and breadth. *Golden Fleece*, 1657.

RAYED. Striped, or braided in lines; from the French *raie*, a stripe.

With two Provencial roses on my *rayed* shoes. *Hamlet*, iii, 2.

The first folio, however, reads *rac'd*; and *rayed* is only a conjecture of Pope's. Stowe's Chronicle is quoted for the mention of women's hoods, "*reyed*, or striped." The word certainly had that meaning, and Chaucer is quoted as describing a feather bed *rayid*, or striped, with gold.

RAYON, s. A ray, as of light. A French word, adopted by Spenser, and by no other author that I have remarked.

Nor brick nor marble was the wall in view,
But shining christall, which, from top to base,
Out of her womb a thousand *rayons* threw.

Visions of Belley, v. 21.

RAZE. *Raze of ginger*; Theobald pretends that this differs from *race of ginger*, which means only a root, whereas this means a bale or package.

I have a gammon of bacon, and two *razes of ginger*, to be delivered as far as Charing Cross. 1 *Hen. IV.*, ii, 1.

We cannot but suppose that these which were parcels, to be delivered by a carrier, were more than the small pieces commonly called *races of ginger*; but I cannot believe that the words are really different. Both must be derived from the Spanish *rayz*, meaning a root, and might be applied indifferently to small pieces, or large packages. As for the magnitude of a single root, alleged by Mr. Warner, I believe it to be a mistake. Mr. Malone has very properly remarked, that Dr. Grew, in the Philosophical Transactions, speaks of a single root of ginger, as uncommonly large, which weighed only fourteen ounces. In the passage above quoted, it is not necessary to suppose the carriers quite accurate in their expression.

READ. See **REDE**.

†**READE, SIMON.** A person alluded to in Ben Jonson's *Alchemist*, i, 2. Rymer, *Fœd.*, vol. xvi, says that "Simon Read, of St. George's, Southwark, professor of physic, was indicted for the invocation of wicked spirits, in order to find out the name of the person who stole [in 1608] £37 10s. from Tobias Mathews, of St. Mary Steynings in London."

†**To READY.** To make ready.

A thousand bracelets, jewels, pearls, and rings,
With gold of sundry stamps, the king prepares,
And having *readied* all these costly things,
In a poore pedlers trusse he packs his wares.

Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

READY, TO MAKE, v. To dress, to make fit to go out; as to make *unready*, is to undress. See **UNREADY**. She must do nothing of herself, not eat, Drink, say "Sir, how do ye," make her *ready*, *unready*, Unless he bid her. *B. & F. Tamer T.*, i, 1.

As this phrase is often used, *ready* may certainly bear its usual signification, but *unready* cannot be so explained.

I pray you make hast, and make you *ready*.

Florio, 2 Fr., p. 11.

The speaker is there waiting while the person dressed himself.

†**REAL.** Sincere.

Then the governor told them, if they were *real*, as they professed, he should expect their ready and free concurrence with him in all affairs tending to the public service. *Memoirs of Colonel Hutchinson, 1643.*

REALME, s. Kingdom; frequently pronounced, and sometimes even written, *reame*.

The whiles his life ran forth in blondie streame,
His soule descended down into the Stygian *reame*.

Spens. P. Q., IV, viii, 46.

For brought up in the broyles of these two *reames*,
They thought best flabing still in troubled streames.

Dan. Civ. Wars, i, 89.

And such as have the regiment of *realmes*

With justice mixt, avoiding all extreames.

Mirr. for Mag., 312.

Shall find that to curb the prince of a *reame*,
Is even (as who saith) to strive with the streame.

Ibid., p. 263.

Harington, in his Epigrams, ii, 31, rhymes it to *blaspheme*, and in 45 of the same book, to *streame*, though in both places he writes it *realme*.

To REAM, v. Grose, in his Glossary, attributes it to the Exmoor dialect, and explains it to stretch. Herrick applies it to wool; so it should mean, "stretching wool."

Farewell the flax, and *reaming* wooll,
With which thy house was plentiful.

Sacr. Poems, p. 44.

†His full grownne stature, high his head, lookes higher
rise;

His pearching hornes are *ream'd* a yard beyond easies.

A Herringe Tayle, 1596.

†**To REAN.** To reign, or draw back.

But th' angry steed, rising and *reaning* proudly,
Striking the stones, stamping and neighing loudly,
Calls for the combat, plunges, leaps, and prances.

Du Bartas.

†**REAP-MAN.** A reaper.

A *reape-man*, or he that reapeth the corne, messor.

Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1608, p. 76.

†**REARDORSE, or REARDOSS.** A sort of open hearth for fire, without grate.

Now have we manie chimnies, and yet our tenderlings
complaine of rieuemes, catarrhs, and poces; then had
we none but *reardosses*, and our heads did never ake.

Harrison

Also, you shall inquire of all armorers and other
artificers using to work in mettall, which have or use
any *reardosses*, or any other places dangrous or
perillous for fire.

Callthrop's Reports, 1670.

REAR-MOUSE, s. A bat; more properly *rere-mouse*, being pure Saxon, *there-mus*, which is exactly equivalent

to *fitter-mouse*, from *rheran*, to agitate, or flutter. It has been speciously derived from the English word to *rear*, in the sense of to raise, as being able to raise itself into the air; but this is erroneous.

Some war with *rear-mice* for their leathern wings.

Mids. N. Dr., ii, 3.

Coles has "a *rear-mouse*, *vespertilio*;" and "to *rear*, *emico*, *se attollere*."

See RERE-MOUSE.

REARE, v. To take up, or take away. Spenser, I believe, is singular in so using it.

He, in an open turney lately held,

Pro' me the honour of that game did *reare*.

F. Q., IV, vi, 6.

Milton has used it for to carry up:

Up to a hill anon his steps he *rear'd*.

Par. Reg., ii, 285.

REARE, a. Under-dressed; not yet quite disused, as applied to meat. From *hrere*, raw, Saxon.

There we complain of one *rears*-roasted chick,
Here meat worse cookt nere makes us sick.

Har. Epig., iv, 6.

REARLY, adv. Early.

B. I'll bring it to-morrow.

D. Do very *rearly*, I must be abroad else.

To call the maids. *Fl. Two Noble Kinsm.*, iv, 1.

Gay has *rear*, in the sense of early:

Then why does Cuddy leave his cot so *rear*.

Shepherd's Week, Monday, v. 6.

The note says, "*Rear*, an expression in several counties of England, for *early in the morning*."

REAR-WARD, s. The rear, the latter end of anything.

But with a *rearward* following Tybalt's death,
Boucou is banished.

Rom. & Jul., iii, 2.

It is used several times in the authorised version of the Bible, but in most editions is absurdly spelt *rereward*, which conceals the etymology, and makes the word the less intelligible. See Numb. x, 25; Josh. vi, 9; Is. lii, 12, lviii, 8, and other places.

Myself would, on the *rearward* of reproaches,

Strike at thy life. *Much Ado*, iv, 1

†**REASON.** A fruit of some kind.

A medlar and a hartichoke,

A crab and a small *reason*.

Cotgrave's Wits Interpreter, 1671, p. 219.

REASTY, a. Rancid; applied to bacon. Apparently the same word as *rusty*, which is now used. Coles, however, has *reasy* as synonymous, and translates it into Latin by "*reses, deses*;" also "*reasiness, pigritia*."

Lay flitches a salting.

Through folly too beastly,

Much bacon is *reasty*. *Tassor, Nov. Abstract*.

Hence, probably, REEZED, *infra*.

†**To REAVE.** To deprive of, or take from.

Therefore (though no part of his worth to *reave* him)

We now for matters more allide must leave him.

Heywood's Troia Britannica, 1609.

REBARD. Some drug. An apothecary is boasting of his nostrums, and mentions a great part of the *materia medica*, but not *rhubarb*; perhaps therefore that is meant. Many of the names are perverted, and *rhebarbarum* is found, in medical books, as well as *rhabarbarum*. It might, perhaps, be then more valuable.

I have a boxe of *rebard* here,

Which is as deyntly as it is dery;

So help me God, and hollydam,

Of this I wolde not geve a dram

To the beste frende I have in Englands grounde,

Though he wolde give me twente pounde.

For though the stomake do it abhor,

It pourgeth you cleane from the coler.

Four Ps., O. Pl., i, 77.

To REBATE. To make blunt or obtuse.

But doth *rebate* and blunt his natural edge

With profits of the mind, study and fast.

Mas. for Mens., i, 5.

Ah, wherein may our duty more be seen,
Than striving to *rebate* a tyrant's pride.

Edw. III., i, 1.

That can *rebate* the edge of tyranny.

Discreetness of Suff., sign. C 4.

Might our love

Rebate this sharpe edge of your bitter wrath.

Weakest goeth to the Wall, sign. I.

Could not *rebate* the strength that Basni brought.

Lodge & Greene, Looking Glass, &c., sign. A 3 b.

It was also used in trade, as discount allowed for prompt payment. See Blount's Glossogr.

REBATO, s. A falling collar, or band.

In French *rabat*, a collar. Cotgrave has, "*Rabat*—a *rebatoe* for a woman's ruffe." Properly, therefore, *rabato*; but almost uniformly spelt otherwise in English books.

And broke broad jests upon her narrow heele,

Poakt her *rebatoes*, and snarvied her steela.

Day's Law Tricks, act ii, sign. C 2 b.

Please you to have, madame, a ruffe, band, or a *rebat*.

Bronnell, Dial. 1.

Give me my *rebato* of cut-worke edged; is not the wyer after the same sort as the other?

Ibid.

Where the wire is translated *porte-rabat*. The wire supported it in its shape. It is here also mentioned:

I would not have a bodkin or a cuff,

A bracelet, necklace, or *rebato* wire,

Nor anything that ever was call'd her's.

A Woman k., O. Pl., vii, 324.

Alas, her soule struts round about her neck,

Her seate of sense is her *rebato* net. *Marston*, p. 206.

See RABATO.

REBECK, s. An instrument of music,

having cat-gut strings, and played with a bow; but originally with only two strings, then with three, till it was exalted into the more perfect violin, with four strings. It is thought to be the same with *ribible*, being a Moorish instrument, and in that language called *rebeb*. Thence it passed into Italy, where it became *ribeca*, or *ribeba*, whence our English word. See Hawkins's History of Music, vol. ii, p. 86, note. Aimericus, quoted by Du Cange, says,

*Quidam rebecam arcuabant,
Muliebrem vocem contingentes. In voc. Bandosa.*

Which proves that it was played with a bow. The imitation of a female voice by it, shows its delicacy. Drayton makes it plaintive:

He turn'd his *rebeck* to a mournful note,
And thereto sung this doleful elegy. *Ecl.*, ii, p. 1391.

Milton calls it jocund. *L'Allegro*, v. 91. But, of course, its expression depended on the player. One of Shakespeare's musicians is named *Hugh Rebeck*. *Rom. & Jul.*, iv, 5. See also Warton's note on the *Allegro*. Florio has it *ribecca*, and translates it, "An instrument called a *rebecke*, a croud, or fidler's kit." Menage has it under *Ribeba*, but describes the instrument erroneously.

†*Pandura. παρδούρα, παρδούρις*. Musicum instrumentum trichordon, triplicibus fidibus tensum. Rebec, rebecquin. A fiddle: a *rebecke*: a violon.

Nomenclator, 1585.

RECHEAT, s. A recall, or retreat; from the old French *recept*, or *recet*. A hunting term, for a certain set of notes, sounded on the horn, to call the dogs off. In the Gentleman's Recreation, it is called, "A farewell at parting," and it is expressed in notes, on a plate.

I will have a *recheat* winded in my forehead.

Much Ado, i, 1.

Meaning, "I will supply *horns* for such a purpose."

When you blow the death of your fox, in the field or covert, then you must sound three notes, with three winds; and *recheat*, mark you, sir, upon the same with three winds.

Returne from Pernassus, ii, 5, Or. of Dr., iii, 238.

See the various old books on hunting.

†In hunting I had as leave stand at the *reccit*, as at the loosing; in running rather endure long with an easie amble, then leave off, being out of wind with a swift gallop,

Lyly's Euphues.

To RECHEAT, v. To play the notes

called a *recheat* on the horn. Drayton writes it *rechate*:

Rechating with his horn, which then the hunter
cheers,
While still the lusty stag his high-palm'd head up-
bears. *Polyolb.*, xiii, p. 917.

RECHLESS. See **RETCHLESSE**.

To RECK. To care, or calculate; from *recan*, Saxon. The same word from which *reckon* is also made.

My master is of churlish disposition,
And little *recks* to find the way to heaven,
By doing deeds of hospitality. *As you l. it, ii, 4.*

Abundantly illustrated by Johnson; but, in the passage which he quotes from Shakespeare, it is only a conjecture of Warburton's, instead of *keepe*, which all the old editions give:

If I do lose thee, I do lose a thing
That none but fools would *keep*.

Meas. for Meas., iii, 1.

To keep has been shown to mean to *care for*, in several instances. See to **TAKE KEEP**.

RECKLESS, a. Careless, indifferent.

I am *reckless* what I do
To spite the world. *Macb.*, iii, 1.
I'll after, more to be revenged on Glamour,
Than for the love of *reckless* Silvia.

Two Gent. Fer., v, 2.

See Johnson.

To RECLUSE, v. To shut up. This obsolete verb was first noticed by Mr. Todd, who has exemplified it from Donne and Howell. The classical sense of *reclusus*, was "opened;" but, in the Latin of the middle ages, it was reversed, and signified a person shut up, or secluded from society. Hence this verb, and many other derivatives of the adjective *recluse*, which are little used, if not altogether obsolete. As *recluseness*, *reclusive*, &c. See Todd. See also Du Cange. The latter word is found in Shakespeare:

And, if it sort not well, you may conceal her
(As beat befits her wounded reputation)
In some *recluse* and religious life. *Much Ado*, iv, 1.

To RECORD, v. n. To sing; applied particularly to the singing of birds.

And, to the nightingale's complaining notes,
Tune my distresses, and *record* my woes.

Two Gent. Fer., v, 8.

For you are fellows only know by rote,
As birds *record* their lessons.

B & Ft. Valentinian, ii, 1.

The nymph did earnestly contest
Whether the birds or she *recorded* best.

Browne, Brit. Past., B. ii, Song 4.

Fair Philomel night-musick of the spring,
Sweetly *records* her tuneful harmony.

Drayt. Ecl., 4to, 1593, sign. A 4.

Much altered in the later editions.

Also, to remember :

O wretched prince, ne dost thou yet *record*
The yet fresh murders done within the lande
Of thy forefathers. *Ferrex & Porr.*, O. Pl., i, 138.

Recordeth, for remember thou, is the
old form of the imperative :

Recordeth Dionysius the king,
That with his rigour so his realm oppress.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 440.

†RECORDANCE. Remembrance.

The state of Israel, Judah, and their kings,
This booke againe againe *recordance* brings.

Howell's Familiar Epistles, 1650.

RECORDER, *s.* A kind of flute, or
pipe. Mr. Stevens says a *large*
flute; but sir John Hawkins proves
that it was rather a flageolet, or small
flute. *Hist. Music*, iv, 479. Dr.
Burney also says explicitly, "A *re-*
*cor*der is a flageolet, or bird-pipe"
(*Hist. of Music*, iii, p. 356, n), which
sufficiently accounts for the name,
because birds were taught to *record*
by it. In his excellent *Illustrations*
of Shakespeare, Mr. Douce says, that
"in modern cant, the *recorders* of
corporations are termed *flutes*." Vol.
ii, p. 249. If so, the jest must be
ancient; and they who now use it
are probably ignorant of its meaning.
He also tells a facetious story, of a
recorder of a town, who was told,
"that Pepper and Piper were as
different as a pipe and a *recorder*."
In the frontispiece to an old collection
of songs, called *Thesaurus Musicus*,
1693, are two angels playing on small
flageolets, and in front is written
lessons for the *recorder*.

Indeed he hath played on this prologue like a child
on a *recorder*; a sound, but not in government.

Mids. N. Dr., v, 1.

O, the *recorders*, let me see one;—will you play
upon this pipe?
The other shepherds pulling out *recorders*, which
possessed the place of pipes. *Sidn. Arcadia*.
He disdain'd to learn to play of the flute or *recorder*.

North's Plut., 211 E.

See Johnson, where is an example
from Bacon, describing it as having a
small bore.

†RECOVER, *s.* Recovery.

'He witness, when I had recovered him,
The princes head being split against a rocke
Past all *recover*. *Tragedy of Hoffman*, 1631.

RECOURSE, *s.* Frequent course, re-
petition.

Not Priamus and Hecuba on knees
Their eyes o'ergalled with *recourse* of tears.

Tro. and Cress., v, 3.

To RECULE, *v.* To retreat; from the
French, *reculer*.

Was forced now in towns for to *recule*.

Gasc., 1587, sign. h 4.

And forced them —

Backe to *recule*.

Spens. F. Q., V, xi, 47.

†Display my banner with a good courage; march
forth like strong and robustious champions; and begin
the battle like hardy conquerors. The battle is at
hand, and the victory approacheth, and, if we shame-
fully *recule* or cowardly flee, we and all our sequel be
destroyed and dishonoured for ever.

Proclamation of Henry VII.

RECULE, *s.* A retreat.

Where having knowledge of Omoro his *recule*, he pur-
sued him. *Holins. Hist. of Irel.*, F 3, col. 2 b.

To RECURE. To cure again, or re-
cover; or, simply, to cure.

Which to *recure*, we heartily solicit
Your gracious self to take on you the charge,
And kingly government, of this your land.

Rich. III., iii, 7.

In western waves his weary waggon did *recure*.

Spens. F. Q., I, v, 44.

Spenser sometimes wrote *recoure*,
perhaps supposing it to be only
another form of *recover*; or, perhaps,
as Mr. Todd supposes, only to make
his rhyme appear more exact :

For sometimes Paridell and Blandamour
The better had, and bet the others backe;
Eftsoones the other did the field *recoure*.

F. Q., IV, ix, 25.

Recover certainly is the sense in that
passage.

RECURE, *s.* Cure. The existence of
this substantive, which means exactly
cure, seems sufficiently to prove that
the word is not made from *recover*.
Yet there are authorities both ways.

War, fire, blood, and pains without *recure*.

Tancr. and Gism., O. Pl., ii, 168.

I have seen him to my griefe, and sought *recure* with
despaire.

Lyly's Endim., iii, 1.

RED, *a.* Applied to gold, as an epi-
thet.

Thou shew'st an honest nature; weep'st for thy
master?

There's a *red rogue*, to buy thee handkerchiefs.

B. and Fl. Mad Lover, v, 4.

That is, a piece of gold, which she
then gives him. See RUDDOCK.

RED BEARD. The infamy attached
to a red beard has been explained
under the article JUDAS COLOURED.
In a jocular commendation of a con-
stable, who was also a watchman, it
is suggested that his beard ought to
be more *red*; doubtless, to strike
terror :

Oh thou child of the night! be friends, shake hands.
Thou art a proper man, if *thy beard were redder*:
remember thy worshipful function.

B. and Fl. Love's Cure, ii, 1.

RED BULL, THE. One of the old theatres in London was so called; it was in St. John street, Clerkenwell.

Then will I confound her with compliments, drawn from the plays I see at the Fortune and *Red Bull*, where I learn all the words I speak and understand not. *Albumazar*, O. Pl., vii, 155.

See Mr. Malone's History of the Stage. T. Heywood's play of the Four Prentices of London, is stated in the title to have "been divers times acted at the *Red Bull*, by the queen's majesty's servants," 1612. A view of the interior of this theatre is given in a work entitled *Londina Illustrata*, (1819) 4to. from the frontispiece to a collection of drolls (or farces) there acted, and published by Francis Kirkman, 1672. The publisher there says, "I have seen the *Red Bull* play-house, which was a large one, so full that as many went back for want of room as had entered." The plate represents Thomas Cox (a favorite) and other actors, on the stage. This theatre was disused soon after the Restoration, (for it had been licensed under the usurpation, for drolls only) and the site is now occupied by other buildings. It is, however, distinctly shown in the first edition of Strype's Stowe, (1720). The street is now called Woodbridge-street, but was formerly *Red Bull Yard*. Other curious particulars are detailed in *Londina Illustrata*.

RED LATTICE. A lattice window, painted red; the customary distinction of an ale-house, in Shakespeare's time. Hence *red-lattice phrases* are equivalent to "ale-house language."

Your cat-a-mountain looks, your *red-lattice* phrases, and your bold beating oaths. *Merr. W. W.*, ii, 3. He called me even now, my lord, through a *red-lattice*, and I could discern no part of his face from the window. *2 Hen. IV*, ii, 1.

No, I am not sir Jeffery Balardo: I am not as well known by my wit, as an ale-house by a *red lattice*.

Marston's Anton, and *Melida*, act v. Be mild in a tavern! 'tis treason to the *red-lattice*, enemy to the sign post, and slave to humour.

Mis. of Inf. Marr., O. Pl., v, 44.

It is sometimes corruptly written *lettice*:

That knows not of what fashion dice are made,
Nor ever yet lookt towards a *red lettice*.

Chapman's All Fools, sign. H 4.

Some have confounded the *chequers* with the *red lattice*; but if there

were any doubt, the following passage might remove it:

I see then a tavern and a bawdy house have faces much alike; the one hath *red grates* next the door, the other hath peeping holes within doors.

Massing. Virg. Mart., iii, 8.

RED PLAGUE. One of the diseases imprecated by Caliban upon his master. *Temp.* i, 2. Mr. Steevens says that the erysipelas was anciently so called; but he gives no proof of it, and I believe there was none to be given. Shakespeare doubtless meant to give the epithet *red* to the disease usually called the plague. He joins it equally with pestilence:

Now the *red pestilence* strike all trades in Rome,
And occupations perish. *Coriol.*, iv, 1.

RED-SHANKS. A familiar and rather contemptuous name for the Scottish Highlanders; from their red complexion. See Todd.

It seems here to be applied also to the native Irish:

And when the *redshanks* on the borders by
Incursions made, and rang'd in battell stood
To bear his charge; from field he made them fly,
Where *flahie Moine* did blush with crimson blood.
England's Eliza, *Mirr. M.*, 804.

Moyne is an Irish river, in the county of Galway; and the passage relates to the exploit of Sir — Bingham, in Ireland.

Also a common name for the *scolopax calidris*, or pool snipe. See Montagu's Ornithology.

†For once in the years, which is the whole month of August, and sometimes part of September, many of the nobility and gentry of the kingdom (for their pleasure) doe come into these high-land countries to hunt, where they doe conforme themselves to the habite of the high-land-men, who for the most part speake nothing but Irish; and in former time were those people which were called the *red-shanks*.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

RED-CAP, MOTHER. A personage whose fame is still maintained by means of the sign of a public house, at the division of the road from Tottenham Court to Hampstead and Highgate. In her history we are rather deficient, but she is mentioned in Randolph's Muse's Looking Glass, (1638) and the house is called her hall:

Then for the painting, I bethink myself
That I have seen in *Mother Red-cap's hall*,
In painted cloth, the story of the prodigal.

O. Pl., ix, p. 813.

At least, this may serve to illustrate the fact, that *painted cloth* was actu-

ally painted, not woven in colours.
See **PAINTED CLOTH**.

†Xo. die Marci, 1594-5.

Tho. Creede.] Entred for his copie under thandes of bothe the wardens a booke entituled *Mother Redd cappe* her last will and testament conteyning sundry conceipted and pleasant tales furnished with moche varietie to move delighte. vj. d. *Stationers' Books*.

†To **REDARGUE**. To reproach.

They were *redargued* mooste cruelly,
Threatened also to forgoe their lvyngge.

British Bibliographer, iv, 201.

REDE, *s.*, variously spelt, **READE**, **REED**, &c. Advice, knowledge, learning.

Himself the primrose path of dalliance treads,
And recks not his own *rede*. *Hamlet*, i, 3.
When kings of foresette will neglect the *rede*
Of best advise, and yelde to pleasing tales.

Forrester and Porre, O. Pl., i, 139.

Soothsaying sibyls sleeping long agone
We have their *reed*, but few have conn'd their art.

Drayton, Ecl., iv, p. 1399.

Marke well my tale, and take good heed to it,
Recount it well, and take it for good *reed*.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 469.

The man is blest that hath not lent
To wicked *rede* his ear. *Ps.* 1st. Sternh. old ed.

To **REDE**, *v.* To advise.

Therefore I *rede* you three go hence, and within keepe close.
Gammer Gurton, O. Pl., ii, p. 54.
Dispatch, I *read* you, for your enterprize is betrayed.

North's Plut.

Also to understand, to conceive :

Right hard it was for wight which did it heare,
To *rede* what manner musick that mote be.

Spens. F. Q., II, xii, 70.

†**REDEMPTOUR**. Redeemer.

Record of propheta thou shalt be *redemptour*,
And singular repast of everlasting lyf.

Candlemas Day, ap. *Hawkins*, i, 23.

†**REDEVEABLE**. Beholden.

I must acknowledge my selfe exceedingly *redeveable* to
Fortunes kindnesse (continued he) for addressing me
into the company of a man whose acquaintance I
shall be proud to purchase.

Comical History of Francion, 1655.

†**REDEEMLESS**. Irrecoverable.

The duke, the hermit, Lodowick, and my selfe,
Will change his pleasures into wretched
And *redeemelesse* misery. *Tragedy of Hoffman*, 1631.

To **REDUCE**, *v.* Bring back; a Latinism, *reduco*, Latin. Probably the first sense of the word, when made English.

Ahate the edge of traitors, gracious lord,
That would *reduce* these bloody days again,
And make poor England weep in streams of blood.

Rich. III., v, 3.

The mornyng forsakyng the golden bed of Titan
reduced the desyred day.

Hist. of Lucretia, (1560) cit. *Steevens*.

So freshly to my minde

Hath this young prince *redus'd* his father's wrong.
Battle of Alcazar, (1594) sign. E 1 b.

REECHY, *a.* Smoky, black with smoke; from *recan*, Saxon. The same word from which to *reek* (or smoke) is made. Written also *reeky*, as in *Rom.* and *Jul.* iv, 1.

Sometime fashioning them like Pharaoh's soldiers in the *reechy* painting.

Much Ado, iii, 3.

The *reechy* painting means probably the painted cloth, in an alehouse or tavern, black with smoke. See **PAINTED CLOTH**.

The kitchen malkin pins

Her richest lockram round her *reechy* neck.

Coriol., ii, 1.

And wash his face, he lookt so *reechilie*,

Like bacon hanging on the chinnie rooffe.

Dabr. Belchier. See me and see me not, sign. C 2 b.

†**REEDBEERE**. A bed of reeds.

Arundinetum, Plin. Lieu ou croissent les roseaux.

A place where reedes grow: a *reedbeere*.

Nomenclatur.

REEK, *s.* The original form of the word, now written and spoken *rick*, a stack of hay or corn. Johnson derives it from a German word, meaning a pile of anything.

I'll instantly set all my minds to thrashing
Of a whole *reek* of corn.

B. Jons. Es. M. out of H., ii, 1.

Dryden uses it in the same form. See Johnson. Also smoke, or vapour; from the Saxon word above mentioned, in **REECHY**.

You common cry of curs! whose breath I hate

As *reek* o' the rotten fens.

Coriol., iii, 3.

To *reek* is still used; particularly the participle *reeking*.

†To **REESCAPE**. To rescue.

Give me leave to congratulate your happy return from the Levant, and the great honour you have acquir'd by your gailant comportment in Algier in *reescating* so many English slaves.

Hovell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

REEZED, *part.* Rusty, grown rank; applied to bacon.

Or once a weeke, perhaps, for novelty,
Reez'd bacon soulds shall fenest his family.

Hall, Satires, B. iv, Sat. 2.

What academick starved satyrast

Would gnaw *rez'd* bacon. *Marst. Scourge*, Sat. 3.

See **REASTY**.

To **REFELL**, *v.* To refute; *refello*, Latin. Seldom now used.

Here many of the greatest of the land
Accus'd were of the act, strong proofes brought out,
Which strongly were *refell'd*. *Dan. Civ. Wars*, iii, 13.
Cease then, Hephestion, with argument to seek to *refell* that which with their deity the gods cannot resist.

Alex. & Camp., O. Pl., ii, 108.

See also Johnson.

But here it seems rather to be put for *repelled*:

How I perswaded, how I pray'd and kneel'd;

How he *refell'd* me, and how I reply'd.

Meas. for Meas., v, 1.

REFOCILLATION. Repair of strength by refreshment, or nourishing foods given for that purpose; *refocillo*, Latin.

Marry, sir, some precious cordial, some costly *refocillation*.

Mad World, &c., O. Pl., v, 351.

This, and the verb *refocillate*, are pedantic words, seldom occurring.

To REFORM, v., for to repair.

He gave towards the *reforming* of that church (St. Helen's) five hundred marks. *Stowe*, p. 134.

REFORMADO, s. A military term, borrowed from the Spanish, signifying an officer who, for some disgrace, is deprived of his command, but retains his rank, and perhaps his pay. The French have *reformé* in the same sense, and I think we read of *reformed captains* in some English authors.

Into the likeness of one of these *reformados* had he moulded himself. *B. Jon. Es. M. in his H.*, iii, 9.

Although your church be opposite

To ours, as Black Friars are to White,

In rule and order; yet I grant

You are a *reformado* saint. *Hudibr.*, II. ii, 115.

That is, a degraded, inferior kind of saint; not a regular and complete one.

It has been sometimes used otherwise, in an ecclesiastical sense, but not commonly; for monks whose order had been reformed. See Todd.

†*Cut.* Why as you and all other gentlemen should ha' done; I carri'd him in a troop of *reformado* officers; most of them had been under my command before! *Cowley's Cutler of Coleman-street*, 1663.

To REFRAIN, v. a., in the sense of to restrain, is not peculiar to Psalm lxxvi, 10, and 12. It is well exemplified in Johnson.

†**REFRET.** The refrain of a song or ballad.

Vers inferé; refrain de ballade. A verse often interlaced: the foot, *refret*, or burden of the ditty.

Nomenclator.

REFT, pret. and part. of to reave.

To take away. This word so frequently occurs in Spenser and Shakespeare, and even later authors, that it hardly requires explanation or exemplification.

†**REFUSE.** "God *refuse* me" was formerly a fashionable imprecation. It occurs in Vittoria Corombona, i, 1.

REGALS. A musical instrument, made with pipes and bellows like an organ, but small and portable. See the instruments delineated in Hawkins's History of Music, vol. ii, p. 448. It is thus described by Mr. Carter, architect:

A portable organ, having one row of pipes giving the treble notes, and the same number of keys. Representations of *regalls* shew as if they were fastened to the shoulder, while the right hand touched the keys, and the left was employed in blowing a small pair of bellows. *Gent. Mag.*, 1804, Part I, p. 338.

Rees's Cyclopaedia says, that "*regal*, in all Roman catholic countries, is a portable organ used in processions, carried by one person, and played upon by another." But when it is added, "the pipes are of reeds, for lightness of carriage," we detect a palpable mistake, deduced from the technical term of *reed stops*; by which are meant small wooden pipes, speaking by means of a contrivance similar to the reed or mouth-piece of a hautboy. To make organ pipes actually of reeds, is perhaps impossible. Of course these portable organs can have no deep notes, which would require large pipes. Written *rigola*, and *rigoles*, by Cotgrave and Florio. In the establishment of the royal chapel at St. James's, there was, within the last reign, a "tuner of the *regalls*." This instrument had keys, like the large organ. Snetzler (the famous organ-builder) remembered the instrument in use, in Germany. *Archæol.*, iii, 32. It seems to be only a conjecture of Mr. King's, that there was a pair of *regals* in the organ loft at Haddon House. *Ibid.*, vi, 354. A pair, however, might mean only one, as an organ was commonly called a pair of organs.

In the stage-direction to Damon and Pithias, the playing of the *regalles* is twice mentioned. O. Pl., i, pp. 195 and 208. In the first it is said, "Here Pithias sings, and the *regalles* play." In the second, "Here the *regalles* play a mourning song." The name is Italian, and the dictionaries properly describe it. Antonini says, "*Regale*, sorte di strumento simile all' organo, ma minore." Florio, "*Regali*, regalities, &c. also instruments called *rigoles*."

REGENERATE, a., for degenerate.

Regenerate traitor, viper to the place
Where thou wast foster'd in thine infancy.

Edward III., i, 1.

REGENT, THE. One of the largest ships in the navy of Henry VIII was so called. It was burnt in an action with a French vessel.

A ryver ran bye,
So depe tyll chance had it forbidden,
Well might the *Regent* there have ryden.

Pour Pe. O. Pl., i, 85.
Though we are not acquainted with all the particular ships that formed the navy of Henry the Eighth, we know that among them were two very large ones; viz. the *Regent* and the *Harry Grace de Dieu*; the former being burnt in 1519, in an engagement with the French, occasioned Henry to build the latter.

Mr. Willett on Nav. Archit., Archaeol., xi, 158.

The ship was blown up, admiral sir Edward Howard then commanding the fleet. The action was remarkable. The ship of the French admiral took fire; and he, seeing his destruction inevitable, bore down upon the vessel of the English admiral, and grappling with her, resolved to make her share his fate. His vessel blew up first, and destroyed that English ship. See Hume's animated account of the action.

REGIMENT, s. Government, sovereign sway.

Only the adulterous Antony, most large
In his abominations, turns you off,
And gives his potent *regiment* to a trull
That noises it against us. *Ant. & Cleop.*, iii, 6.

For, but to honour thee
Is Edward pleas'd with kingly *regiment*.

Edward II. O. Pl., i, 319.
She thank'd the nymph, for her kinde succour lent,
Who strait tript to her watry *regiment*.

Brown, Brit. Past., B. I, s. iii, p. 61.
To give just form to every *regiment*,
Imparting to each part due strength and establishment.

Fletch. Purp. Let., ii, 6.
An ancient booke, hight Briton Moniments,
That of this land's first conquest did devise,
And old division into *regiments*,
Till it reduced was to one man's governments.

Spens. F. Q., II, ix, 79.
Rule of diet, now changed to *regimen*:

This may bring her to eat, to sleep, and reduce what's
now out of square with her, into their former law
and *regiment*. *Fletch. Two Noble Kinsm.*, iv, 3.

The Schola Salernitana, translated by Thomas Paynell (1575), has for its running title throughout, "The *Regiment of Health*."

†And now, after he had recovered the kingdome, he continued in the *regiment* thereof three yeares, not without greate trouble and inextingue commotions.

Holinshed's Chronicles, 1577.
†Astre, signe an ciel. The starres, or celestiall signes, which have the course of the yeare in *regiment*.

Nomenclator, 1586.
†In the *regiment* of health fruits are not very convenient for nourishment, for they nourish little, generate putridif bloud, and are full of superfluities.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.
†REGLEMENT. A rule.

Furthermore, I have commandment from his majesty, to move you in his name, to set down some certain *reglement* in matters of religion. *Wilson's James I.*

REGREET, s. A salutation, greeting again.

From whom he bringeth sensible *regreets*.

Mer. Ven., ii, 9.

Unyoke this seizure, and this kind *regreet*.

K. John, iii, 1.

After their reverence done, with kind *regreet*

Requited was. *Fairf. Tasso*, i, 34.

Yet ere myself could reach Virginia's chamber,

One was before me, with *regreets* from him,

I know his hand.

Webster's Appius, iii, 1; *Anc. Dr.*, v, 396.

To REGREET, v. To greet again, to salute.

Lo, as at English feasts, so I *regreet*

The daintiest last, to make the end more sweet.

Rich. II., i, 3.

I'll sayle to England to *regreete* the king.

Hector of Germ., sign. D 3.

To REGUERDON. To reward; from GUERDON.

Or been *reguerdon'd* with so much as thanks.

1 Hen. VI., iii, 4.

REGUERDON, s. Reward.

And in *reguerdon* of that duty done,

I gird thee with the valiant sword of York.

1 Hen. VI., iii, 1.

Chaucer uses it. The word is a mere compound of *guerdon*. As for either this or that having any relation to *regardum*, low Latin, it is perfectly idle; since the word *guerdon* itself is well known to be French, of all times. See GUERDON. Also Todd's Illustrations of Gower, &c.

†REIF. Robbery.

Meaning to live by *reif* of other mennes goodes, wherein they have no manner of propertie.

Holinshed's Chronicles.

†REIFFINGS. The same.

That many yeares after all theft and *reifings* were little heard of. *Ibid.*

To REJOURN, v. To adjourn, to put off to another day.

You wear out a good wholesome forenoon, in hearing a cause between an orange wife and a fossel-seller; and then *rejourne* the controversy of three-pence to a second day of audience.

Coriol., ii, 1.

Also to refer :
To the scriptures themselves I *rejourne* all such atheistical spirite.

Burt. Anat. Mel., p. 73.

†REISES. Perhaps a misprint for *reifes*, plunderings.

When Sapor understood how these proceedings framed, he tooke on and rag'd beyond all measure; and so rising in armes with greater preparation, by way of open *reises* and raising of booties wasted all Armenia.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†REISED. Rancid. See REASED.

Of beef and *reised* bacon store,

That is most fat and greasy,

We have likewise to feed our chaps,

And make them glib and easy.

King Alfred and the Shepherd.

To RELENT, has been used as an active verb, by Spenser and others, for to relax, or slacken, and even for to melt; *ralentir*, French.

But nothing might *relent* her hasty flight.

Spens. F. Q., III, iv, 49.

He uses also *relent*, as a substantive, for stop, or relaxation. The following example, in which it signifies to dissolve, or at least to soften, I borrow from Todd's Johnson :

Thou art a pearl which nothing can *relent*,
But vinegar made of devotion's tears.
Davies, Wit's Pilgr.

†RELIEF. A hunting term.

Amor. Now, sir, when you come to your stately gate,
as you sounded the recheat before, so now you must
sound the *reliefs* three times.

Returne from Parnassus, 1606.

RELISH, *s.* Taste, quality, or disposition.

You are three
That Rome should dote on; yet by the faith of men,
We have some old crab-trees here, that will not
Be grafted to your *relish*.
Coriol., ii, 1.

The first folio has *rallish*, but it is corrected in the second. The whole passage is quaint and singular, but so the poet chose to characterise Menenius, who speaks it.

†RELUCTATION. Astruggling against.

Nor do our *reluctations* us avail:
Since fortune forceth, let's with fortune fall.
Virgil, by Ficars, 1632.

RELUME, *v.* Light again. This is the reading of the first folio in Othello's speech:

I know not where is that Promethean heat
That can thy light *relume*.
Oth., v, 1.

One old copy has *relumine*; but Mr. Malone confirms the other, by observing, that the poet has used *illumine*, illuminate, in Hamlet.

†REMAIN. "To continue constant."

Acad. Compl., 1654.

†To REME.

Which seeme (as woemen use) to *reme* my hart,
Before I come to open all my smart.

Mirror for Magistrates, 1587.

REMEDiate, *a.* Able to give remedy; a Shakespearian word. I know not whether used elsewhere. It is in the beautiful apostrophe of Cordelia for her father:

All you unpublished virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears! be aidant and *remediate*
In the good man's distress.
Learn, iv, 4.

REMEMBRANCE, *s.* The herb rosemary was considered as a symbol of remembrance. See ROSEMARY. Now it is the *myosotis scorpioides*, called *forget me not*, which term we had from the Germans.

To REMERCIE, *v.* To thank; *remercier*, French.

She him *remerciéd* as the patronne of her life.
Spens. F. Q., II, xi, 16.

Johnson says, obsolete; but I believe it is rather a Gallicism hazarded by the poet. I think it is not in Chaucer.

REMERST, *pret.* of *remerse*. It seems to be put in the following lines for *released*, but with what reason is not clear.

And that we might this matter set on fire,
From Owen's jalle our cosin we *remerst*.
Mirr. Mag., p. 305.

The writer of that part was Baldwin. REMORSE was frequently used in the sense of pity.

If so your heart were touch'd with that *remorse*
As mine is to him.
Meas. for Meas., ii, 2.

'Tis thought
Thou'lt shew thy mercy and *remorse* more strange,
Than is thy strange apparent cruelty.

March. Ven., iv, 1.

But, for yourselves, look you for no *remorse*.

Edward III., v, 1; *Prolus*, p. 86.

But, in the following passage, it seems to bear no other interpretation than "a point of conscience," a thing which, if it were not done, would cause *remorse*:

Let him command,
And to obey shall be in me *remorse*,
What bloody business ever.
Othello, iii, 3.

Some of the interpreters labour hard to force the sense of pity upon it here also. Dryden used the word in this sense. See T. J.

REMORSEFUL, *a.*, from the preceding.

Compassionate.
O Eglamour, thou art a gentleman,
(Think not I flatter, for I swear I do not)
Valiant, wise, *remorseful*.
Descend on our long-toyled host, with thy *remorseful*
eye.
Two Gent. Fer., iv, 3.
Chapm. Hom., ii, 2.

To REMUE, *v.* To remove; *remuer*, French.

But in that faith, wherewith he could *remue*
The stedfast hills, and seas dry up to nought,
He pray'd the Lord.
Fairf. Tasso, xiii, 70.

†RENALDRIE. Cunning. For Renardrie, from Renard the fox.

P. First, she used all malicious *renaldrie*, to the end
I might stay there this night.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†RENATE. The rennet apple, said to have been introduced in the reign of Henry VIII.

In which respect you may phantasie that you now see *heperidium hortos*, if not where Hercules founde the golden apples...yet where our honest patriote Richard Harrys, fruiterer to king Henrie the 8, planted, by his great coste and rare industrie, the sweet cherry, the temperate pippin, and the golden *renate*.
Lambard, Peramb. of Kent, 1590.

The *renat*: which though first it from the pippin came,
Growne through his pureness nice, assumes that curious name,
Upon the pippin stock, the pippin beeing set.

Drayton, Polyolb., song 18.

To RENCOUNTER, v. To meet; *rencontrer*, French. The use of it for encounter is, I believe, peculiar to Spenser.

And him *rencounting* fierce, reaskew'd the noble pray.
F. Q., I, iv, 29.
Which Scudamour perceiving, forth issued,
To have *rencountered* him in equal race.

F. Q., IV, vi, 3.

RENCOUNTER, s. A sudden, or unpremeditated combat; *rencontre*, French. In that language it was particularly opposed to duel, which was a combat by challenge and previous appointment. The latter being forbidden in France, the *rencontre*, which eluded the words of the law, took place of it, and all affairs of honour were decided, as if by sudden and casual quarrel. *De Massi on Duelling*. Cited by Todd in his Spenser, on these lines:

Which when his palmer saw, he gan to fearo
His toward peril, and untoward blame,
Which by that new *rencounter* he should reare.

F. Q., III, i, 9.

RENDER, s. Confession, a giving up; from *surrender*.

May drive us to a *render* where we have lived.

Cymb., iv, 4.

And sends us forth to make their sorrow'd *render*.

Timon, v, 3.

The verb has sometimes an analogous sense:

My boon is, that this gentleman may *render*
Of whom he had this ring.

Cymb., v, 5.

That is, may declare, or give up, which is a sort of *surrender*.

Hence used for to describe, that is, to give or state:

O, I have heard him speak of that same brother,
And he did *render* him the most unnatural
That liv'd 'mongst men.

As you like it, iv, 3.

To RENEGE, v. To deny, renounce; *renege*, Latin.

His captain's heart,
Which in the scuffles of great fights, hath burst
The buckles on his breast, *reneges* all temper.

Ant. & Cleop., i, 1.

Reneges, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
With every gale and vary of their masters.

K. Lear, ii, 2.

All Europe nigh, (all sorts of rights *reneg'd*)
Against the truth and thee unholy leagued.

Shy., p. 1094.

Here the *g* is pronounced hard.

†**RENGED.** Ranged; an old form.

Now mongst their *renged* squadrons Troilus flings,
And on their foil'd troops much effusion wrought,
Heywood's Troia Britannica, 1609.

†**RENOWNED.** The old form of *renowned*. Fr. *renommé*.

He began to consider, how he was the sonne of John
of Burdeaux, a knight *renowned* in many victories,
and a gentleman famous for his virtues.

Euphues' Golden Legacy, 1612.

RENVERST, part. More than once used by Spenser for *reversed*. It is, in fact, a Gallicism, *renverser*. It is applied indeed like an heraldic term, which perhaps it was. See F. Q., I, iv, 41, and V, iii, 37. *Renversed* is given in Blount's Glossographia, for *reversed*.

To RENYE. To deny.

And yet, if ye sighte those well, I *renye* myselfe.

Challoner's Utopia, sign. I 4 b.

They dishort us from sinne, but I *renye* myselfe, if
ever they couldo.

Ibid., M 8 b.

REPAIRE, s. A place of resort, appointment.

No, none, but only a *repair* i' the dark.

Meas., iv, 1.

What holier than faire royaltie's *repair*.

Wint. Tale, v, 1.

Here it seems to mean an invitation:

As in the evening, when the gentle ayre
Breathes to the sullen night a soft *repair*.

Brown, Brit. Past., B. II, S. iv, p. 117.

†**REPARATIONS.** For repairs.

Reparacions done by the sayd William Smythe upon
a malte mille in Stretforde in a strete ther called
Henley Strete.

M.S. about 1550, preserved in the
Council Chamber, Stratford-on-Avon.

An house tenantable: an house in very good *reparations*.

Nomenclature, 1585.

The closet of beauty, or modest instructions for a
gentlewoman in making beautifying waters, beauti-
fying oils, pomatums, *reparations*, musk-balls, per-
fumes, and other curiosities; highly necessary and
advantageous in the practice, &c.

The Closet of Rarities, 1708.

REPAST, s. Generally used for refreshment by food; here for repose, or refreshment by sleep.

Who, after troublous sights

And dreames, gan now to take more sound *repast*.

Spens. F. Q., I, ii, 4.

The usage is, I believe, singular.

To REPEAL, in the sense of to recall; rappeller, French.

The banish'd Bolingbroke *repeals* himself.

Rich. II, ii, 2.

So several times, with respect to the recall of Bolingbroke.

I'll pour this pestilence into his ear,—

That she *repeals* him for her body's lust. Othello, ii, 3.

So also the substantive *repeal*, as exemplified by Johnson; but I have not observed either in other authors.

To REPLEVY, or REPLEVIN. A law term, signifying to reclaim or repossess, under certain conditions. In law Latin *replegiare*. Spenser introduces it quite in a technical style, making the nymph Cymodoce claim Florimel as a *waift*, and desiring Neptune, by his right of sovereignty, to *replevy* her; that is, to reclaim her as his own. The passage is curious.

To whom she answer'd, "Then it is by name Proteus, that hath ordain'd my sonne to die; For that a waite, the which by fortune came, Upon your seas he claym'd as propertie: And yet not his, nor his in equitie, But your's the waite, by high prerogative: Therefore I humbly crave your majestie It to *replevis*, and my sonne reprieve."

F. Q., IV, xii, 31.

This making a goddess plead the law of England for her purpose, is something singular. Where have I seen this curious law question, "An capta per vetitum namium sint irreplegibilia"? Now the latter word means *irrepleviable*, not to be reclaimed. For *vetitum namium*, see Du Cange, in *Namium*.

†**REPRESENTMENT**. An image.

Byr. Nor is it yours;
He take my death with all the horrible rites,
And *representments*, of the dread it merits.
Byron's Tragedy.

†**To REPRY**. To reprieve?

Wherupon they *repryde* me to prison cheyned.
Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1556.
The faughter herin so wilely witted,
To save his lyfe apeneth to be *repride*. *Ibid.*

REPRIEFE, or **REPREEFE**. Reproof; also cause of blame.

For misery craves rather mercy than *reprieft*.
Spens. F. Q., III, viii, 1.
To thee, O England, what can be more *repreefts*,
Than to pursue thy prince with armed hand.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 358.

In the plural, made *repreeves*:

Folks do baite hir with a thousand *repreeves*.
Challoner's Morie Enc., sign. B 2 b.

To REPRISE, *v.* To take again, to recover; *repris*, French.

Whom still he marked freshly to arise
From th' earth, and from her womb new spirits to
reprise. *Spens. F. Q.*, II, xi, 44.
There you shall reade of one towne taken by a boat
of turfs, and *reprized* many yeares after by a boat
of fagots; another taken by the flight of a hawk, another
by a load of hey, another by a cart full of apples.
Howell on Torr. Travels, p. 163.

See Todd.

REPROOF, *s.* Confutation.

What wards, what blows, what extremities he endured;
and in the *reproof* of this lies the jest.
1 Hen. IV, i, 2.

So also *reprove*, for refute, or disprove.

See T. J.

†**REPT**. Used for the part. p. of to reap.

The strawe, stubble, or stumppes remaining in the
grounde after the corne is *rept*. *Nomenclature*.

To REPUGN. To resist, to fight against; *repugno*, Latin.

When stubbornly he did *repugn* the truth.
1 Hen. VI, iv, 1.

Imperfect nature that *repugneth* law,
Or law too hard that nature doth offend.

REPER-BANQUET, probably for *rear-* (that is, *after*) *banquet*. A course

of sweets, or dessert after dinner. Coles has, "a *rear-supper*, *epidipniss*." Callicratides—came to the court at such unsensational time, as the king was in the midst of his dinner.—He came againe another day, in the afternoon, and finding the king at a *reper-banquet*, and to have taken the wine somewhat plentifully, turned back againe.

Pittent., L. iii, ch. 24, p. 236.

The Honest Ghost, (attributed, and I believe rightly, to Rich. Brathwaite) has,

What late *reper-bankets* could delight afford,
Without her page, farre dearer than her lord.

Page 135.

The same author begins his summary character of a gentlewoman, by saying that she

Is her own tyrewoman; one that weares her own face, and whose complexion is her own. Her journals lie not for the exchange, needlesse visits, nor *reper-bankets*.

Fol. ed. p. 397.

Balls, treats, *reper-banquets*, theatral receipts,
To solace tedious hours. *Lady Alimony*, C. I.

A *reper-supper* seems to have been a late or second supper:

He must now keep his quarter, maintaine his prodigall rout with what his parcimonious father long carked for; prepare his *reper-suppers*; and all this to get him a little knowledge in the art of roasting.

Brailkw. Engl. Gent., p. 42.

REPERDEMAIN, *s.* The back of the hand, or rather a back-handed stroke. French.

And such a blow he lent him as he past,
Upon his shoulders, from the *reper-demaing*.

Har. Aristot., xvi, 50.

†**REPER-EGGS**. Eggs underdone. See **REARE**.

Moreover all broathes, milke, *reper-egges*, and meates which are purposely taken to make the bellie soluble, would first be eaten. *Castell of Health*, 1595.

When the inflammation is somewhat slaked, and the sicke beginneth to swallow better, give to him the yolks of *reper* eggs, and supplings made of alica.

Barrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

REPER-MOUSE, *s.* A bat; from *hereran*, to agitate, Saxon. An agitated or fluttering mouse. [See **REAR-MOUSE**.]

Once a bat and ever a bat,—a *reper-mouse*,
And bird of twilight. *B. Jons. New Inn*, iii, 4.
The *reper-mouse*, or bat, alone of all creatures that fly, bringeth forth young alive, and none but she hath wings made of pannicles or thin skins.

Holland's Pliny, B. x, ch. 61.

†**RESEMBLANT**. Resembling.

A reason whereof may peradventure be, because the Spanish wools are grown originally from the English sheep, which by that soyle, (*resemblant* to the Downs of England) and by the elevation of the pole for warmth, are come to that fineness.

Golden Fleece, 1657.

To RESENT. Simply to feel, or have a feeling of anything; *ressentir*, French. This seems to be the original sense. [To entertain a reciprocal sentiment of kindness as well as unkindness.] Johnson defines this verb, and all its derivatives, as implying the taking a thing well or ill,

which they certainly did, as his examples prove. But the reader should have been told, that the good sense has been long disused, and is only found in authors whose style is a little antiquated.

Let me, sir,
Advise you as a friend, for other styles,
Relating to a husband, I shall never
Henceforth *resent* them with a free comply.

Lady Adimony, F. 1.
†The sad tidings of my dear friend doctor Prichards death sunk deep into me, and the more I ruminate upon't, the more I *resent* it.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

To smell of:

Where doth the pleasant air *resent* a sweeter breath.
Drayt. Polyolb., xxv, p. 1180.

RESENTMENT, s. Sensation, feeling.

That thanksgiving whereby we should express an affectionate *resentment* of our obligation to him.

Barrow, Sermon 6 on Prayer.
We need not now travel so far as Asia or Greece for instances to enhance our due *resentments* of God's benefits.

Jos. Walker, Hist. of Eucharist.

RESIANCE, s. Residence.

Resolved there to make his *resiance*, the seat of his principality.

Knolles, 1174 G.
Minshew says, that *resiance* "is all one, in truth with residence, but that custome of speech tyeth that [*residence*] only to persons ecclesiastical."

Resiance is still a law-term; Jacob says, "It signifies a man's abode or continuance; whence comes the participle *resiant*, that is, continually dwelling or abiding in any place." Hence also, *resiant rolls*, lists of resident persons.

†Whiles therefore the two princes kept their *resiance* in the said cities, they put on their first consular robes of estate.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

RESIANT, a. Resident.

I have already
Dealt by Umbrenus, with th' Allobroges
Here *resiant* in Rome. *B. Jons. Catiline, iv, 2.*
The place where the Turk's great lieutenant in Europe is always *resiant*. *Knollis, H. of Turks, 569 A.*
Who is he that more condignely doth deserve to be possessed in a palace of pleasure, than he that is daily *resiant* in a palace of renowned fame.

Painter's Dedication to the Pal. of Pleas
†Now, as he tossed to and fro in his mind, what force to use for the repreasing of these troubles, *resiant* still himself in Italie.

Holland's Ammianus Marcell., 1609.

†It must be questioned in philosophy,
Whether the sight that *resiant* in the eye
Be first by sending out these radiant streames,
Or els by taking in reflexed beames.

Heath's Two Centuries of Epigrammes, 1610.
†It is the throne of God (Hee's *resiant* there).

Heywood.
Furthermore, unfreely to asserayne your master-shippe, in what petious case gretefully lamentable the kynyes [with]full subiectes, the poore *resiant*s in the dioces of saynt David, your suppliant, oratours are miserably ordred undre the clergy, requyeth a farre larger processe then here may conveniently be comprised.

Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 79.

To RESOLVE, v. To dissolve.

O that this too too solid flesh would melt,
Thaw, and *resolves* itself into a dew. *Hamlet, i, 2.*
A resolution that *resolves* my blood
Into the icy drops of Lethe's flood.

Taucher. & Gism., O. Pl. ii, 184.
I could be content to *resolve* myself into tears, to rid thee of trouble.

Lyly's Euph., p. 38.

Also to *relax*.

To be RESOLV'D. To be convinced, satisfied; probably because conviction leads to decision or resolution.

And be *resolv'd*
How Caesar hath deserv'd to lie in death.

Jul. Cæs., iii, 1.

Now you're *resolv'd*, sir, it was never she.
Sir A. I find it in the musick of my heart.
This banquet is an harbinger of death
To you and mee, *resolves* yourself it is.

Tis Pity, &c., O. Pl., viii, 93.

Hence,

RESOLUTION, in the sense of conviction, assurance.

Ah, but the *resolution* of thy death,
Made me to lose such thought.

Poor Prentices, O. Pl., vi, 529.
†"You give her *resolution*," i. e., resolve her, give her a determinate answer. *Shirley's Grateful Servant, iv, 2.*

RESPASS. Evidently for *raspis*, the raspberry. Minshew has it, and renders it in Latin by "*Rubus idæus*." So also Coles. Dodoëns has it also as the "*framboys, raspis*, or hind-berrie." B. vi, ch. 5. He says that the fruit is called "in English *raspis*, and framboys berries." From *raspis-berries* come *rasp-berries*, by mere contraction.

The wine of cherries, and to these
The cooling breath of *respases*.

Herrick, p. 168.

So in an old receipt book called, A Queen's Delight:

Take a pound of *respasse*, a pound of fine sugar, a quarter of a pinte of the juyce of *respasse*, &c. P. 197.

In another receipt, to make raspberry cakes, the material is afterwards called the "*raspiasse* stuffe." P. 252.

The usage was changing when Salmon compiled his Family Dictionary; where, after two articles on *Ras-berries*, follow immediately two on *Raspis*, in the second of which he says, "Take nine quarts of *raspis*, or *rasberries*." See **RASPIS**.

†To RESPECT. To care.

And he that cares not for his soule, I thinke,
Respects not, if his country swim or sinke.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†RESPECTS. For respectfulness.

Which presently unbolted, up comes one of Marsault's companions, clad like a lord indeed, into my chamber, with three others at his heels, who by their *respects* and distance seemed to be his servants.

History of Francion, 1655.

RESPECTIVE, a. Respectable.

What should it be that he respects in her,
But I can make *respective* in myself.

Two Gent. Fer., i, 8.
What miracle shall I now undertake,
To win *respective* grace with God and men?
Ran. Alley, O. Pl., v, 480.

Also respectful:

For new made honour doth forget men's names;
'Tis too *respective* and too sociable. K. John, i, 1.
That is, to remember them is.

The bold and careless servant still obtains,
The modest and *respective* nothing gains.
All Fools, O. Pl., iv, 120.

He speaks so prettily, so sweet,
And with so good *respective* modesty.
Dan. Hymen's Tr., iv, 8.

Also careful:

Though not for me, yet for your vehement oaths,
You should have been *respective* and have kept it.
Merc. Ven., v, 1.

Alive, in triumph, and Mercutio slain!
Away to heav'n, *respective* lenity,
And fire-ey'd fury be my conduct now.
Rom. & Jul., iii, 1.

Stood restrain'd
Within the compass of *respective* heed.
Dan. Civ. Wars, vii, 1.

RESPECTIVELY, adv., has similar senses.

You are very *respectively* welcome, sir.
Tim. Ath., iii, 1.

Sir, she ever
For your sake most *respectively* loved me.
B. & Pl. Laws of Candy, iv, last sc.

Methinks he did not this *respectively* enough.
B. Jons. Cynthia's Revels.

†RESPECTIVENESS.

So that hee shall find, neither a paraphrasticall, epitomized, or meere verbal translation; but such a mixed *respectiveness*, as may shewe, I indeavourd nothing more, then the true use, benefit, and delight of the reader, howsoever mine unexercised stile shall come short of the sweetnesse of our much refined tongue.
Lomatius on Painting, by Haydock, 1598.

RESPECTLESS, a. Regardless; insensible to reputation.

He that is so *respectless* in his courses,
Oft sells his reputation at cheap market.
B. Jons. Ev. M. in H., i, 1.

O thou most ingrate,
Respectless flood! can'st thou here idly sit,
And loose desires to looser numbers fit.
Broome, Brit. Past., Part ii, p. 104.

†RESPECTUOUS. Deserving of respect.

Neither is it to be marvelled, . . . if they [i. e., princes] become *respectuous* and admirable in the eyes and sight of the common people.
Knolles, Hist. of Turks, 1610.

REST, TO SET UP. A metaphor from the once fashionable and favorite game of *primero*; meaning, to stand upon the cards you have in your hand, in hopes they may prove better than those of your adversary. Hence, to make up your mind, to be determined. It is fully explained in an epigram of sir J. Harington's, where Marcus, a foolish gamester, is described as standing at first upon small

games, and consequently losing; but still losing, by the fraud of his antagonists, even when he grew more wary.

His father's death set him so high on fote,
All *rests* went up, upon a sev'n and cost.

Then, he more warily his *rest* regards,
And sits with certainties upon the cards:
On six and thirty or on seven and nine,
If any set his *rest*, he saith, and mine.

Well sith encountering he so faire doth misse,
He sets not till he nine and forty is.

At last, both eldest and five and fifty,
He thinketh now or never (thrive unthrift)
Now for the greatest hand he hath the push,
But Crassus stopt a club, and so was flush.

Epigr., B. ii, Ep. 99.

It appears that fifty-five, eldest hand, being the highest game in numbers, was a most promising game to stand upon, or set up one's *rest*; but a flush put it down:

The king (Henry VIII) 55 eldest hand, sets up all *restes*, and discarded flush; Domingo (or Dundego, call him how you will) helde it upon 49, or some such game; when all *restes* were up and they had discarded, the kinge threw his 55 on the boord open, with great latter, supposing the game (as yt was) in a manner sewer (sure). Domingo was, at his last card, incountred flush, as the standers-by saw, and told the day after; but seeing the king so merry, would not, for a *rest* at *primero*, put him ow't of that pleasant conceyt, and put up his cardes quietly, yielding it lost.
Sir J. Harington on Plays, Nuga Julii, vol. i, p. 233, ed. Park.

Prime,
Deal quickly, play, discard, I set ten shilling and sixpence,
You see't;—my *rest* five and fifty.

Albunazar, O. Pl., vii, 189.

That *rest* particularly referred to *primero* may be seen in the following passage:

Whose lavish hand, at one *primero-rest*,
One mask, one turney, or one pampering feast,
Spends treasures. Sylv. Du Bart., p. 217.

Here also it evidently alludes to gaming:

Faith, sir, my *rest* is up,
And what I now pull shall no more afflict me,
Then if I play'd at span-counter.

B. & Pl. Mons. Thom., iv, 9.

Yet more clearly in this:

And seeing so much unrevenged shame,
Set their whole *rest* upon the after-game.

Fansh. Lusiad, i, 93.

They fell to gaming, and not long after one of the Pistoiens, losing his *rest*, had not a farthing left to blesse himself. Hoby's Castilio, sign. T 7, 8vo ed.

The following lines also are meant particularly to characterise the games mentioned:

To checke at chesse, to heave at maw, at macks to passe the time,
At cooes or at saunt to sit, or set their *rest* at prime.

G. Turberv. on Hawking, in Cons. Lit., ix, 286.

Nothing can more fully prove the commonness of the game, than the

following allusion to it, where nothing of play was at all in question.

'Slight, I bring you
No cheating Clim o' the Cloughs, or Claribels,
That look as big as *five and fifty and flush*.

B. Jons. Alchemist, i, 1.

Five and fifty, with a *flush*, was invincible; the holder, therefore, might well *look big*.

The same allusion is evidently intended in these lines:

Each one in possibility to win,
Great *rests* were up, and mightie hands were in.

Mirr. Mag., p. 528.

Hence we may see how erroneous was one of Mr. Steevens's explanations of this phrase. I say *one*, for he has given the right in other places:

This expression [he says] which is frequently applied by the old dramatic writers, is taken from the manner of firing the harquebuss. This was so heavy a gun that the soldiers were obliged to carry a supporter called a *rest*, which they fixed in the ground, before they levelled to take aim. *On Rom. and Jul., iv, 5.*

It was, in fact, an appendage to every matchlock gun, not particularly the harquebuss, because the soldier could not manage his match without it. There was, therefore, such a *rest*, but that was not the allusion. It is not, even when a soldier is the subject of the passage:

On which resolution the soldier *sets up his rest*, and commonly hazards the winning or losing of as great a thing as life may be worth.

Churchyard's Challenge, p. 63.

My rest is up,
Nor will I give less.

Charl. I am no gamester, Eustace,
Yet I can guess your resolution stands
To win, or lose all. *B. and Fl. Elder Br., v, 1.*

Nothing there can be more clear than that gaming was alone alluded to in those lines. See **PRIMERO**. There is, indeed, the phrase of a *rest*, at tennis, by which they seem to mean a match, or set; but this has nothing to do with the phrase in question:

For wit is like a *rest*,
Held up at tennis, which men do the best
With the best gamesters.

Beaum. Letter to B. Jons., x, 366.

REST, certainly meant also the support for a matchlock gun; but these were not long enough in use, nor sufficiently familiar, to any but the military, to give rise to a proverbial allusion.

The first *muskets* were very heavy, and could not be fired without a *rest*; they had match-locks, and barrels of a wide bore, that carried a large ball and charge of powder.

Life of Roger Ascham.
And now stands he (in shop hard by) like a musket
on a *rest*, to hit Goshawk in the eye.

Boar. Girl, O. Pl., vi, 87.

Change love to armes, girt to your blades, my boyes,
Your *rests* and *muskets* take, take helme and targe.

G. Peele's Farewell, 1589.

The musket rest is plainly alluded to in Ben Jonson's *Ev. Man out of H.*, iv, 4.

The last editor thinks the musket rest intended in this passage:

My rest is up, wench, and I pull for that
Will make me ever famous.

B. and Fl. Woman's Prize, i, 2.

The word *pull* gives a colour to this interpretation, but I think it is equivalent only to *drawing a card*. It clearly means so in a passage quoted before:

Faith, sir, *my rest is up*,
And what I now *pull* shall no more afflict me,
Than if I play'd at span-counter.

So in other passages.

† **RESTAURATE**. To restore. Lat.

If one repulse hath us quite ruined,
And fortune never can be *restaured*.

Virgil, by Vickers, 1632.

RESTFUL, *a*. An uncommon word; perhaps it means no more than peaceful.

I heard you say—is not my arm of length,
That reacheth from the *restful* English court
As far as Calais, to my uncle's head. *Rich. II, iv, 1.*

† **RESTORITY**. Restoration.

Well said Camilla, let it goe, I must impute it to my
ill fortune, that where I looked for *restority*, I found
a consumption. *Lylic's Euphues and his England.*
A lie, well told to some, tastes ill *restoritie*;
Besides, we poets lie by good authority.

Harington's Epigrams, 1633.

† **RESTY**, or **RUSTY**. See **REASTY**.

Lardum rancidum. Lard rancé, chanski. *Restie* or
rustie bacon. *Nomenclator.*
From *rusty* bacon, and ill roasted eeles,
And from a madding wit that runs on wheels.

Witts Recreations, 1654.

† **RESULTANCE**. A thing resulting from.

Sweetest, you know the sweetest of things
Of various flowers which the bees do compose,
Yet no particular taste it brings
Of violet, wood-blue, pink, or rose;
So love's the *resultance* of all the graces
Which flow from a thousand several faces.

Witts Recreations, 1654.

For I confesse that power which works in me
Is but a weak *resultance* took from thee.

Randolph's Poems, 1643.

RETCHLESS, *a*, Careless, negligent; properly *reckless*, a compound of **RECK**; but very frequently found, in old authors, in this corrupt form. Minshew gives *rechless*; and, to justify it, subjoins the German form, *ruchlose*. In the first folio of Shakespeare it is sometimes right, and sometimes corrupted. Here it is *wreak-lesse*:

As a drunken sleepe, carelesse, *wreaklesse*, and
fearlesse, of what's past, present, or to come.

Mens. for M., iv, 2.

So also in 3 Hen. VI, v, 6. In Coriolanus :

You grave but *wreckless* senators. Act iii, sc. 1.
In other passages it is right. In Sackville's Induction we have *retchless* :

This said, he flung his *retchless* armes abroad,
And groveling flat upon the ground he lay.

Mirr. Mag., 468.

RETCHLESSNESSE, s. Carelessness.

Thus, well they may upbraid our *retchlessnesse*.

Dan. Civ. W., vi, 18.

In the 17th Article of the Church the word occurs, and is variously written in different editions ; as, *rechelesnes*, *rechlesnes*, &c.

Drayton has the adverb, *retchlessly* :

For when of ages past we look in books to read,
We *retchlessly* discharge our memory of those.

Polyolb., x, p. 880.

RETIRE, s. A retreat in war.

And thou hast talk'd of tallies, and *retires*,
Of trenches, tents. *1 Hen. IV*, ii, 8.

Thou dost miscall *retire*,—

I do not fly, but advantageous care

Withdrew me from the odds of multitude.

Tro. and Cress., v, 4.

We did so charge that we did soon enforce

Their faint *retire*, which we did swift pursue,

Until with open flight from field they flew.

Mirr. for Mag., 593.

Also a place of retreat :

And unto Calais (to his strong *retire*)

With speed betakes him. *Daniel, Civ. Wars*, vii, 18.

Milton uses it in this sense. See Johnson.

RETRATE, or RETRAIT, s. Look, cast of countenance ; *ritratto*, Italian.

Upon her eyelids many graces sat,

Under the shadow of her even brows

Working belgards and amorous *retrates*.

Spens. F. Q., II, iii, 25.

Also for portrait :

She is the mighty queene of faery,

Whose faire *retrait* I in my shield do beare.

Ibid., II, ix, 4.

RETRAYTE, a. Retired.

Some of their lodgings so obscure and *retrayte*, as none but a priest or a devil could ever have sented it out.

Harnett's Decl. of P. Imp., sign. I 3.

RETRIEVE, s. An old sporting term for the recovering of game once sprung.

We'll have a flight at mortgage, statute, bond,

And hand, but we'll bring wax to the *retrieves*.

B. Jons. Staple of N., iii, 1.

See Gentlem. Recreation.

REVE, or REEVE, s. A bailiff, steward, or agent in business ; always written *reve*, in Chaucer : *gerefa*, Saxon.

When wilful princes carelessly despise

To heare th' oppressed people's heavy cries,

Nor will correct their polling theeves, then God

Doth make those *reeses* the reckles prince's rod.

Mirr. Mag., p.

He speaks of the agents of the crown, who in old times were accused of

great extortions and oppressions. The charge of Chaucer's *reve*, is exactly specified :

His lordis schep, his nete, his deyerie,
His swyn, his horse, his store, and his pultrie,
Were holly in this *reeses* governing.

Cant. Tales, l. 598.

It is well known that a *sheriff* is a *shire-reve*, that is, a steward or agent for a shire.

†**REVELL-COYLE.** A boisterous revel.

The nine and forty wenches, water filling
In tubs unbottom'd, which was ever spilling,
They all had leave to leave their endless toyles,
To dance, sing, sport, and to keepe *revell-coyles*.

Taylor's Works, 1680.

And whil'st the fathers bones a rotting lye,

His sonne his cursed wealth accurst lets flye,

In whores, drinke, gaming, and in *revell-coyle*,

The whil'st his fathers soule in flames doth boyle.

Ibid.

†**REVEL-ROUT.** Was used in a similar sense.

There is a strange thing like a gentlewoman,

Like mistress Dorothy (I thinke the fiend),

Crept into the nunnery, we know not which way,

Plays *revell-rout* among us.

Play of Monsieur Thomas, p. 465.

Ay, that we will, we'll break your spell,

Reply'd the *revell-rout* ;

We'll teach you for to fix a bell

On any woman's snout.

The Fryar and the Boy, Second Part.

REVENGEMENT, for revenge.

That in his secret doom, out of my blood,

He'll breed *revengement*, and a scourge for me.

1 Hen. IV, iii, 2.

And with her sword *revengement* she intends.

Har. Ariosto, xxxvi, 82.

Both in remembrance of his friends late harme,

And in *revengement* of his own desight.

Spens. F. Q., IV, iv, 36.

TO REVERB, for reverberate.

Nor are those empty-hearted whose low sound

Reverbs no hollownes.

K. Lear, i, 1.

This contraction of the word is supposed to be peculiar to Shakespeare, nor can I disprove it.

REVERBERATE, a., for reverberating, or echoing.

Halloo thy name to the *reverberate* hills.

Twelf. N., i, 5.

Which skill Pythagoras

First taught to men by a *reverberate* glass.

B. Jons. Masques.

†**To REVEST.** To clothe oneself again.

Awaked all, shall rise, and all *revest*

The flesh and bones that they at first possesst.

Du Bartas.

To REVIE. To vie again. See to VIE.

†Iterum augere sponsonem, Lod. Viv. To *revie*.

Nomenclator.

†Thy game at weakest, still thou vy'st ;

If seen, and then *revy'd*, deny'st ;

Thou art not what thou seem'st ; false world, thou

ly'st.

Quarles's Emblems.

†True rest consists not in the oft *revying*

Of worldly dross.

Ibid.

REVOKEMENT, s., for revocation.

Perhaps peculiar to Shakespeare in

Henry VIII, i, 2, but not requiring explanation.

REVOLT OF MINE (or rather MIEN).

Change of countenance.

I will possess him with yellowness, for the *revolt of mine* is dangerous. *Merry W. W.*, i, 3.

"That revolt of mien" would certainly be better, and it was probably so written; for the meaning clearly is, that "the change of the complexion to yellowness, through jealousy, is a dangerous affair." See Malone's Note, ed. 1821.

REW, *s.*, for row. Mr. Todd has shown that *rew* is the original word, and not an arbitrary or poetical change of row; being so used by Chaucer, and the best old authors. Besides, the Saxon word is *rawa*.

And every sort is in a sondry bed
Set by itself, and ranck't in comely row.

Spens. F. Q., III, vi, 38.

'Gainst him the second Azzo stood in *rew*,
With Berengarius who did long debate.

Fairf. Tasso, xvii, 76.

†Having with a sponge wiped out the *rewes* of the letters, and left the subscription only untouched, he writeth above it another text farre different from the true and originall copie.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†But seeing a number lying dead in *rewes* all the way before them. *Ibid.*

To repair three skoonces or forts, situate directly in a *rew* upon the banke of the river Mosæ. *Ibid.*

A *rew* of hay, striga; also striga is a *rew* or a ridge. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 90.

REW, *v.* See RUE.

†REWEY, *a.* In ridges?

From whence come these inconveniences, that the cloth which is made of such disproportioned stuffe, doth render it uneven, cockly, pursey, and *rewey*; and howsoever the art of the cloth worker doth in some measure cover these faults, yet that cloth contains deceptions and abuses, which will easily be found in wearing. *Golden Pleece*, 1657.

REX, TO PLAY. To handle roughly, to overthrow completely; from *rex*, Latin, alluding to the irresistible power of a king.

As those that in their porter's strength reposed all their trust;

With these did Hercules *play rex*, and leaving Dis for dead,

Not one escapes his deadly hand, that dares to shew his head. *Warner's Alb.*, B. I, ch. vi, p. 23.

With fire and sword he overcomes and breaks;
In Beadals shall his blade *play rex*.

Parsch. Lusiad., x, 66.

Then *plains he rex*; tears, kills, and all consumes,
And soon again his savage kinde assumes.

Sylb. Du Bartas, p. 504.

Thinke it to be the greatest indignity to the queene that may be, to suffer such a *castiffe to play such rex*.

Spens. View of Irel., p. 446, Todd.

†REYNALD. For Renard (the fox).

See RENALDRIE.

And yet playing the *Reynald*, he will himselfe faine to goe by it, setting me in the steepe way, which

cannot be plainly discerned but at certaine times, when he with raynes in the necke, keeps alwaies the lower, I looking about me, and perceiving, that in truth he avoids all that which with naked words hee perswaded me unto.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

REZ'D. See REEZED.

RHEUMATIC. Used for choleric, or splenetic.

You two never meet but you fall to some discord: you are both, in good troth, as *rheumatic* as two dry toasts. *2 Hen. IV.*, ii, 4.

A' did in some sort, indeed, handle [stigmatize] women; but then he was *rheumatic*, and talked of the whore of Babylon. *Hen. V.*, ii, 3.

Both these, from the character of the speakers, might be considered as intended blunders, or slip-slops; but Ben Jonson uses *rheum*, for spleen, or choler:

Why I have my *roume*, and can be angry.

Ev. Man in Humour.

RHIME ROYAL. This is the name assigned by G. Gascoigne to the stanza consisting of seven lines of ten-syllable verse, rhyming according to certain rules, which he thus gives:

Rhyme royall is a verse of tenne syllables, and tenne such verses make a staffe, whereof the first and thirde lines do answer (acrosse) in like terminations and rime, the second, fourth, and fifth, do likewise answers eche other in terminations, and the two last do combine and shut up the sentence: this hath bene called *rhime royall*, and surely it is a royall kinde of verse, serving best for grave discourses.

Certaine Notes of Instruction, V 1 b.

An example of this may be fully given from his own writings. The poem called Dulce Bellum Inexpertis, is in this measure, and begins thus:

To write of warre, and wot not what it is,
Nor ever yet could march where war was made,

May well be thought a worke begonne amis,

A rash attempt in woorthlesse verse to wade,
To tell the trall, knowing not the trade:

Yet such a vaine even nowe doth feede my muse,
That in this theame I must some labor use.

In this measure the chief part of the Mirror for Magistrates is written; as Sackville's Induction, and many other parts.

RHODOSTAUROTIC. Rosycrucian; a literal translation of that word into Greek, from *ῥόδον* and *σταυρος*.

Ontis—

The good old hermit that was said to dwell
Here in the forest without trees, that built
The castie in the air, where all the brethren
Rhodostaurotic live. *B. Jons. Masques of Fort. Isles*.

I had given Jonson credit for inventing the word, but I learn from Mr. Gifford's interesting note, that Gabr. Naudé, or Naudæus, had quoted a work, entitled "*Speculum sophisticum Rhodostauroticum*." A cele-

brated Rosycrucian, named Julian de Campis, is here also introduced.

RIBAUDROUS, or **RIBAUDRED**. Obscene, filthy. *Ribaldrous*, Coles. *Ribauderie*, old French. *Ribaudrie* was also used in English.

A *ribaudrous* and filthy tongue, or incestuous, obscene, impurum, et impudicum. *Bart's Alvearis*.

You *ribaudred* nag of Egypt,

Whom leprosy o'ertake. *Ant. & Cleop.*, iii, 8.

Here the modern editors of Shakespeare have substituted *ribald*, but without authority. The meaning is nearly, if not exactly, the same.

†**RIBBLE-RABBLE**. Silly or indecent talk.

A *ribble-rabble* of gossips. *Taylor's Works*, 1630. I cry God mercy (quoth the woman with much disdain in her countenance) if thou gratest my cares any more with thy *ribble-rabble* discourse of handling stones and tooles. *History of Francion*, 1656.

Old friend, said I, to tell you truth,
I have not heard from block-head's mouth
Such worthless cant, such senseless blunders,
Such frothy quibbles and cannunders,
Such wicked stuff, such poys'nous babbie,
Such uncouth, wretched *ribble rabble*.

Hudibras Redivivus, 1706.

†**RIBBLE-ROW**. A burlesque name for an inventory.

This with a *ribble-row* rehearses,
Of scurvy names in scurvy verses.

Cotton's Works.

RIBIBE. A Chaucerian word, put by him and others for an old bawd; but meaning originally a *rebeck*. Why the name was so applied, does not appear.

Or some good *ribibe* about Kentish Town
Or Hogden, you would hang now for a witch.

B. Jons. Dev. is an Ass, i, 1.

There came an olde *rybibe*,
She halted of a kybe.

Skellon, L 1.

See **REBECK**.

†**To RIB-ROAST**. To beat.

Tom, take thou a cudgel and *rib-roast* him.
Let me alone, quoth Tom, I will be-ghost him.

Rowland's Night-Raven, 1620.

But much I scorn my fingers should be loule
With beating such a dirty dunghill-owle.
But I'll *rib-roast* thee and bum-bast thee still
With my enraged muse, and angry quill.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

To RICH, *v*. To enrich.

Of all these bounds, ev'n from this line to this,
With shadowy forests and with champagnes rich'd.

K. Lear, i, 1.

To *ritch* his country, let his words lyke flowing water fall.

T. Drant's Horace.

†**RICKET-BODY**. A rickety body.

Both may be good; but when heads swell, men say,
The rest of the poor members pine away,
Like *ricket-bodies*, upwards over-grown,
Which is no wholesome constitution.

Wilson's James I, 1653.

To RID, *v*. To despatch, to get rid of.

We, having now the best at Barnet field,
Will hither straight, for willingness *ride* way.

8 Hen. VI, v, 3.

To destroy:

But, if you ever chance to have a child,
Look in his youth to have him so cut off,
As, deathmen, you have *rid* this sweet young prince.

Ibid., v, 5.

†**To RIDDLE**. To make out.

What, do you *riddle* me? Is she contracted,
And can I by your counsell attain my wishes?

Carlett's Deserving Favorite, 1629.

†**RIDER**. A Dutch coin, impressed with the figure of a man on horse-back, and worth about twenty-seven English shillings.

His mouldy money! Half a dozen *riders*,
That cannot sit, but stamp fast to their saddles.

Beaumont and Fl.

†**RIDGE-BONE**. The back-bone.

Os sacrum. . . The great bone whereupon the *ridge*
bone resteth. *Nomenclator*.

RIDING-RHYMES. Couplet rhymes, in opposition to such as are alternate, or mixed in any way.

Faire Leda reads our poetry sometimes,
But saith she cannot like our *riding-rhimes*;
Affirming that the cadens falleth sweeter,
When as the verse is plac'd between the meeter.

Har. Epigr., iii, 44.

His [Chaucer's] meetre heroical of Troilus and
Cressid is very grave and stately, keeping up the
staffe of seven, and the verse of ten: his other verses
of the Canterbury Tales be but *riding rhyme*.

Pultenham, i, 81, p. 60.

I had forgotten a notable kinde of ryme, called *riding*
rime, and that is such as our mayster and father
Chaucer used in his Canterbury Tales, and in divers
other delectable and light entertaines.

G. Gascoyne's Certaines Notes of Instruct., p. 13.

He adds afterwards, "this *riding*
rime serveth most aptly to write a
merie tale." *Ibid*.

RIDING-ROD. A riding stick; three times used in Beaumont and Fletcher's Noble Gentleman, act ii, 1.

And have such pleasant walks into the woods
A mornings, and then bring home *riding rods*,
And walking staves.

Who? he that walks in grey, whisking his *riding-rod*.

RIFE, *a*. Common, prevalent; in Saxon *ryfe*.

It is a thing so *rife*,

A stale jest now, to lie with another man's wife.

New Cust., O. Fl., i, 261.

He could not choose but greatly wonder and marvel
how and by what evil luck it should so come to pass,
that thieves nevertheless were in every place so *rife*
and so rank.

More's Utopia, by R. Robinson,

Dibdin's ed., vol. i, p. 49.

Mr. Dibdin's explanation here is very erroneous. He says, "*Sanguinary*, from the Saxon to thrust, or stab." In his Supplemental Notes, vol. ii, p. 306, he says that it *also* means "common, prevalent, abounding." The truth is, that it *always* means so, and never *sanguinary*.

Milton uses it, but it is surely now obsolete:

That grounded maxim,
So *rife*, and celebrated in the mouths
Of wisest men. *Samson*, v. 866.
IN COMUS, for clear and manifest :
Whence even now the tumult of loud mirth
Was *rife*, and perfect, in my listening ear. v. 202.

Also for ready, easy :
Hath utmost Inde ought better than his ownel
Then utmost Inde is neare, and *rife* to gone [go to].
Hall, Sat., ii, 1.

RIFELY, *adv.* Commonly.
The palme doth *rifely* rise in Jury field.
Hall, Sat., iv, 3.

†**TRIFLING**. A game with dice.
Plus de points. A *rifling*, or a kind of game wherein
he that in casting doth throw most on the dyce, takes
up all the moneys that is layd downe. *Nomenclator*.

RIG, *s.* A prostitute.
Immodest *rigg*, I Ovid's counsel use.
Whetstone's Castle of Delight.
Nay, fy on thee, thou ramp, thou *ryg*, with al that
take thy part. *Gamm. Gurr.*, O. Pl., ii, 43.
Or wanton *rigg*, or letcher dissolute.
Devise's Scourge of Folly.

RIGGISH, *a.*, from *rig*. Having the
inclinations of a bad woman. So
used by Shakespeare and others.
Hence wanton, immodest :

For vilest things
Become themselves in her ; that the holy priests
Bless her when she is *riggish*. *Ant. & Cleop.*, ii, 2.
RIGHT, TO DO. To pledge a person
in a toast ; *faire raison*, French.
Why now you have *done me right*. *2 Hen. IV.*, v, 3.
Falstaff, to Silence, who drinks a
bumper.

These glasses contain nothing ; do *me right*
As e'er you hope for liberty. *Mass. Bondm.*, ii, 3.
Sighing has made me something short-winded,
I'll pledge ye at twice.
'Tis well done, *do me right*.

Wid. Tears, O. Pl., vi, 199.
The expression was very common.
See also under Do.

†**RIGHT SIDE**. To rise on the right
side is accounted lucky ; see Beau-
mont and Fletcher's *Women Pleased*,
end of act i. So, in the old play of
What you will : "You rise on *your*
right side to-day, marry." *Marston's*
Works, 8vo, 1633, signat. R b. And
again, in the *Dumb Knight*, by Lewis
Machin, 4to, 1633, act iv, sc. 1,
Alphonso says :

Sure I said my prayers, *ris'd on my right side*,
Wash'd hands and eyes, put on my girdle last ;
Sure I met no spies-footed baker,
No hare did cross me, nor no bearded witch,
Nor other ominous sign.

C. What doth shee keepe house already ?
D. Already.
C. O good God : we rose on the *right side* to-day.
Terence in English, 1614.

RIGMAROLE. See **RAGMAN'S ROLL**.

RIGOL, *s.* A circle ; from the old
Italian *rigolo*, a small wheel.

This is a sleep,
That from this golden *rigol* hath divorce'd
So many English kings. *2 Hen. IV.*, iv, 4.
About the mourning and congealed face,
Of that black blood a watry *rigol* goes.
SA. Repe of Lacerte, Mal. Suppl., i, 569.

It is rather extraordinary, that this
word, so fairly originated, has not
been found in any other author.

Ringoll, in the same sense, has been
quoted from Nash's *Lenten Stuffe*,
but that might be formed from *ring*.

RILLET, *s.* Diminutive of rill, a small
stream.

The water which in one pool hath abiding,
Is not so sweet as *rillets* ever gliding.
Brownie, Brit. Past., ii, p. 101.
But while th' industrious muse thus labours to relate
Those *rillets* that attend proud Tamer and her state.
Dreyt. Polygl., B. i, p. 663.

Francisco
And Fernando are two *rillets* from one spring.
Shirley's Brothor, act i, p. 11.

This word has lately been revived in
poetical use.

RIM, or **RYM**. The peritoneum, or
membrane inclosing the intestines.
"The membrane of the belly." *Wil-*
kins, Real Char. Alph. Index.

Omnia hæc circumtensa peritoneo—all these spread
round about, with the rim of the belly.
Commenii Janua Trilinguis, cap. xxiii, § 280, ed. 1662.
For I will fetch thy rim out at thy throat.
In drops of crimson blood. *Hen. V.*, iv, 4.

The original reading is *rymme*, which
Capell, judging from the main object
of the speaker, boldly pronounced to
signify money ; others have wished
to read *ryno*, but that term is pro-
bably not of such antiquity : and the
conjecture supposes the original word
to be printed *rym*, which it is not.
Pistol, with a very vague notion of
the anatomical meaning of *rymme*,
seems to use it in a general way for
any part of the intestines ; his object
being to terrify his prisoner.

The slender *rymme* too weak to part
The boyling liver from the heart. *Gorge's Lucan*.

In the latter passage it seems more
like the diaphragm, as Mr. Steevens
interprets it, but it is not properly so.

†**RIM-RAM-RUFF**.

I'll now set my countenance, and to her in prose ; it
may be this *rim ram ruff* is too rude an encounter.
Peckle's Old Wives Tale, 1696.

†**RIMBLE-RAMBLE**. Nonsensical.

Now as the company was numerous, and every one
had the liberty to use his freedom, so it were within
the limits of decency and discretion, hence it was that
the greatest part of the task was only *rimble ramble*
discourse. *The Pagan Prince*, 1690.

†**RINE**. The same as **RIM** above.

Peritonæum. . . . The inner *rine* of the belly, which is joyed to the cawil, and wherewith all the entrails are covered. *Nomenclator.*

The thin *rine* like a skin that riseth on the uppermost part of hotte milke, or other liquors when they thicken. *Ibid.*

RING, in marriage. At present the ring is given to the woman only, but the following passage seems to imply a mutual interchange of rings on that occasion.

A contract of eternal bond of love,
Confirm'd by mutual cloindure of your hands,
Attested by the holy close of lips,
Strengthened by *enterchangement of your rings*,
And all the ceremony of this compact,
Seal'd in my function, by my testimony.

Twelfth N., v. 1.

It is not true, however, as Mr. Steevens has asserted, that this appears in our ancient marriage ceremony. No such thing has been found by our most diligent inquirers; nor any confirmation of it, beyond an expression in a book of heraldry, no older than 1725, of "the *rings* married people *gave one another*," which might be mere carelessness of writing. But in France such was once the custom: "Dans le diocèse de Bourdeaux, on donnoit, comme en Orient, au futur époux et à la future épouse, chacun un anneau en les épousant;" and the *Rituel de Bourdeaux* is cited to support it. *Traité des Superstitions*. See Brand's *Pop. Ant.*, 4to, ii, 29, note.

RING, CRACK'D IN, or WITHIN THE. Flawed in such a manner at the circumference, as to diminish or destroy its value; applied to money, and to ordnance.

Pray God your voice, like a piece of uncurrent gold, be not *crack'd within the ring*. *Hamlet*, ii, 2.

Light gold, and *crack'd within the ring*.

B. Jons. Magn. Lady.

Metaphorically applied to females who have lost their virtue:

Come to be married to my lady's woman,
After she's *crack'd in the ring*. *B. and Fl. Captain.*

In a passage of the *Gesta Grayorum* (p. 54) it is applied to ordnance:

His highness' master of the ordnance claimes to have all peeces gal'd in the touch-hole or broken *within the rings*. *Progr. of Elis.*, vol. ii.

And Howell explains the *ring* of a cannon to be the part that encircles the mouth: "L'embraceure autour de la bouche." *Vocab.*, § xlv, 5 pag. A crack there would certainly render it unserviceable.

†**RING-FALLER.** A person who dropped fictitious rings, for the purpose of selling the "half part," supposing a person found it who considered it of value. He is described in the *Fraternite of Vacabondes*, 1575.

RING-MAN, s. The third finger, which is the ring-finger of the hand.

When a man shooteth, the might of his shoote lyeth on the foremost finger, and on the *ring-man*; for the middle, which is the longest, like a lubber starteth back. *Asch. Tox.*, p. 137.

Though I have not found this expression elsewhere, it seems that it must have been common, at least among archers, by the familiar manner in which Ascham introduces it. Sir Tho. Brown has a whole chapter on this finger of the left hand, which he thus begins:

An opinion there is which magnifies the fourth finger of the left hand, presuming therein a *cordial relation*, that a particular vessel, nerve, or artery, is conferred thereto from the heart, and therefore that especially hath the honour to bear our rings. Which not only the Christians practise in nuptial contracts, but observed by heathens, as *Alexander ab Alexandro*, &c., &c., have delivered. *Pseudodocia*, IV, iv.

He, however, contests the fact of such communication with the heart, by anatomical discussion; and gives, from Macrobius, a much better reason for the choice of this finger, on either hand.

†**RIOTIZE s.** Living in a riotous manner.

There helpless to bewalle in wofull wise
His lavish will and wanton *riotize*.

Nicolls Beggars Age, c. 1607.

The uprore flows apace, clamors arise
From all parts of the fort: to the kinges eare
They come at last, who with the warders cryes
Astonisht, to the tumult preaseth neere,
Thinking 't'appease the broyle and *riotysse*.

Haywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

†**RIP.** A sort of basket.

Yet must you have a little rip beside
Of willow twigs, the finest you can wish.

Lawson's Secrets of Angling, 1653.

RIPE, a. In a state ready for any particular act; as *reeling-ripe*, in a state of intoxication fit for reeling.

Trinculo is reeling-ripe.

Temp., v, 1.

Crying-ripe, ready to burst into tears:

My son Petruccio, he's like little children
That lose their baubles, *crying-ripe*.

B. and Fl. Woman's Prize, ii, 1.

†The foole . . . in an envious spleene *smarting-ripe* runs after him. *Armin's Nest of Ninnies*, 1608.

To **RIPE, v.** To ripen. Both were

indiscriminately employed in the time of Shakespeare.

And so, from hour to hour, we *ripe and ripe*,
And then, from hour to hour, we rot and rot.

As you i. it, ii, 7.
That you green boy shall have no fruit to *ripen*
The bloom that promiseth a mighty fruit.

King John, ii, 2.

So Donne:

"Till death us lay
To *ripe* and mellow there, we're stubborn clay.

Cited by Johnson.

RIPPAR, or RIPIER; from *ripa*, Latin.

A person who brings fish from the coast to sell in the interior. *Minsh.* Cowell, in his Law Dictionary, though he calls them *riparii*, derives the name, "*à piscella quâ in devehendis piscibus utuntur*, in English a *ripp*." The other etymology seems preferable. He and others quote Camden for the word.

I can send you speedier advertisement of her constancy, by the next *ripier* that rides that way with mackerel, *Wid. Terre*, O. Pl., vi, 167. Slave flattery (like a *ripper's* legs) rowl'd up In boots of hay-ropes). *Chapm. Busy D'Am.*, E. 2. Hath beene (as I saide) a market-place, especially for corne, and since for all kinde of victuals—yet it appeareth of record, that in the yere 1622, the *rippers* of *Rie*, and other places, sold their fresh fish in Leaden Hall market. *Stowe's Lond.*, 1699, p. 147.

Where now you're faine
To hire a *ripper's* (ripier's) mare.

E. and H. Noble Gent., v, 1.

Hence, perhaps, the familiar term of a *rip*, for a bad horse; such as *ripiers* used. *Rip* is still provincial, for a kind of basket to confine a hen.

†Industrious fishermen, who take great quantities of fish, which is every week bought up and conveyed away to London by the *rippers*, as they are called, or taken in by smacks which come hither for such lading. *Brome's Travels over England*.

RIPPON SPURS. These were, in old times, very famous.

Why there's an angel, if my *spurs*
Be not right *Rippon*. *B. Jons. Staple of N.*, i, 3.
Whip me with wire, headed with rowels of
Sharp *Rippon spurs*. *The Wit*, O. Pl., viii, p. 601.
Ray has a local proverb,

As true steel as *Rippon* rowels;
With this note subjoined: "It is said of trusty persons, men of metal, faithful in their employments. *Rippon* in this county is a town famous for the best *spurs of England*, whose rowels may be enforced to strike through a shilling, and will break sooner than bow." p. 263. Fuller has the same saying and explanation. A modern account of *Rippon* says, that "when James I went there in 1617, he was presented by the cor-

poration with a gilt bow, and a pair of *spurs*; the latter article cost 5*l*." It is said also, that this manufacture is now neglected there.

RISSE, *part.* Used by Ben Jonson for *risen*. In his *Poetaster*, Envy having risen from beneath the stage, is made to say,

For I am *risse* here with a covetous hope
To blast your pleasures, and destroy your sports.

Introduction.

Here again:

When you have penetrated hills like air,
Dived to the bottom of the sea like lead,
And *risse* again like cork. *Masq. of Fortunate Isles.*

The folio has *risse*'. Whalley printed it *rise*, which, with the *i* short, would be consistent with Jonson's rules; for he thus declines to *rise*:

Pres. *Ri'se*.

Past. *Ri's, ri'se, rose.*

Part. past. *Ri's, ri'se, or risen.*

Engl. Gramm., ch. xix.

Where it is evident that by the grave accent he meant to mark the *i* long, as in the present tense, by the acute the *i* short; whence it might also be written *riis*.

RIST, also for risen.

Where Rother from her *rist*
Ibber and Crawley hath.

Dreyt. Polygl., xxvi, p. 1176.

RIVAGE, *s.* Shore, or border.

O do but think
You stand upon the *rivage*, and behold
A city on th' inconstant billows dancing.

Hon. V., iii, Cho.

A city of Phœnicia, standing on the *rivage* of the sea.

Knoller's Hist. of Turks, 25 E.

The which Pactolus, with his waters there,

Throws forth upon the *rivage* round about him nere.

Spens. F. Q., IV, vi, 20.

RIVAL, *s.* An associate, one who partakes the same office, from the original sense of *rivalis*. See Todd.

If you do meet Horatio and Marcellus,
The *rivals* of my watch, bid them make haste.

Hamlet, i, 1.

Tullia. Aruns associate him!

Aruns. A *rival* with my brother.

Heyw. Rape of Lucreces.

RIVALITY. Used in a similar manner by Shakespeare, for equality.

Cæsar, having made use of him in the wars against Pompey, presently denied him *rivality*; would not let him partake in the glory of the action.

Ant. and Cleop., iii, 5.

To RIVE. To split. This word cannot be reckoned obsolete, though not at present in common use. Johnson quotes very modern writers for it. In the following passage it appears to be put for to explode, or discharge;

because that seems to burst the piece,
though it does not:

Ten thousand French have ta'en the sacrament
To rise their dangerous artillery
Upon no Christian soul but English Talbot.

1 *Hen. VI.* iv, 3.

Here it is used for the participle
riven:

That seem'd a marble rocke asunder could have *rise*.
Spens. F. Q., V, xi, 5.

†RIVELED. Wrinkled, shrunk.

I'll give thee tackling made of *riveld* gold,
Wound on the barks of odoriferous trees.
Dido Queen of Carthage, 1594.

Close unto him on his left hand went Grumbates king
of the Chionites, a man (I must needs say) of middle
age, and with *riveld* limbs, but carrying with him a
brave mind, and ennobled for the ensignes of many
goodly victories. *Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

RIVO. An exclamation frequently used
in Bacchanalian revelry; but from
what derived does not appear.

Rivo, says the drunkard. 1 *Hen. IV.* ii, 4.
Yet to endure ourselves to thy lean acquaintance, cry
rivo—hogh! laugh and be fat.

Blurt Master Constable, B 3 b.

Sing, sing, or stay; we'll quaff, or any thing;
Rivo, saint Mark! *Marston's What you will*, act ii.
Then there's my chub, my epicure, Quadratus,
That rubs his guts, claps his paunch, and cries
Rivo. *Ibid.*, act iv, *Anc. Dr.* ii, 264.

It is sometimes joined with *Castiliano*,
which suggests the idea of its being
from the Spanish:

Hey *rivo*, *Castiliano*, a man's a man.
Jew of Malta, O. Fl., viii, 377.
And *rivo* he will cry, and *Castile* too.
Look about you, cited by Stevens.

See CASTILIAN.

Mr. Gifford conjectures that it may
come from the Spanish *rio*, a river,
which he says was figuratively used
for a large quantity of liquor. *Mas-*
sing., vol. ii, p. 167. This wants
confirmation. *Rio* is also the first
person, present tense, of *reyr*, to
laugh, in Spanish, which might do as
well. But whence the *v*? We want
a Spanish interjection of this form.

ROAN. The town of Rouen, in France,
which was so spelt and spoken here
in the 16th century.

In France, eight leagues from Paris Pontoise stands,
Twene that and *Roane*, which we had won before.

Mirr. Mag., 489.

It is spelt *Roan*, and employed as a
monosyllable, wherever it is mentioned
in 1 *Henry VI.* iii, 2, and other parts
of that play; as,

Now, *Roan*, I'll shake thy bulwarks to the ground.

Loc. cit.

It could only be the love of contra-
diction that made Stevens deny the

plain fact, asserted there by Mr. Ma-
lone.

It has been thought that *roan*, as the
colour of a horse, was derived from
this name; but Minshew gives *roan*
as a French word, in that sense; and
Menage confirms it, saying, "*Roan*,
ou *Rouan*, comme quand on dit *cheval*
roan;" and he derives it from the
Italian *roano*, which, he says, has the
same meaning. So delusive is con-
jectural etymology!

ROARING BOYS, or ROARERS. The
cant name for the bullying bucks of
Ben Jonson's time. Like the mohocks
of Addison's day, they delighted in
annoying quiet people.

And whilst you do judge 'twixt valour and noise,
To extinguish the race of the roaring boys.

B. Jons., vi, p. 90.

Kastril, the angry boy, in Jonson's
Alchemist, is a specimen of this kind
of personage. The character of a
roaring boy is drawn at full length
by sir Thos. Overbury. *Char.* 52.
Quarrelling was one great part of his
business, and therefore it is said of
him, "He sleepes with a tobacco-
pipe in 's mouth; and his first prayer
i' th' morning is, he may remember
whom he fell out with over night."
Sign. M 2.

The loudest *roarer*, as our city phrase is,
Will speak calm and smooth.

Rowley's Wonder, act i, *Anc. Dr.*, v, 238.
A very unthrift, master Thorney; one of the country
roaring lads; we have such, as well as the city, and
as arrant raskells as they are, though not so nimble
at their prizes of wit. *Witch of Edmonton*, i, 3.

We meet with one *roaring girl*, but
luckily only one, called also *Moll*
Cutpurse. See FRITH, MARY.

†Or worst of all, like *roarers* they abuse them:
When as they rend good bookes to light and dry
Tobacco (Englands bainefull dirty).

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†Hela pantominicks, that themselves bedights,
Like shamelesse double sex'd hermaphrodites,
Virgo *roaring girls*, that to their middle,
To know what sexe they were, was halfe a riddle.

Ibid.

†ROARING-MEG. A name for a cannon.

Beates downe a fortesse like a *roaring Meg*.

Whiting's Albino and Bellama, 1638.

To spend thy dayes in peacefull whip-her-giuny.
Thy name and voice, more fear'd then Guy of
Warwick,

Or the rough rumbling, *roaring Meg* of Barwicke.
We should do somewhat, if we once were rouzed,
And (being lowsie) we might then be lowsed.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†ROAST. To cry roast.

It's be your happinesse a nymph to thrive,
Your anagramme is here imperative,
Or to yourselfe, or others, when they boast
Of dainty cates, and afterwards cry roast.

Lenton's Lanes of Court Anagrammatist, 1634.

To rule the roast, to take the lead, to domineer.

Jhon, duke of Gwyn, which ruled the roast, and governed both kyng Charles the Frenche kyng, and his whole realme. *Hall, 1548.*

However to content him, he gave him full power to rule the roast in his counsels at home as he pleas'd himself. But notwithstanding this great authority which was put into his hands, the palatine was not satisf'd, but fum'd and foam'd because he was not made Archithalassus. *The Pagan Prince, 1690.*

To smell of the roast, to be prisoners.

My souldiers were slayne fast before mine owne eyes,
Or forc'd to flie, yea, and smell of the roast.

Mirour for Magistrates.

To ROAT. See **ROTE.**

†**ROB.** A thick jelly made from fruit.

The rob of ribes.—The rob, that is, the juyce of the berries, boyled with a third part, or somewhat more, of sugar added unto it, till it become thick, and so preserved, is for all the aforesaid purposes preferred before the raw berries themselves, except for such as are of a very choleric and ardent temperature.

Fenner's Via Recta, 1637.

†**ROB-O-DAVY, or ROB-O-DAVY.** A popular name for metheglin.

Laticia or Corsica could not
From their owne bearing breeding bounds be got.
Peter-se-mes, or head-strong Clarnico,
Sherry, nor Rob-o-Davy here could flow.
The French frontiniascke, claret, red nor white,
Graves nor high-country, could our hearts delight.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

ROBIN GOOD-FELLOW. See **PUCK.**

ROBIN RUDDOCK. Robin red-breast.

Dyd you ever see two suchs little Robin ruddocks,
So laden with breeches?

Demon and Pith., O. Pl., i, 219.

See **RUDDOCK.**

ROBINSON, DICK. A player, celebrated in Ben Jonson's time for acting female characters; to whose expertness in such parts he bears this testimony:

The gentleman's landlady invited him
T' a gossip's feast: now he, sir, brought Dick Robinson.

Drest like a lawyer's wife, amongst them all.
(I lent him clothes) but to see him behave it,
And lay the law, and carve and drink unto 'em, &c.
M. They say he's an ingenious youth.

E. O, sir! and dresses himself the best! beyond
Forty o' your very ladies! did you ne'er see him?

Devil's an Ass, ii, 7, vol. iv, p. 53.

ROCHET, s. A linen vest, like a surplice, worn by bishops, under their satin robe. The word, it is true, is not obsolete, nor the thing disused, but it is little known, and therefore deserves explanation. Nichols says, "The *rochet* was an ancient garment used by the bishop. In the barbarous Latinity it was called *rochetum*, being

derived from the German word *ruck*, which signifies the back, as being a covering for that." *Introd. to Morn. Prayer*, folio. Here are two small errors. The German word is *rock* (not *ruck*), and signifies an upper garment, *ἑνεδύρνν*. See Du Cange in *Roccus*.

The bishops donn'd their albes and copes of state,
Above their *rockets*, button'd fair before.

Fairf. Tasso, xi, 4.

ROCK, s. A distaff; that is, the staff on which the flax was held, when spinning was performed without a wheel; or the corresponding part of the spinning-wheel. *Rocke*, or *spin-rocke*, Dutch; *rocken*, Germ. Johnson unnecessarily goes to the Danish for it.

Hands off, with gentle warning,
Lest I you knock, with Nancy's rock,

And teach you a little learning.

Song of Mine own sweet Nan, Wit's Interp., 56.

The word is not relinquished by poets of any age; it even occurs in the very modern song of the Spinning-wheel. See Johnson, for *Rock-day*. See **DISTAFF, SAINT.**

RODOMONT. A famous hero in Ariosto, from whose name we derive several words. He was king of Algier, who is first introduced in the muster of the Saracenic forces against the Paladins, in the 14th book of the Orlando Furioso. He is thus described:

In all the campe was not a man more stout,
In all the campe was not a man more strong;
Nor one of whom the French stood more in doubt
Was there the Turkish armie all among,
In Agramant's, nor in Marsilio's rout,
Nor all the followers did to them belong:
Besides he was (which made them dread him chiefe)
The greatest enemy to our belief.

Harington's Transl., xiv, 23.

He has much business in the subsequent cantos, and is at last slain by Rogero.

His name is generally used to stigmatise a boaster:

He vapoured; but being pretty sharply admonished, he quickly became mild and calm, a posture ill becoming such a *Rodomont*.

Sir T. Herbert, cited by Todd.

Ben Jonson uses the expression of "a *rodomont* fashion," for a bragging manner. Hence also we have *Rodomontade*, v. and s., &c.

ROGERIAN, s. A name for a wig. In one of Hall's Satires, a courtier

takes off his hat, and the wind blows away his wig:

He lights, and runs, and quickly hath him sped,
To overtake his over-running head.
The sportfull winde, to mocke the headlesse man,
Tooses apace his pitch'd rogerian. B. iii, Sat. 5.

Probably a very temporary term, as I do not find any other example of it.

†To ROGUE. To call a rogue.

It may bee thou wast put in office lately,
Which makes thee *rogue* me so, and rayle so stately.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

ROISTER, *s.* A rioter.

If he not recke what ruffian *roisters* take his part,
He weeldes unwisely then the mace of Mars in hand.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 484.

ROISTING, *a.* Bullying, defying.

I have a *roisting* challenge sent amongst
The dull and factious nobles of the Greeks,
Will strike amazement to their drowy spirits.
Tro. and Cr., ii, 2.

But busy fault-finder, and saucy withall,
Is *roisting* like ruffian, no manner at all.
Tusser, Table Lessons.

Lest she should by some *roisting* courtier be stolen away.
Lily's Mother Bombie, A 8.

To ROIST, *v.*, was also used for to bully, or riot.

Thou revelling didst *roist* it out,
And mad'st of all an end. *Kendall's Poems*, C 1.
In peace at home, they swear, stare, foist, *roist*, fight,
and jar. *Mirr. Mag.*, p. 483.

ROISTERER is used by later authors. See Johnson.

To ROMAGE, *v.* It appears that to *romage*, or *rummage*, was originally a sea term, and meant, according to Phillips and Kersey, "To remove any goods, or luggage, from one place to another; especially to clear the ship's hold of any goods." No other derivation of it is therefore required or probable, but from *room*, to make room, or *roomage*, or *roomth*. This explains what has been quoted from Hackluyt:

The ships growne foule, *unroomaged*, and scarcely able to beare any sail. Vol. ii, 8.

That is, they were not only foul, but had never had their cargo properly stowed, and therefore could hardly carry sail. In another place, the same author mentions that "the mariners were *romaging* their ships;" i. e., they were setting them to rights.

ROMAGE, *s.* Only another way of writing *rummage*, which is still common as a verb, though not perhaps as a substantive; tumultuous movement.

The source of this our watch, and the chief head
Of this post-haste, and *romage* in the land.

Hamlet, i, 1.

ROMANT, *s.* Romance. [Originally, a book written in French.]

Or else some *romant* unto us areed,
By former shepherds taught thee in thy youth,
Of noble lords and ladies' gentle deed.

Drayt. Ecl., vi, p. 1413.

This was a Chaucerian word, not common in the later times. Chaucer's translation of the famous poem of W. de Loris, is entitled, "The *Romaunt* of the Rose." He says,

It is the *Romaunt* of the Rose,
In which all the art of love I close.

ROMISH. Roman.

A saucy stranger, in his court to mart,
As in a *Romish* stew. *Cymb.*, i, 7.
A *Romish* cirque, or Grecian hippodrome.

Glaphorne's Wit in a Constable.

We now use it only in the phrases *Romish* church, *Romish* religion, and the like.

†RONDELS. The staves, or cross-bars, of a ladder.

Scholars and souldiers must entertaine resolution to beare with all inconveniences and tarry the time of preferment: for otherwise, if either start back, as wearied with some hindrances, he is anew to beginne againe. Yea peradventure in as ill a case, as hee, that goes up a ladder, but slippeth off the *rondeils*, or when one breakes, falls downe in great danger.

Rich Cabinet furnished with Varietie of Excellent Descriptions, 1616.

RONDURE, or ROUNDURE. Roundness, or circumference; *rondeur*, French.

'Tis not the *roundure* of your old fac'd walls
Can hide you from our messengers of war.

K. John, ii, 1.

The first folio has *rounder*.

With April's first-born flowers, and all things rare,
That heaven's air in this huge *roundure* hems.

Sh. Sonnet, 21.

And fill the sacred *roundure* of mine eares
With tunes more sweet. *Old Fortunatus*, 1600, A 4 b.

RONE. The name of Arthur's spear.

The bigness and the length of *Rone*, his noble spear.
Drayt. Polyolb., iv, p. 733.

See EXCALIBOUR.

†RONT.

Being in a great swoond, she had fallen to the ground backward; but downe they burst the windows for ayre, and there was no little boot to bid *ront*, shee was nine or ten dayes ere she recovered that fit.

Armin's Nest of Ninnies, 1608.

RONYON, *s.* A mangy, or scabby animal; *rogneux*, French.

Out of my doors, you witch! you hag, you baggage,
you poulicat, you *ronyon*. *Merr. W. W.*, iv, 2.
Aroint thee, witch, the rumped *ronyon* cries.

Macb., i, 3.

See ROYNISH.

ROOD, *s.* The cross, or crucifix; *rode*, Saxon.

You may jest on, but, by the holy rood,
I do not like these several councils, I.

Rich. III., iii, 2.

To make a fiste, and stretche out both his armes, and so stand like a roode. *Ascham, Tisoph.*, p. 87.
Deck'd all the roofe, and shadowing the roode. *Spens. F. Q.*, VI, v. 85.
Seem'd like a grove.

ROOD-LOFT, in churches. The place where the cross stood; still remaining in many churches. It contained also the images of saints.

And then to see the rood-loft,
Zo bravely set with saints.

Ballad of Plain Truth, &c., Percy, ii, 292.

This loft was generally placed just over the passage out of the church into the chancel. *Stavely, Hist. of Ch.*, p. 199.

The ROOD'S BODY. The body of Christ, the body on the rood; used chiefly in a profane oath.

I'll be even with him, and get you gone, or I swear
by the Rood's body, I'll lay you by the heels.

Lyly's Mother Bombsie, v. 3.

To ROOK, or RUCK, v. To squat, or lodge. *Rouk* is used by Chaucer and others in the same sense.

The raven rook'd her in the chimney's top,
And chattering pyes in dismal discords sung.

8 Hen. VI, v. 3.

Be wonder'd at of birds by day, fie, flich, and howle
all night,

Have lazie wings, be ever leane, in sullen corners
rucks.

Warner, Alb. Engl., vii, 37, p. 185.

Several other passages are cited by Steevens, but all as *ruck*, which is supposed to be the right form. See to *Ruck*.

ROOM, for box at a play. They were distinguished by their prices, which varied much, and of course differed at different times. See **PRICES**. We read of a *two-pennie* room, and sometimes of a *twelve-penny*. The *two-penny room* was doubtless contemporary with the *penny* places in the pit, &c. There was also a private, or lords' *room*. See as above. The *two-penny room* is here mentioned:

I beg it with as forced a looke, as a player that in speaking an epilogue, makes love to the *two-pennie* roomers for a plaudite.

Hospit. of Incurable Pooles, 1600, Dedic.

They [the courtesans] were so graced that they sat on high alone by themselves, in the best *roomie* in all the playhouse.

Coryat, Crud., vol. ii, p. 17, repr.

These, however, he afterwards describes as small galleries.

†**ROOM**. For family, company.

For offered presents come,
And all the Greeks will honour thee, as of celestial
room.

Chapm. Il., ix, 568.

†**ROOMBELOW**. A cant name for a prostitute.

Then yee descend, where he sits in a gondolow,
With eyes throwne at him by a wanton *room-be-low*.

Coryat's Crudities, 1611.

ROOMER, adv. More clearly; apparently a sea term, as the whole passage quibbles upon names, with that allusion. [It occurs as a sea-term in other writers, to tack about with the wind; here, to sail wide of.]

I have (as your highnesse sees) past already the *Godwins* [Bp. Godwin], if I can as well pass over this *Edwin Sands* [another bishop], I will go *roomer* of Greenwich rocke.

Sir J. Harington on Bishops, Nugæ Ant., ii, 233, ed. Park.

ROOMTH, s. Room; sufficient space for a person or thing to occupy. Drayton uses it in a simile drawn from a tree:

Whose *roomth* but hinders others that would grow.

Bar. Wars, vi, 28.

The seas then wanting *roomth* to lay their boist'rous
load,

Upon the Belgian marsh their pamper'd stomachs
cast.

Ibid., *Polymb.*, v, p. 759.

Where now my spirit got *roomth* itself to show.

Mirr. Mag., p. 526.

Also for roominess, spaciousness:
A monstrous paunch for *roomth*, and wondrous wide.

Ibid., p. 109.

Donne has *roomful*; and *roomage* was used by Wotton. See Todd.

†And when his voyce failed him at any time, Meccenas
supplied his *roomth* in reading. *Phaor's Virgil*, 1600.

Who are still at jarre

†With the torne earth, more *roomth* and space to win,
For his unbounded limits (stretch't so farre)

That they have pierst the aged Tellus hart,
And from Europa, Africa still part.

Heywood's Troia Britannica, 1609.

†**ROPE**. Used somewhat unusually in the following phrase:

Quid malum hic vult? Whats the matter now with
him? what a *rope* ailes he? what a devill would he
have?

Terence in English, 1614.

†**ROPES**. The small intestines.

His talow serveth for playsters many one;
For harpe-strynges his *ropes* serve echone.

A Lytell Treatise of the Horse, &c., n.d.

ROPERY, s. The same as roguery; well deserving a rope.

I pray you, sir, what saucy merchant was this, that
was so full of his *ropery*?

Rom. & Jul., ii, 4.

Thou art very pleasant, and full of thy *ropery*.

Three Ladies of London.

You'll leave this *ropery*,

When you come to my years.

B. and Fl. Chances, iii, 1.

This is well illustrated by the two following words.

ROPE-RIPE, a. Fit for hanging, deserving a rope.

Lord, how you roll in your *rope-ripe* terms!

Chapman's May Day, act iii, *Anc. Dr.*, iv, 63.

Mr. Malone has also cited a passage from Wilson's *Arte of Rhetorique*, published in 1553, where, after giving a specimen of very foul and abusive language, he puts in the margin, "*Rope-ripe* chiding." Minschew in-

serts the word *rope-ripe*, and explains it "one ripe for a *rope*, or for whom the gallows groans."

ROPE-TRICKS, evidently the same as **ROPERY**. Tricks that may lead to a rope.

Why that's nothing; an he begin once, he'll rail in his *rope-tricks*. *Tam. Shr.*, i, 2.

Sometimes a person guilty of such tricks is called a *roper*. See Douce's Illustrat., ii, 187. Parrots being taught to cry *rope*, by way of abuse, only shows the close affinity between rogue and *rope*.

RORY, or RORID, a. Dewy; from *ros, roris*.

On Libanon at first his foot he set,
And shook his wings with *rory* May-dew's wet.

Pairf. Tasso, i, 14.
Distilling of *rorid* drops of balsam to heal the wounded.
More against Idol., ch. 8.

Sir T. Browne also speaks of "a *rorid* substance carried through the capillary" vessels. See T. J.

†When her lascivious arms the water hurls
About the shore's waist, her sleek head she curls;
And *rorid* clouds, being suck'd into the air,
When down they melt, hangs like fine silver hair.

Satiromastis.

†**ROSA-SOLIS.** A spirituous liquor.

We abandon all ale,
And beer that is stale,
Rosa-solis, and damnable hum:
But we will rack
In the praise of sack,
'Gainst Omne quod exit in um.

Wits Recreations, 1654.

Rosa solis.—Take of clean spirits, not too strong, two quarts, and a quart of spring-water; let them seethe gently over a soft fire, till about a pint is evaporated; then put in four spoonfuls of orange-flower-water, and as much of very good cinnamon-water; crush 3 eggs in pieces, and throw them in shell and all; stir it well, and when it boiles up a little, take it off.

Accomplished Female Instructor.

†**ROSAL.** Rosy.

While thus from forth her *rosall* gate she sent,
Breath form'd in words, the marrow of content.

Beodome's Poems, 1641.

ROSARY, s. A chaplet, or string of beads; *rosaire*, French. The definition of it by the abbé Prevost is this:

It consists, he says, of fifteen tens, said to be in honour of the fifteen mysteries in which the b. virgin bore a part. 5. Joyous, viz., the annunciation, the visit to St. Elizabeth, the birth of our Saviour, the purification, and the disputation of Christ in the temple. 5. Sorrowful. Our Saviour's agony in the garden, his flagellation, crowning with thorns, bearing his cross, and crucifixion. 5. Glorious. His resurrection, ascension, the descent of the H. Ghost. His glorification in heaven, and the assumption of the Virgin herself.

Manuel Lericque.

This is good authority. Why each of the fives is multiplied by ten, he does not explain; probably to make the chaplet of a sufficient length. Others make it consist of 150 Ave

Maries, and 15 paters. *Rosaries* being disused here, the word is no longer common; but hardly requires exemplification. For instances, see Johnson. A modern French Dictionary explains it, "fifteen tens of *ave's*, each preceded by a *pater*." There was also a fraternity of the *Rosary*, instituted by St. Dominick.

ROSE, s. The disorder called *erysipelas*, or St. Anthony's fire.

Among the hot swellings, whereof commonly the foresaid imposthumes are caused, is also the *rose*, or *erysipelas*, which is none other thing but an inflammation of the skin, which in this country we call the *rose*. *Mosan's Physic*, p. 595, 4th edit.

ROSEMARY. The plant was considered as a symbol of remembrance, and used at weddings and funerals. In Germany and France the beautiful little blue flower named mouse-ear or scorpion-grass (*myosotis scorpioides*) is called *forget me not*, and given as a token of remembrance; which emblem has lately been adopted in this country.

There's *rosemary*, that's for remembrance.

Hamlet, iv, 5.

Rosemary is for remembrance,
Between us day and night.

Keats's Ballads, vol. i, p. 7, ed. 1810.

The editor appears to think that this particular ballad was alluded to by Shakespeare, in the preceding passage; but this, probably, was not the case. The combination was proverbial. *Rosemary* and *rue* are beautifully put together in the Winter's Tale; *rue* for *grace*, and *rosemary* for *remembrance*:

For you there's *rosemary* and *rue*, these keep
Seeming and savour all the winter long;
Grace and *remembrance* be to you both,
And welcome to our shearing.

Act iv, sc. 4.

See **RUE**.

Him *rosemary* his sweetheart [sent], whose intent
Is that he her should in *remembrance* have.

Drayt. Ecl., ix, p. 1430.

At weddings it was usual to dip the *rosemary* in the cup, and drink to the health of the new-married couple:

Before we divide

Our army, let us dip our *rosemaries*
In one rich bowl of sack, to this brave girl,
And to the gentleman. *City Match*, O. Pl., ix, 370.
Sometimes it made a garnish for the meats:

I will have no great store of company at the wedding,
a couple of neighbours and their wives; and we will have a capon in stewd broth with marrow, and a good piece of beef, stuck with *rosemary*.

B. and Pl. Kn. of B. Pestle, v, 1.

Go, get you in there, and let your husband dip the *rosemary*. *Parson's Wedding*, O. Pl., xi, 503

Rosemary was also carried at funerals, probably for its odour, and as a token of remembrance of the deceased; which custom is noticed as late as the time of Gay, in his Pastoral Dirge. Mentioned also here:

Prithes see they have
A sprig of rosemary, dipp'd in common water,
To smell at as they walk along the streets.
Cartwright's Ordinary, v. 1.

†**ROSTLE**. The beak of a ship.

Vectis rostratus, a barre or leaver with an iron point or end; a *rostile*. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

ROTCHET, or **ROCHET**. A fish, now called the *piper*. In Merrett's Pinax (p. 186), it is called *lyra*, or *red gournet*, now *trigla lyra*, where it is classed with the other gurnards.

Rip up
Thy mouth unto thine ears, and slit thy nose
Like a raw *rotchet*. *B. Jons. Fox*, iii, 7.

I find it in the Counter-Scuffle:

But sitting quiet, and at his ease,
With butter'd *rockets* thought to please
His palate.

Dryd. Misc., iii, p. 343.

Drayton puts it with the gurnard, and other sea fish:

The whiting, known to all, a general wholesome dish,
The gurnet, *rochet*, mayd, and mullet, dainty fish.
Polyb., xxv, p. 1569.

They are brought together also in the Regiment of Health:

And among all sea fyshe, the forsayde condicions considered, the *rochet* and gurnardo seeme to bee most holosome, for their meate and substance is most pure. *Fol.* 76, b.

Some interpret it the *roach*, but I believe erroneously. For the robe so called, see **ROCHET**.

ROTE. A musical instrument, properly that which is now called a *cymbal*, or more vulgarly a *hurdy-gurdy*. It is so called from the wheel (*rota*) which is turned to cause the vibration of the strings. It is mentioned also in the old French romances. See Roquefort, Glossaire. Our early poets seem to use it for any musical instrument.

There did he find in her delicious bourne,
The faire *Pasana* playing on a *rote*.

Spens. F. Q., IV, ix, 6.

He also speaks of Phœbus' *rote*, meaning, of course, his lyre. *F. Q.*, II, x, 3.

To **ROTE**, *v.* To repeat by memory, as the tune of a song is usually repeated; also to tune, in singing or playing.

And if by chance a tune you *rote*,
'Twill foot it finely to your note.

Drayt. Muse's Elys., p. 1457.

I to my bottle strait, and soundly baste my throat,
Which done, some country song or roundelay I *roat*.
Ibid., p. 1496.

"The sea's *rote*," in England's *Eliza*, *Mirr.* for Magist., p. 837, must be a misprint for "the sea's *rore*," or roar. Here it is put for the singing of a bird:

Here—swims the wild swan, the ilke,
Of Hollander's so term'd, no niggard of his breath,
(As poets say of swans, who only sing in death)
But oft as other birds is heard his tune to *roat*,
Which like a trumpet comes from his long arched throat. *Drayt. Polyb.*, xxv, p. 1157.

ROTHER, *s.* Strong manure, for forcing plants forward. It is given as a north country word for *horned cattle*, and *rother-soil* for their dung, instead of which *rother* alone is used in the following passage:

For knowing fancie was the forcing *rother*,
Which stirreth youth to any kind of strife.

Mirror for Mag., p. 332.

Here it seems to be used like the expression *rule the roast*:

Yet still we trust so right to *rule the rother*,
That 'scape we shall the scourges that ensue.

Ibid., 456.

†**ROTUNDIOUS**. Spherical.

So your rare wit that's ever at the full,
Lyes in the cave of your *rotundious* skull.

Taylor's Works, 1630.

And the *rotundious* globe with splendor files. *Ibid.*

To **ROVE**. To shoot an arrow for distance, or at a mark, but with an elevation, not point blank; called also *shooting at rovers*.

With broad-arrow, or prick, or *roving* shaft,
At markes full fortie score they used to prick or *rove*.

Drayt. Polyb., xxvi.

I see him *rove* at other markes, and I unmarkt to be.

Warn. Alb. Engl., B. ii, p. 43.

And thou most dreaded imp of highest Jove,
Faire Venus sonne, that with thy cruell dart
At that good knight so cunningly didst *rove*.

Spens. F. Q., Introd. St. 3.

And well I see this writer *roves* a shaft,
Nere fairest marke, yet happily not hit it.

Haringt. Ep., iv, 11.

ROVELET. Rivulet.

See these hard stones, how fast small *rovelets*
Issue from them, though they seeme issuelesse.

Death of R. B. of Hunt., sign. L.

ROVERS, *s.* Arrows formed for shooting with a certain elevation, strong, and heavy: these, says Mr. Gifford, "were the all-dreaded weapons of the English."

Cupid. O yes, here be of all sorta, flights, *rovers*, and butt-shafts. *B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev.*, Masq. 2d.

They would, probably, go furthest with an elevation of 45 degrees; but the angle must have been taken according to the distance, as in throwing shells; in this, practice had made the English archers very expert. Hence their arrows are described as darkening the air.

ROUNCIVAL, a. Large, strong; from the gigantic bones of the old heroes, pretended to be shown at *Roncesvalles*. Th'ast a good rouncival voice to cry lantern and candle-light. *Untr. of Hum. Poet, Or. Drama*, iii, 170. It was a common epithet for anything large or strong. Speaking of the gigantic bones reported to have been found at *Roncesvalles*, the translator of the Spanish *Mandevill* says in the margin,

Hereof I take it it comes that seeing a great woman we say she is a *Rouncevall*. *Fol. 22, b. ed. 1600.*

Hence *Rouncival* pease were the large sort, now called marrow-fats; "grandius et suavius pisorum genus." *Coles*. There was also a monastery in the valley of *Roncesvalles*, where those bones were exhibited; and from thence was derived the priory of our *Lady of Rouncivall*, by Charing Cross. *Stowe's London*, p. 55.

†From Cicero, that wrote in prose, So call'd from rouncival on's nose.

Musarum Delicia, 1656.

†**ROUND.** The globe.

And from the infectious dunghill of this round.

Chapm. Hom. H. in Noct.

ROUND, GENTLEMAN OF THE. A gentleman soldier, but of low rank, only above the *lancepesado*; whose office it was to visit and inspect the sentinels, watches, and advanced guards. It was, therefore, an office of some trust, though little dignity. This has been shown by Whalley from a military book of 1581, where the degrees of the army are recited:

The general, high-marshal with his provosts, serjeant general, serjeant of a regiment, corowael, captain, lieutenant, auncient, serjeant of a company, corporall, gentleman in a company, or of the *rounds*, lance-passado. These are special, the other that remain, private or common soldiers.

Castle, or Picture of Policy.

It is quoted to explain this passage:

He had written himself into the habit of one of your poor infantry, your decay'd, ruinous, worm-eaten gentlemen of the round.

B. Jons. Es. Man in his H., iii, 2.

To ROUND, or more properly ROWN, IN THE EAR. To whisper; Saxon, *runian*, susurrare. *Skinner*. More anciently, *roun* meant a song. See *Rits. Anc. Songe*, p. 26, 31. Or even a speech, or tale. *Weber's Glossary to Metrical Romances*.

And France, whose armour conscience buckled on, Whom zeal and charity brought to the field, As God's own soldier, rounded in the ear,

With that same purpose changer, that say devil,

Commodity. *K. John*, ii, 2.

The steward on knees set him down With the emperor for to rowe.

Rom. of R. Cœur de Lion, v, 2149.

And she that rounds Paul's pillars in the enre.

Hall's Sat., v, 3.

Printed yeare in later editions, but not in the first.

Disease, age, death, still in our ears they round, That hence we must, the sickly and the sound.

Puttenh., B. iii, p. 178.

The archbishop called then to him a clerke and rownd with him, and that clerke went forth and soone brought in the constable of Saltwood castle, and the archbishop rownded a good while with him.

G. Constantine's Examin. of W. Thorpe, in *Wordsworth, Eccl. Biog.*, vol. i, p. 208.

Where see other illustrations.

But yf it lyke you that I might rowne in your ears, To shew you my mynde I wolde have the lesse fere.

Skellon, Magn., E 3 b.

But, being come to the supping place, one of Kalandar's servants rounded in his ear.

Femr. Arcad., B. i, p. 16.

Sometimes used alone:

They're here with me already, whisp'ring, rounding, Sicilia is a so-forth.

Wint. Tale, i, 2.

Forthwith, revenge, she rounded thee in th' ear.

Span. Trag., O. Pl., iii, 121.

ROUNDEL, s. Anything round; as, a round space of ground:

It was a roundell seated on a plaine,—

Environd round with trees, and many an arbour.

Browne, Brit. Past., i, 3, p. 71.

Rondelle, in Cotgrave, is a small round shield. In Monstrellet, the round part of the tilting lance, which defended the holder's hand. See Southey's *Omniana*, vol. ii, p. 113. Also a trencher, *Gent. Mag.*, 1797, p. 281.

Used also for a roundelay, or catch:

Come now a roundel and a fairy song.

Mids. N. Dr., ii, 8.

A circle, as those traced by the planets: But more or less their roundels wider are, As from the center they are neer or far.

Syls. Du B., p. 79.

A round mark in the score of a public house:

Charge it again, good Ferret,

And make unready the horses; thou know'st at how Chalk, and renew the roundels.

B. Jons. New Inn, i, 6.

†In briefe, then is the sunne hidden, and his shining light suppressed, when himselfe and the roundle of the moone (the lowest of all the starres) accompanying together, keeping their owne proper spheres.

Amianus Marcellinus, 1609.

ROUNDELAY seems not to want illustration. It meant either a song, or a dance. See T. J.

†*Roundelay*, a shepherds dance; sometimes used for a song. *Dunton's Ladies Dictionary*.

†**ROUNSEPICK.** See **RONSPIKE**.

And ther with he wayted above hym and under hym, and over his hede he sawe a *rounsepik*, a bygge bough leveles, and therwith he brake it of by the body.

Morte d'Arthur, i, 181.

ROUSE, s. A drinking bout, a carousal.

The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouse.

Hamlet, i, 4.

From the following passage it may be suspected to be of Danish origin:

Tell me, thou sovereigne skinker, how to take the German's upay-freeze, the Danish *rouse*, the Switzer's stoop of Rhenish. *Dekker's Gul's Hornb.*

Nearly the same is quoted from an anon. 8vo, in Brand's Pop. Ant., ii, 228, n, 4to ed.

Mr. Gifford, from Barnaby Rich's English Hue and Cry, explains *rouse* to mean a bumper, or large glass; and a *carouse* to be the pledging each other in such glasses. See his note to Massinger's Duke of Milan, i, 1, on this passage:

Your lord, by his patent,

Stands bound to take his *rouse*.

There seems to be a want of analogy to justify forming *carouse* thus from *rouse*; besides that, *carouse* is clearly from the French. See Cotgrave, and others. It is evident, however, that the latter means a bumper, or large glass:

Take the *rouse* freely, sir,

'Twill warm your blood, and make you fit for jollity.

B. & Pl. Legal Subject, iv, 6.

Here a *full glass* has been previously mentioned:

I've took, since supper,

A *rouse* or two too much, and by —

It warms my blood. *Ibid.*, *Kn. of Malta*, iii, 4.

Gone is my flesh, yet thirst lies in the bone,

Give me one *rouse*, my friend, and get thee gone.

Healey's Disc. of New World, p. 84.

The second course is not very dainty, but howsoever, they moyasten it well with redoubled *rouses*.

Ibid., p. 69.

ROWEL, s. Any small wheel; *roue*, French. Usually applied to the wheel-shaped points of a spur, but by Spenser to the rolling part in a bit, called a canon-bit:

His stubborn steed, with curbed canon bit,

Who under him did trample as the aire,

And chauft, that any on his back should sit.

Their iron *rowels* into frothy foame he bit.

F. Q., i, vii, 87.

The golden plumes she wears

Of that proud bird [peacock] which starry *rowells* bears.

Sylv. Du Bart., p. 292.

†**ROWSEY.** Dirty.

I thought it good, necessary, and my bounden dutye, to acquainte your goodness with the abhominable, wycked, and detestable behavior of all these *rowsey* ragged rabblement of rakehellies.

Harman's Catech for Common Curators, 1567.

†**To ROWTE.** To snore.

Hark, my pygg, how the knave dooth *rowte*!

Well, whyle he sleeth in idleness lappe,

Idleness marke on hym shall I clappe.

Play of Wit and Science, p. 19.

ROY, s. Licentiously used by several authors for king, for the sake of a rhyme; though never properly an

English word. Puttenham complains of it, as an unwarrantable licence used by Gower, "who to make up his rime would for the most part write his terminant sillable with false orthographie, and many times not sticke to put in a plaine French word for an English, and so," he adds, "by your leave do many of our common rimers at this day: as he that, by all likelihood, having no word at hand to rime to this word [joy], he made his other verse end in [roy], saying very impudently thus,

O mightie lord of love, dame Venus onely joy,

Who art the highest God of any heavenly roy.

(Probably Warner.)

Which word was never yet received in our language for an English word."

B. II, ch. viii, p. 67.

He makes the same complaint again at p. 211, where he calls it a *Soraisme*, or *mingle-mangle* of languages. It was, however, more used than he knew; or the common rimers disregarded his remonstrance. Thus,

Yet ten times more we joye,

You think us stouarde [stored], our warning short, for to receyve a *roye*. *Promos & Cass.*, 6 pl., i, 69.

Because he first decreased my wealth, bereft my joy, I pray you, gods, he never be a *roy*.

Higins, in *Mirr. for Mag.*, p. 68.

Without disdain, hate, discord, or annoy; Even as our father, reign'd the noble *roy*.

Ibid., p. 75.

Restore my strength, this said (with pale annoy)

She rudely rose, and struck this sleeping *roy*.

T. Hudson's Judith, in *Sylvester's Du Barlas*, p. 750.

Which is the worse, because Holofernes, there spoken of, was *not* a king. This kind of licence, and more particularly that of changing the final ayllables for the sake of a rhyme, was not given up for some time. Spenser frequently took such liberties.

ROYAL MERCHANT. It was very properly observed by Warburton, that *royal* is not merely a ranting epithet as applied to merchants. Such merchants were found in the Sanudos, the Giustiniani, the Grimaldi, &c., of Venice, who erected principalities in the Archipelago, which their descendants enjoyed. The Medici of Florence were also *royal merchants*. Hence the title is often alluded to:

Enough to press a *royal merchant* down.

Mer. Venice, iv, 1.

How, like a royal merchant to return
Your great magnificence.

Mass. Renegade, II, 4.
Florez, in the Beggar's Bush of Beaumont and Fletcher, is a royal merchant, being earl of Flanders, and a sovereign prince. Hence the play was revived under the title of the *Royal Merchant*, by Hen. Norris, comedian, in 1706. I have seen also a sermon, entitled the *Merchant Royall*, preached at the nuptials of lord Hay, Jan. 6, 1607, in which the lady is minutely compared to a ship. The author's name is Robert Wilkinson. Printed first in 1615.

Sir Thomas Gresham was commonly called the *royal merchant*, both from his great wealth, and because he constantly transacted the mercantile business of queen Elizabeth.

ROYNISH, *a.* Mangy, or scabbed; from *rogneux*, Fr. A Chaucerian word.

The roynish clown, at whom so oft
Your grace was wont to laugh, is also missing.

As you like it, II, 2.
Although she were a lusty rampe, somewhat like Gallenetta, or Maid-Marian, yet she was not such a roynish rannel, such a dissolute Gillian-flirt.

Garbr. Harvey Pierce's Supperogast.

†ROYSTER-DOYSTER.

He quaffs a cup of Frenchmans Helicon.
Then royster doyster in his oyle termes.

The Returns from Parnassus, 1606.

†RUB. A chance.

Myself will lead, and scour so clear a way,
That flight shall leave no Greek a rub.

Chapm. II, xv.

To RUB ON THE GAULE. To rub on a place that is galled and sore; to touch a tender point:

Enough, you rub'd the guiltie on the gaule;
Both sense and names do note them very neare.

Mirr. Mag., 463.

RUBIOUS, *a.* Red, resembling a ruby; *rubied* is more common, though less elegant.

Diana's lip
Is not more smooth and *rubious*.

Twelfth N., I, 4.

This is so pleasing a word, that one is surprised not to find it exemplified in old, nor copied by later poets; yet it is formed by very fair analogy.

RUCK. A gigantic bird, probably of the vulture kind, which is called *roc* in the modern translations of the Arabian tales. It is supposed to be the condor, which is thought, even by modern writers, to grow to the size of eleven or twelve feet in extent of

wings. Still fable magnified it. It is described in Bochart's *Hierozoicon*, and the Travels of Marco Polo. See Hole on the Arabian Nights, p. 48.

As I go by Madagascar, I would see that great bird *rucks*, that can carry a man and horse, or an elephant.

Burt. Anat. of Met., p. 242.

He cites Marco Polo in the margin, as his authority.

This grew to heat, but then the mighty *ruck*
Soon parts the fray, each did from other pluck.

Reference lost.

Of the bird *ruc* that bears an elephant,
Of mermaids that the southern seas do haunt.

Hall, Sat., iv, 6.

All feather'd things yet ever known to men,
From the huge *ruck* unto the little wren.

Drayt. Noah's Fl., vol. iv, 1537.

O that I ere might have the hap
To get the bird, which in the map

Is called the Indian *ruck*,

I'd give it him.

Corbet's Poems, p. 184.

This bird is introduced as the Genius of Voraciousness, in Hall's *Mundus* alter et idem, B. i, c. x, and by his imitator, Healey.

To RUCK, *v.* To squat like a bird on its nest, or a beast sitting; noticed before under Rook. Chaucer wrote it *rouk*, and applies it to a sheep resting in the fold.

But live, quoth she unto the owle, ashamed of the light

Be wondrous at of birds by day, fie, flich, and howle
all night;

Have lazie wings, be ever leane, in sullen corners
rucke,

When thou art scene be thought of folke a signe of
evil lucke.

Warner, Alb. Eng., p. 186, ed. 1610.

The furies made the bride-groomes bed, and on the
house did *rucke*

A cursed owle, the messenger of ill success and lucke.

Golding's Ovid, p. 73, ed. 1603.

See Todd.

†RUCKED. Perhaps for rugged.

A *rucked* barke oregrew their bodye and face,
And all their lymbes grew stark and stiffe also.

The Newe Metamorphosis, 1600, MS.

†RUDDER. Thus explained,

A *rudder* or instrument to stirre the menish fat with,
motsculum.

Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1608, p. 173.

RUDDOCK. The bird called robin red-breast.

The *ruddock* would, with charitable bill,—
Bring thee all this.

Cymb., iv, 2.

The thrush replies, the mavis descent playe,

The ouzell shrills, the *ruddock* warbles soft.

Spens. Epithalamium, v. 8.

The *golden ruddock* was the gold-finch.

RUDDOCKS, RED. Money, *i. e.*, gold coin; from an idea that gold is red, which, odd as it seems, 'was very prevalent. Gold, to look at all red, must be much alloyed with copper. Yet such was the common phrase.

Thy girdle of gold so red.

With pearls bedecked sumptuously.

Bliss, Spec. of Early P., iii, 228.

He told him forth the good red gold.

Heir of Linc. Percy, Rel., ii, 128.

The redde herring—brought in the red ruddocks,—
as thick as oatmeal, and made Yarmouth for argent
put down the city of Argentine.

Nash's Praise of Red Herring, Harl. Misc.,

Parl., vi, 157.

Whosoever will retain a lawier, and lawfully seek
his own right, must be furnished with 3 pockets. In
the first pocket he must have his declarations and
certificates, wherewith he may shew his right. In
the second pocket he must have his red ruddocks
ready, which he must give unto his lawier, who will
not set penne to paper without them. In the third
pocket he must have patience.

Choice of Change, 1685, in Cens. Literaria, ix, p. 435.

So Florio, under *Zanfrone*:

Used also for crownes, great pieces of gold, as our
countrymen say red-ruddocks.

Also *golden-ruddocks*:

If one be olde, and have silver haire on his beard, so
he have *golden ruddocks* in his bagges, hee must bee
wise and honourable. *Lyly's Midas, ii, 1.*

Ay, that is he, sir Arthur; he hath the nobles, the
golden ruddocks, he. *London Prod., ii, 1.*

Or merely *ruddocks*:

The greedie carle came there within a space,
That own'd the gold, and saw the pot behind
Where *ruddocks* lay, but *ruddocks* could not find.

Turberville, Chalm. Poets, ii, 647.

†The owner, when he came and saw

From thence his *ruddocks* rest.

Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

Hence we clearly see how blood, on
the other hand, might be supposed
to represent gold-lace. See GILN.

RUDESBY, *s.* A rude person.

To give my hand, oppos'd against my heart,
Unto a mad-brain *rudesby*, full of spleen.

Tam. Shrew, iii, 2.

Be not offended, dear Cesario,—

Rudesby, begone.

Twelfth N., iv, 1.

Johnson calls it a low word; he
should rather have said familiar.

†RUDGE-GOWN. A gown of coarse ker-
sey cloth, hence used for a low person.

Thousands of monsters more besides there be
Which I fast hoodwink'd, at that time did see;
And in a word to shut up this discourse,
A *rudy-gown's* ribs are good to spur a horse.

Wits Recreations, 1654.

RUE. Called *herb of grace*, and often
alluded to; conjectured to be so
called because used in exorcisms
against evil spirits. See T. J.

Here did she drop a tear; here, in this place,
I'll set a bank of *rue*, sour herb of grace.

Rich. II, iii, 4.

See also Haml., iv, 5.

Here it is punned upon, in the name
of *Ruy*:

But that this man, this *herb of grace*, Ruy Diaz,
This father of our faculties, should slip thus.

B. & P. Island Pr., i, 1.

Sometimes *herb-grace*, in one word:

Some of them smiled and said, *rue* was called *herb-
grace*, which though they scorned in their youth, they
might wear in their age. *Greene's Quip, sign. B 2.*

Rue, the herb, was also a common
subject of puns, from being the same
word which signified sorrow or pity:

I'll set a bank of *rue*, sour herb of grace;
Rue, even for ruth, shortly shall be seen
In the remembrance of a weeping queen.

Rich. II, loc. cit.

That bed, which did all joys display,

Became a bed of *rue*.

R. Brathwaite.

See Todd.

To RUE, or REW, *v.* In the sense of
to pity.

And to the dore of death for sorrow drew,

Complaining out on me that would not on them *rew*.

Spens. F. Q., VI, viii, 20.

A RUFF, as a female neck-ornament,
made of plaited lawn, or other material,
is well known; but it was
formerly used by both sexes. The
effeminacy of a man's ruff, being
nicely plaited, is well ridiculed by
Beaumont and Fletcher:

For how ridiculous wert to have death come
And take a fellow pinn'd up like a mistress!
About his neck a ruff, like a pinch'd lantern,
Which schoolboys make in winter?

Nice Valour, iii, 1.

It was, however, worn both by divines
and lawyers, till it was supplanted by
the laced, or cut-band, as a smarter
thing; but this was a later fashion:

Ruffs of the bar,

By the vacation's power, translated are

To cut-work bands.

Habington, p. 111.

A very small *ruff* was at one time
characteristical of a puritan:

O miracle!

Out of your little *ruffe*, Dorcas, and in the fashion,
Dost thou hope to be saved? *Mayne's City Match.*
She is a non-conformist in a close stomacher and *ruff*
of Geneva print. *Barle's Microcosm., p. 95, Bliss's ed.*

Ruff meant a trump card (*Charta
dominatrix*, Coles); and to *ruff* a
card is still used, in some places, for
to trump it. It was also the name
of a game, like whist. See TRUMP.
See the rules in the Complete Game-
ster, p. 81, under the title of "Eng-
lish *ruff* and honours." It was also
a term in the game of gleek. In the
following passage it seems to mean
the flourishing state, the height:

And in the *ruffs* of his felicitie
Prickt with ambition, he began disdain
His bastard lord's usurp'd authority.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 607.

†Lusia, who scorns all other imitations,
Cannot abide to be out-gone in fashions.

She says she cannot have a hat or *ruff*.

A gown, a petticoat, a band, or cuff,

But that these citizens (whom she doth hate)

Will get into 't, at ne'er so dear a rate.

Wits Recreations, 1654.

†**RUFF-BAND.** Another name for a ruff.

A. The ruffe band.

M. I have it in my hand.

A. Because it is somewhat hot this morning, it were better for me to weare a falling band.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1613.

What madnesse did possesse you? did you thinke that none but citizens were marked for death, that only a blacke or civill suit of apparell, with a *ruffe-band*, was onely the plagues livery.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**RUFFINOUS.** Ruffianly, outrageous.

To shelter the sad monument from all the *ruffinous* pride

Of storms and tempests.

Chapm. II., vi, 456.

RUFFLE of a boot. The turned-down top, hanging in a loose manner, like the *ruffle* of a shirt.

One of the rowells of my silver spurs, catched hold of the *ruffle* of my boot.

B. Jons. Every Man out of H., iv, 6.

Hence Decker speaks of a *ruffled* boot. *Gul's Hornbook*, ch. 1.

It seems probable, from these examples, that *ruffle* is the proper reading here:

Why he will look upon his boot and sing; mend the ruff (*ruffle*) and sing.

Alt's W., iii, 2.

†*Shak. Fie, how you writt it; now it looks just like A ruffled boot.*

Shic. Or an oyl'd paper lanthorn.

Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

▲ **RUFFLE.** A bustle, or, perhaps, a scene of plunder.

Some time a blusterer, that the *ruffle* knew Of court and city. *Sh. Lover's Compl., Suppl., i, 744.*

To RUFFLE. To be turbulent and boisterous.

One fit to bandy with thy lawless sons, And *ruffle* in the commonwealth of Rome.

Titus Androm., i, 2.

To Britaine over seas from Rome went I, To quaille the Picts, that *ruffled* in that ile.

Mirr. for Mag., 165.

To rob, or plunder:

I am your host, With robber's hands, my hospitable favours You should not *ruffle* thus.

K. Lear, iii, 7.

▲ **RUFFLER.** A cheating bully; so termed in several acts of parliament, particularly in one made in the reign of Henry VIII, which is thus quoted in an old pamphlet:

A *ruffler* is so called in a statute made for the punishment of vacabonds, in the 27th year of kyng Henry the eight, late of most famous memory.—He is so called when he goeth first abroad, eyther he hath served in the warres, or els he hath bene a servinge man, and weary of well doing, shaking of [off] all payne, doth chuse him the ydle lyfe, and wretchedly wanders aboute the most shyres of this realme; and with stoutie audacyte demaundeth where he thinketh he may be bolde, and circumspecte ynough as he sethe cause to aske charitie.

Harman's Caveat for Common Cursitors, B 2 a.

Brother to this upright man, flesh and blood, ruffling Tear-cat is my name; and a *ruffler* is my stile, my title, my profession.

Roar. Girl, O. Pl., vi, 106.

Any lawless, or violent person:

And what the *ruffler* spake, the lout took for a verditte, For there the best was worst, worst best regarded.

Mirr. for Mag., 473.

That were it not that justice ofte them greeve, The just man's goods by *rufflers* should be reft.

Promos and Cass., ii, 3.

Look to your brain-pans, boyes, here comes a traine Of roysting *rufflers*, that are knaves in graine.

Hon. Ghost, p. 94.

RUINATE, adj. Ruinous.

Shall love in building grow so *ruinate*?

Com. of Err., iii, 2.

RUINATE, v. To reduce to ruin.

I will not *ruinate* my father's house, Who gave his blood to lime the stones together.

3 Hen. VI., v, 1.

Also in Titus Andr., v, 3. Both plays are of doubtful origin. See Johnson.

Ruinated is still sometimes used, as applied to a building. Mr. Pegge considered it as peculiar to Londoners. *Anecd. of Engl. Lang.*

RULE, s. Apparently put for behaviour, or conduct; with some, in allusion, perhaps, to the frolics called *mis-rule*.

If you priz'd my lady's favour at anything more than contempt, you would not give means for this uncivil rule.

Twelfth N., ii, 3.

And at each pause they kiss; was never seen such rule In any place but here, at bonfire, or at yule.

Draught. Polygl., xvii, p. 1189.

†**RUMKIN.** A sort of drinking-vessel.

Also in Saxon *rumken* then, Such as will make grim Malkin prate, Rouseth up valour in all men,

Quickens the poets wit and pen, despiseth fate.

Wit and Drollery, 1656.

But when the keen cherekeeth blows fat bumptin, Who will refuse to drink thee into *rumkin*,

Gayton's Art of Longevity, 1659.

RUMNEY. A sort of Spanish wine, less frequently mentioned than many others.

All black wines, over-hot, compound, strong thick drinks, as muscadine, malmale, allegant, *rumney*, brown bastard, methegien, and the like—are hurtful in this case.

Burton. Anat. Med., p. 70.

Spaine bringeth forth wines of white colour, but much hotter and stronger, as sacke, *rumney*, and bastard.

Cogan, Haven of Health, p. 239.

See also in **SACK.**

†*Vinum Hispanense.* Spanish wine, *rumney* or sacke. *Nomenclator.*

†**RUMOROUS.** Murmuring.

Clashing of armour, and the *rumorous* sound Of the sterne billowes, in contention stood.

Drayton's Boyes in a Map of his Miracles, 1604.

RUMP-FED, a., on which so much has been written, means, probably, nothing more than fat-bottomed; *fed*, or fattened in the *rump*.

Aroint thee, witch! the *rump-fed* ronyon cries.

Macb., i, 3.

It is very true that fat flaps, kidneys, *rumps*, and other scraps, were among the low perquisites of the kitchen, as

Mr. Steevens has abundantly shown, in his note. But in such an allusion, there would have been little reason to prefer *rumps*; scrap-fed would be more natural, and kidney-fed, or flap-fed, equal. But *fat-rumped* conveys a picture of the person mentioned, which the others would not in any degree.

RUNNEL, s. A small stream, or brook; a small run of water.

With murmur loud, down from the mountain's side,
A little runnel tumbled near the place:
Thither he ran, and fill'd his helmet wide.

Fairf. Tasso, xii, 67.

The word was used by Collins. See T. J.

RUSH. *Branch and rush* seem to be put for *branch and root*, in two passages of Isaiah, in our public version. It is, however, a literal translation from the Hebrew, and not at all an English phrase.

The Lord will cut off from Israel head and tail, *branch and rush*, in one day. ix, 14.
Neither shall there be any work for Egypt, which the head or tail, *branch or rush*, may do. xix, 16.

It means, clearly, *great and small*, and is so rendered in the Septuagint, at the former place; in the second, ἀρχὴν καὶ ῥέλος. Vatablus, and other commentators, say, that by *branch* the Hebrews meant "the strong," and by *rush* "the weak persons." See Del Rio, *Adagialia Sacra*, p. 323.

RUSH, FRIAR. A personage celebrated in the marvellous legends of old times. He is thus described:

Saw ye never *Frier Rush*

Painted on a cloth, with a side-long cow's tayle,
And crooked cloven feet, and many a hoked nayle?
For all the world (if I shud judg) should reckon him
his brother,

Loke even what face *Frier Rush* had, the devil had
such another. *Gammer Gurton, O. Pl., ii, 41.*

Frier Rush was for all the world such another fellow as this Hudgin, and brought up in the same schoole, to wit, in a kitchen.—For the reading whereof I refer you to *Frier Rush* his storie, &c.

Reg. Scot. Disc. of Withcher., p. 522.

The face of Friar Rush might well resemble that of the devil, since, according to the tale, he was a devil. This curious history was printed in 1620, and particularly recommended to *young people*! It had probably been often printed before. The title is this: "The Historie of *Frier Rush*: how he came to a house of Religion to

seeke service, and being entertained by the Priour, was first made under Cooke. Being full of pleasant mirth for young people." But the half-title prefixed to the tale lets out the secret: "A pleasant History, how a *Devil* (named *Rush*) came to a religious house to seeke a service." An account of this scarce tract was given in Mr. Beloe's *Anecdotes of Literature*, with the arguments of all the chapters, and a specimen of the narrative. Vol. i, pp. 248—252. The tale was reprinted for Triphook, in 1810.

It may be observed, that the whole tale is designed as a severe satire upon the monks, the pretended friar being sent from hell in consequence of news brought to the prince of devils, "of the great misrule and vile living of these religious men; to keepe them still in that state, and worse if it might be." P. 2, repr.

RUSH-BEARINGS. A sort of rural festivals; or, rather, another name for the parish wakes, held at the feast of the dedication of each church, when the parishioners brought fresh *rushes* to strew the church. See Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, vol. i, p. 436, 4to ed.

His [the ruffian's] sovereignty is shewne highest at May-games, wakes, summerings, and *rush-bearings*; where it is twentie to one but hee becomes beneficiall to the lord of the manour, by meanes of a bloody nose, or a broken pate.

Chitue's Whims., p. 132.

RUSH-BUCKLER. Equivalent to **SWASH-BUCKLER**, q. v. A bullying and violent person.

Take into this number also their servants; I mean all that flock of stout, bragging *rush-bucklers*.

More's Utopia, by B. Robinson, vol. ii, p. 39, Dibd.

The Latin is, "cetratorum nebulonum." Mr. Dibdin is mistaken in his interpretation. It is from "rushing out with bucklers."

RUSH-RINGS. The marrying with a rush-ring is sometimes mentioned. Probably it was only such a jocular mode of marrying as leaping over a broomstick. It appears, however, that an evil use was occasionally made of the jocular marriage, in seducing young women; as appears from one of the constitutions of Salisbury:

"Nec quisquam *annulum de junco*, vel quacunqve vili materia, vel pretiosa, *jocando* manibus innectat muliercularum, ut liberius cum ea fornicetur; ne dum *jocari* se putat, *honoribus* matrimonialibus se astringat." *Du Cange* in *Annulus*. A similar custom is recorded as prevailing in France. *Popular Ant.*, 4to, vol. ii, p. 38.

I'll crown thee with a garland of straw then,
And I'll marry thee with a *rush-ring*.

D'Avenant's Rivals.

And Tommy was so to Katty,
And wedded her with a *rush-ring*.

Winchest. Wedding, Pills to Purge Mel., vol. i, p. 276.

These passages, cited by sir John Hawkins, are proofs enough of the existence of the practice, whether in jest or earnest; but that it was the former, is proved by the passage from *Du Cange*. *Tib*, however, was a common name for a kind female.

Thou art the damned door-keeper to every
Coystrel, that comes enquiring for his *Tib*.

Pericles, Malone Suppl., ii, 129.

As fit—as *Tib's* *rush* for *Tom's* fore-finger.

All's Well, ii, 2.

Tib was also the ace of trumps at glee, and *Tom* the knave: which cards were probably so named, because the appellations *Tom* and *Tib* were in common use, to signify lad and lass.

Tom and *Tibbe* are introduced as common names in Churchyard's account of queen Elizabeth's entertainment in Suffolk and Norfolk:

C. And doth not Jove and Mars beare away?—

P. Then put in *Tom* and *Tibbe*, and all beares away,
&c. *Nich. Progr.*, vol. ii, p. 69.

See *TIB*.

RUSHES STREWED IN ROOMS.

Our countrymen never loved bare floors; and before the luxury of carpets was introduced, it was common to strew rushes on the floors, or in the way where processions were to pass. This our poets, as usual, attributed to all times and countries. Thus *Tarquin* is represented as treading on rushes in the chamber of *Lucretia*:

Our *Tarquin* thus

Did softly press the *rushes*, ere he waken'd
The chastity he wounded. *Cymb.*, ii, 2.

Thus *Mortimer* is invited to lie down on the *rushes*, at the feet of the Welch lady:

She bids you on the wanton *rushes* lay you down,
And rest your gentle head upon her lap.

1 Hen. IV, iii, 1.

At the coronation of *Henry V*, when the procession is coming, the grooms cry,

More *rushes*, more *rushes*!

2 Hen. IV, v, 5.

Thus also at a wedding:

Full many maids, clad in their best array,
In honour of the bride, come with their baskets
Fill'd full with flowers; others in wicker baskets
Bring from the marsh *rushes*, to o'spread
The ground, whereon to church the lovers tread.

Browne, Brit. Past., i, 2.

They were used green:

Where is this stranger? *Rushes*, ladies, *rushes*,
Rushes as green as summer for this stranger.

B. and Fl. Valentinian, ii, 4.

Sweet lady, I do honour the meanest *rush* in this chamber for your love.

B. Jons. Ev. Man out of H., iii, 9.

In allusion to this practice, *rushed* was sometimes put for "strew'd with rushes."

Thou dancest on my heart, lascivious queen,
Ev'n as upon these *rushes* which thou treadest.

Dumb Knight, O. Pl., iv, 475.

Not worth a rush; it was, probably, this custom of strewing *rushes* on the floor, that gave rise to this phrase for anything of no value:

But bee not pinned alwayes on her sleeves; strangers
have greene *rushes*, when daily guests are *not worth a rush*.

Lily's Sapho and Phaon, ii, 4.

Being scattered so profusely, and trodden to pieces without reserve, they were of course, singly, of very little value.

†To mince it with a minion, tracing a pavon or galliard upon the *rushes*. *Richs his Farewell*, 1681.

RUSHY-MILS. Apparently, a sportive imitation of mills, made by the shepherds in running water, and composed of rushes.

His spring should flow some other way; no more
Should it in wanton manner ere be scene
To writhe in knots, or give a gown of greene
Unto their meadows: nor be scene to play,
Nor drive the *rushy-mils*, that in his way
The shepherds made. *Browne, Brit. Past.*, i, v, 732.

†**RUSSE.** A Russian.

The contrary whereof other ambassadors and the late that honourable and renowned gen. sir Richard Lea, found his greatest crosse, for pride, opinion, and selfe will, is inherent to any *Russe* put in place of honor.

Sir Thomas Smith's Voyage, 1606.

RUSSETS. Clothes of a russet colour; the holiday dress of a shepherd was of that kind of cloth: the colour being a sort of dingy brown. Hence the name of *russet*, or *russetine*, given to some apples.

He borrow'd on the working daies his holy *russets*
off.

Warner, Alb., iv, 80, p. 26.

And, for the better credit of the world,
In their fresh russets every one doth go.

Drayt. Rel., ix, p. 1439.

†**RUSSETING**. A kind of apple.

Nor pippin, which we hold of kernell-fruits the king;
The apple orange; then the savory russeting.

Drayton's Polyolbion, Song 18.

RUTH, *s.* Pity; from to rue, in the sense of to pity. Used by Milton, and still later; but now seldom, except by poets who affect old words. *Ruth-less* is common; *ruth-ful* much less so.

Tho can she weep to stir up gentle *ruth*,
Both for her noble blood and for her tender youth.

Spens. F. Q., I, i, 50.

Would the nobility lay aside their *ruth*,
And let me use my sword.

Coriol., i, 1.

Here it seems to be used for cruelty, which is so contrary to its proper sense, that it is not easily accounted for:

The Danes with *ruth* our realme did overrun,
Their wrath inwrapt us all in wretchedness.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 296.

Perhaps the author meant in a pitiful manner, in a way to cause *ruth*, or pity.

RUTH, *v.*, for rueth, the third person singular of to rue.

O heaven, quoth I, where is the place affords
A friend to helpe, or any heart that *ruth*
The most dejected hopes of wronged truth.

Browne, Brit. Past., I, iv, p. 101.

RUTTER, or **RUTTIER**. An old sea term, corrupted from the French, *routier*; a directory to show the proper course of a vessel. Cotgrave says it is a directory for finding out courses either by sea or land; but I have not found it in the latter acceptance. Blount says that it means also, "One, that by much trotting up and down, is grown acquainted with most ways; and hence an old beaten soldier, or an old crafty fox." *Glossographia*.

My tables are not yet one quarter emptied of notes out of their table; which because it is, as it were, a sea *rutter* diligently kept amongst them from age to age, of all their ebbs and flows, and winds.

Nash's Pr. of Red H., *Harl. Misc.*, vi, 161.

In the Catalogue of the Harleian Manuscripts, No. 6207, Art. 3, entitled, "Observations and Directions for Sailors," contains six *rutters*, or direction for particular routes at sea.

Rutter was also corruptly used for *reuter*, or *reiter*, a German trooper. See Todd.

RYAL, or **RIAL**. An English gold

coin, which under Elizabeth passed for 15*s.* The name derived from a Spanish coin, *real*, or royal, value only 6*d.*

They play'd good store of gold and silver, rating it, for the present, at the 10th or 12th penny, so as above a noble, or a *ryall*, was not (in common account) to be lost at a sitting.

Har. on Play, i, p. 208.

Kersey defines it, "A piece of gold, which, temp. H. 6, was current for 10*s.*, under H. 8 for 11*s.* 3*d.*, and under Q. Eliz. for 15*s.*" The proper name of this coin was *SPUR-ROYAL*, which see.

S.

†**SABBY**. Crabbed? *Sabbed*, in the dialect of Sussex, means saturated.

Though it be very lechery unto thee,
Do't with a *sabby* politician's face.

Victoria Coromona, ed. 1631.

†**SACCAGE**. Plunder.

Who whiles he busily bestirred himself among those that fell to spoyle and *saccage*, chaunced, by occasion of his loose and large garments that entangled him, to catch a fall forward.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1809.

When the *saccage* therefore was divided and dealt.

Ibid.

SACK. A Spanish wine of the dry or rough kind; *vin sec*, French; *sac*, German. It is even called *seck*, in an article cited by bishop Percy from an old account book of the city of Worcester: "Anno Eliz. xxxiiij. Item, for a gallon of claret wine, and *seck*, and a pound of sugar." Other instances have been found. See the various notes on the two parts of Hen. IV. The same wine, undoubtedly, which is now named Sherry. Falstaff expressly calls it *Sherris sack*, that is, sack from *Xeres*, *i. e.*, Sherry. Blount, in his *Glossographia*, exactly so describes it: "*Sherry sack*, so called from *Xeres*, a sea town of Corduba, in Spain, where that kind of *sack* is made." Hence the necessity for adding sugar to it, to please a luxurious palate. Ritson pretended that the old *sack* of Falstaff's time was a compound of Sherry, cider, and sugar; but gives no proof of it, except the recollection of a nameless old gentleman. *Note on 1 Henry IV*, ii, 4. The *very old gentleman*, I fancy,

substituted conjecture for recollection. The only difficulty about it has arisen from the later importation of sweet wines from Malaga, the Canaries, &c., which were at first called Malaga, or Canary *sacks*; *sack* being by that time considered as a name applicable to all white wines. Sweet wines were not so early imported. Howell says,

I read in the reign of Henry the Seventh that no sweet wines were brought into this realm but Malmseyes. *Londinopolis*, p. 103.

And soon after,

Moreover, no *sacks* were sold but Rumney, and that for medicine more than for drink; but now many kinds of *sacks* are known and used. *Ibid.*, p. 103.

One of these sweet wines still retains the name of *sack*. It is but little used, yet, being proverbial for sweetness, has thrown an obscurity over the original dry *sack*. Falstaff says,

A good *Sherrie sack* has a twofold operation in it. *2 Hen. IV*, iv, 1.

Presently he calls it *Sherrie* only:

The second property of your excellent *Sherrie* is the warming of the blood.

Soon after both names are used indiscriminately:

This valour comes of *Sherrie*; so that skill in the weapon is nothing, without *sacks*. *Ibid.*

"Your best *sacke*," says Gervase Markham, "are of Seres [*i. e.*, Xeres] in Spaine." *Engl. Housew.*, p. 162. It is strange that, with these passages before them, some commentators should have doubted of Sherry being the wine. Seres, or Xeres, wine is *Sherry*, the latter being only a corruption of that name. Markham goes on to mention other kinds of *sack*, of which the principal are those of Canary and Malaga.

Falstaff drank it with sugar, as is well known; but that beverage was not peculiar to him. Belleur says, in the *Wild-Goose Chase* of Beaumont and Fletcher,

You shall find us in the tavern,
Lamenting in *sack* and *sugar* for our losses.

Act v, sc 2.

It is said also of a personage, in the *Miseries of Inforced Marriage*, that he lies fattening himself with *sack* and *sugar* in the house, while his brothers are fain to walke with lean purses abroad. *O. Pl.*, v, 50.

Sack and *Sherry* are synonymous also in Ben Jonson:

Sack says my bush;
"Be merry and drink *Sherry*," that's my poesie. *New Inn*, i, 2.

In Earle's *Microcosmographie*, § xiii, Bliss's edition, it is mentioned in a note, that in the edition of 1732, the editor altered *Canary* to *Sherry*; why, says Mr. B., "I am at a loss to discover." Probably only because *Sherry* was again become more fashionable.

Malaga, another sweet wine, was also, as above observed, termed *sack*:

But a cup of old *Malaga sack*,
Will fire the bush at his back.

Mad Tom, Percy's Rel., ii, 353.

Canary sack is celebrated in a specific address, by R. Herrick:

When thou thyselfe dar'st say, thy iales shall lack
Grapes, before Herrick leaves *Canarie sack*.

Herrick, p. 66.

If further proof were wanting, that Falstaff's *sack* was not a sweet wine, but was actually *Sherry*, it is abundantly furnished by Dr. Venner's curious work, *Via recta ad Vitam longam* (publ. 1637). After discussing medicinally the propriety of mixing sugar with *sack*, he adds,

But what I have spoken of mixing sugar with *sack*, must be understood of *Sherrie sack*, for to mix sugar with other wines, that in a common appellation are called *sack*, and are sweeter in taste, makes it unpleasant to the pallet, and fulsome to the stomach. p. 31.

Speaking afterwards of Canary wine, he says,

Canarie-wine, which beareth the name of the islands from whence it is brought, is of some termed a *sacke*, with this adjunct, *sweete*; but yet very improperly, for it differeth not only from *sacke* in sweetness and pleasantness of taste, but also in colour and consistence. For it is not so white in colour as *sack*, nor so thin in substance. p. 32.

On the virtues of *sack*, and other good wine, no one has spoken so experimentally as B. Jonson, if the MS. at Dulwich, ascribed to him, be genuine;

Mem. I laid the plot of my *Volpone*, and wrote most of it, after a present of ten dozen of *palm sack*, from my very good lord T—: that play, I am positive, will last to posterity, and be acted, when I and Envy be friends, with applause. *MS. at Dulw. College*.

Afterwards he speaks of his *Catiline* in a similar way, but adds, that he thinks one scene in it flat; and resolves, therefore, to drink no more water with his wine. The *Alchemist*, and *Silent Woman*, he describes as the result of plenty of good wine; but the Devil is an Ass was written, "when